ALL THE NEW TARIFF DUTIES COMPARED WITH THE OLD ON PAGES 8, 9, 10 AND 11

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness, showers by to-night or to-morrow; wind variable.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,338. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1913.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

OUR NEW TARIFF REACHES HOUSE; TO PASS TO-DAY

Senate Takes Up Conference Changes Wednesday—Wilson May Sign Bill by Saturday.

COTTON TAX TO BE DROPPED

Provisions of the Income Tax in Its Final Form, Effective from March, 1913.

RATES CONFEREES ADOPTED

Changes in Metal Schedule—Cuts in Foodstuff Tariffs—Bars Convict-Labor Goods

REPUBLICANS TO PROTEST

La Follette, However, Is Likely to Vote for Report, Though Angry at Conferees' Secrecy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Carrying the signature of every Democratic conferee, with those of all the Republican members withheld, the conference report on the Tariff bill was presented to the House a few minutes after noon to-day by Representative Underwood. There was no demonstration, and Mr. Underwood's request for a day's delay for the printing of the bill, with a view to its consideration to-morrow, was agreed to without opposition. The House will adopt the report late to-morrow afternoon after a few hours of formal debate, and the Senate will take it up on Wednesday. President Wilson is certain that his signature will place it on the statute books by the end of the week.

With the adoption of the conference report a foregone conclusion, the greatest interest centres in the one point of disagreement between the two houses as to the tax on cotton futures. The prevailing opinion to-night is that the special tax, as part of the Tariff bill, is dead. The more radical of the Democrats will fight sharply to induce the House to accept the Clarke provision, but they realize that it will be supplanted by the Smith-Lever compromise which Mr. Underwod will sponsor.

In the Senate the statement is freely made that the Smith-Lever compromise will not be accepted. Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, the real author of the compromise, is working to obtain the Senate's acceptance of it, but the Democratic caucus of the Senate declared overwhelmingly in favor of the more drastic Clarke amendment, and there is little likelihood of any change.

Must Recede to Avert Deadlock.

This means that in order to prevent a deadlock affecting the whole tariff bill the Senate will have to recede from the Clarke amendment, while the House will recede from its expected demand for the adoption of the compromise. This would shelve all drafts of the proposed cotton futures tax for later legislation. The President intimated this morning that such a course would be acceptable to him, as the cotton tax is extraneous to a fiscal measure and, in his view, should not be permitted even to delay the enactment of the new tariff. Senator Clarke of Arkansas, author of the tax provision, as it stands in the bill, has no hope of its adoption at this session.

The meeting of the full conference committee of both Democrats and Republicans was a perfunctory affair. Senator Simmons, acting as Chairman of the conference, laid before the Republican members a complete copy of the conference report as already agreed to by the Democrats. No statement was made to explain to the Republicans the significance of the report and their votes against ordering it sent to the House were taken as a matter of course. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts a Republican, was absent. Of the Republicans Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, who had supported the bill in the Senate, alone voted "present" when his name was called, and later explained that he simply had not wished to vote in the dark. He is deeply chagrined at the failure of the majority to admit the Republicans to the real work of the conference, and will probably make a bitter speech of criticism in the Senate. But he said this morning that his negative vote must not be taken as condemning the report. The rates reported by the conference are more nearly protective than those for which Mr. La Follette has already voted, and unless he finds provisions repugnant to his views inserted by the conferees, he will support the report when the final roll is called.

Besides the vote on sending the report to the House, only two ballots were taken. One was on a motion by Representative Murdock of Kansas, the Progressive of the committee, to accept the Clarke amendment taxing all cotton future contracts. The House conferees voted separately on that proposal, and rejected it, so the motion did not come before the full committee.

Move to Defer Free Sugar.

Then Representative Fordney of Michigan, the most ardent protectionist in the House, moved to modify the free sugar provisions by extending from March 1, 1914, to June 1, 1914, the date on which the decreases in the sugar duties would begin. That motion was also defeated by the strict party vote of the House managers.

No agreement was reached to-day as to the amount of debate that would be allowed to-morrow when the report is taken up in the House for adoption. The most the Republicans hope for is two hours to each side. They also hope that an additional two hours will be allowed for debate on the cotton futures tax.

Representative Sereno E. Payne of New York, the ranking Republican of the Committee on Ways and Means, will make the principal speech against the report, and Chairman Underwood

Continued on Page 10.

Following full tariff tables.

The Laurel House of Lakewood opens October 1st. Ideal Autumn Resort in the Pines. Ninety minutes from New York.—Adv.

SAYS SHE WAS ABDUCTED.

Girl Walks Seven Miles Home After Rescue by Policeman.

Special to The New York Times.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., Sept. 29.—Ada McConnell, 16 years old, missing from her home in West Egg Harbor since Saturday, limped into her home at 9 o'clock this morning and told a tale of abduction by two men and a woman in an automobile. The girl was exhausted and footsore from a walk of seven miles. She gave a good description of her abductors and the countryside has been notified to apprehend them if possible.

Miss McConnell left home on Saturday to make some purchases for her mother. She had bought the provisions for a Sunday dinner and was walking homeward on the White Horse Pike when a motor car drew up alongside of her.

"Step in and we'll give you a lift," she heard some one say.

The girl got into the car. She said it was occupied by two young men and a woman. The chauffeur put on speed and within a few minutes had neared Miss McConnell's home. She told the driver of the car where to stop. He paid no attention to her but sped on. The girl screamed and demanded that they let her out of the car but it availed nothing.

She was still screaming, she says when the car approached Hammonton. Her calls attracted a policeman who stepped in the roadway in front of the car. The chauffeur slowed down and Miss McConnell says she jumped to the ground. The chauffeur, without coming to a dead stop, threw on the high speed and the car dashed away leaving the policeman and the girl gazing after it.

CARRIES HER SUBWAY SEAT.

Girl with a Stool Independent of Men Immersed in World Series.

An attractive young woman—she really was attractive—entered a northbound Broadway express train in the Subway at the Brooklyn Bridge station in the most rushing part of the rush hour last evening, and forced her way, when she was not forced, to the middle of a crowded car. Did any one offer her a seat? No one did. Did she stand hanging to a strap squarely in front of some meek-looking man in a seat and pointedly, though of course accidentally, due to the motion of the train, step on his toes or swish her skirt against his knees? She did not. The men were all average New Yorkers, but the young woman was an exception.

The train pulled out of the station. The men opened their papers at the sporting page, and the young woman, calmly and quietly, took a little folding campstool from under her arm, spread its legs on the floor, and sat herself in comfort on her portable seat. Then she, too, opened a paper, and proceeded to see that some one or other had something or other to say about the world's series.

The men in the Subway car hadn't noticed before that the young woman wanted to sit down; they had forgotten that tired working girls going home generally want to sit down but when they saw the one in their car open her campstool and sit, then they knew and they remembered. So a dozen near her sprang to their feet. She didn't need their seats then; she had a perfectly good seat of her own; but still they looked foolish and stood up. She thanked them all pleasantly, declined their seats, and smiled. They sat down again, looking more foolish than ever. The young woman got off the train at the Manhattan Street station and walked to the Fort Lee Ferry with her campstool under her arm.

"I do not expect the men to give me their seats," she said to one who questioned her between the Subway station and the ferry. "I work, as they do, and am entitled to no more. When a woman enters into competition with men she should give and take with men and not look for special favors. But I have to go to work and come from work in the rush hours, and I generally want to sit down. So I carry my own seat, that's all. I've been doing it for a week."

400 SLAIN AT BARROTERAN.

Mexican Federals and Rebels Fought Hand-to-Hand.

PIEDRAS NEGRAS, Mexico, Sept. 29.—More than 400 Federal and rebel dead were left on the field below Barroteran, where a fierce fight took place Saturday and Sunday, according to reports brought to Constitutionalist headquarters to-day.

Eye-witnesses say that desperate hand-to-hand fighting took place after the revolutionists' ammunition was exhausted, and that the Federals were once on the point of fleeing when they were rallied by their officers.

Dispatches indicate that the Federals will resume the march to Sabinas after a short rest at Aura.

All refugees able to cross into American territory are leaving this city to-day.

WAITING FOR REPLY OF DIAZ.

Some Vera Cruz Citizens Think His Return Would Be an Ominous Sign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Sept. 29.—Keen interest is taken here as to the answer that Porfirio Diaz will give Provisional President Huerta in response to his call for the ex-President to return.

Some leading citizens think that acceptance by Diaz of Huerta's invitation to return to his native soil would be a bad sign for future peace between the United States and Mexico, he having repeatedly asserted that he would only return in case of an international war.

Panzacola, an important station outside of Puebla on a branch of the Mexican Railroad to Apizaco, was attacked and taken this morning by two hundred Zapatistas who stopped a train, robbing the passengers, killing the engineer and fireman and wounding several others. The bandits have also blown up a big bridge on the branch.

This railroad is owned by British capitalists. This is the first time an English line has been interfered with.

GERMAN AVIATOR TAKEN.

Landed on French Soil and Is Promptly Detained.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, France, Sept. 29.—A biplane piloted by a German officer landed to-day at Neufchatel, near here. The aviator left Cologne on a flight to England, but the heavy fog which prevailed forced him to descend.

As he has no papers in his possession except a route map, he will be detained until a satisfactory explanation is given regarding his flight over French territory and his descent on French soil.

MITCHEL WILL MAKE TARGET OF TAMMANY

"Dethronement of the Boss" the Big Issue, He Says in Keynote Speech.

IS FOR PERSONAL LIBERTY

No "Puritanism" In His Police Policy — Budget, He Says, Must Be Kept Down.

MITCHEL'S PROMISES.

If elected Mayor I shall be Mayor. No man, no parties, no faction will be favored at my hands.

The "System" is Tammany within the Police Department. Like Tammany it exists for spoils. * * * I propose, if elected, to have a Police Commissioner who will war on gunmen, crooks, thugs, cadets, procurers of vice.

I pledge myself, if elected, to see that our new subways are carried to completion as speedily as possible.

This is the only subway issue: Shall Murphy and McCall be allowed to modify the contracts in the interests of the company or shall the contracts be adhered to in the interests of the city? I pledge myself to the latter course.

John Purroy Mitchel, Fusion candidate for Mayor, and his associates on the Fusion ticket, Borough President McAneny and Controller Prendergast made public profession of faith last night at the notification meeting at Cooper Union. With one accord, they and the representatives of the independent Democrats, the Progressives, and the Republicans who spoke before them made the issue of the campaign the fight against Tammany. It was this issue, they said, which had reconciled all their differences.

Mr. Mitchel in his speech outlined his policy on the main questions which would confront him if he were elected Mayor—the police, subway construction, and the efficient and economical government of the city; but he harked back again to the same cry: Would Tammany give the workingman good government? Would it provide in return for his taxes proper schools, pure water, and improved rapid transit, or would it live up to its record as an organized conspiracy to acquire wealth for individuals under political forms?

Cooper Union was filled to the doors. Every seat was occupied, and when the police permitted the crowd which had been attracted by the red fire outside to enter, 200 or 300 persons were forced to stand. On the platform were gathered the leaders of the Fusion Committee. Near the front sat Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, the wife of the Mayoralty candidate.

Audience Cheers the Candidates.

It was nearly 8:30 o'clock when the three candidates entered. In a moment the audience was on its feet cheering and waving American flags, while the band played "Hail to the Chief." The demonstration continued for a minute.

Norman Hapgood, Chairman of the Fusion Committee, then stepped forward and introduced the Chairman of the evening, Henry L. Stimson, the former Secretary of War. As he came to the front, a spare, tall figure, his first words, "Fellow-citizens," boomed across the hall with such emphasis that the audience was taken entirely by surprise. There was general laughter, and some one in the rear of the hall answered with a loud "Hullo!"

It was only for a moment that the mirth lasted. As soon as he struck the keynote of the evening by saying that it was only the strong anti-Tammany sentiment of the city which could weld together the divergent forces which made up Fusion, the gathering answered his words with cheers.

"The task of the Fusion Committee," he said, "is a difficult but not at all an impossible one. No one can appreciate the difficulties who has not served on such a committee and who has not run up against all the honest differences of opinion and prejudice and temperament which exist, but there is always a great majority of the voters of this city who are agreed in desiring the betterment of government and in opposing the exploitation of vice."

Mr. Stimson then introduced the first of those selected to notify the three candidates—Mr. Mitchel for Mayor, Mr. McAneny for President of the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. Prendergast for Controller—that the recommendation of the Fusion Committee had been accepted by the political organization which they represented. Frederic R. Coudert spoke for the Independent Democrats, the men who will not bend the knee to Tammany. He lashed the supporters of Mr. McCall, saying:

"As citizens of New York we feel ashamed of corrupt, inefficient, and personal government. As Democrats we wish to see an end to the domination of predatory factions masquerading under the Democratic insignia, whose success compromises the good name of the party as well as the fair name of the city."

Cheers for Col. Roosevelt.

As Timothy L. Woodruff, Chairman of the City Committee of the Progressives, followed, he mentioned the name of Col. Roosevelt.

"It is the pride of Americans," he said, "to say 'he is the foremost man in the world to-day.'"

A great storm of applause swept through the hall. Three cheers were asked and given for Col. Roosevelt. A Mitchel supporter thought it only proper to ask for the same compliment to the candidate, but the first enthusiasm had been without party significance, and even in that gathering Mr. Mitchel's name fell flat.

A little later Mr. Woodruff referred to Mr. Sulzer. He coupled his name with that of President Wilson.

"Does President Wilson," he asked, "suit Tammany Hall? Does Sulzer, whatever his failings, suit Charles F. Murphy and Tammany Hall?"

In a moment the audience was on its feet and with waving of flags and cheers it showed where its sympathies lay in the impeachment proceedings.

Only in the last minutes of his speech was there any falling in the vigor which

Continued on Page 2.

CLEARING OUT THE EAST SIDE GANGS.

The people, not the police, are doing it, and the methods adopted to bring about this end are interesting. Read about it

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

SHE ASKS $50,000 FOR FALSE ARREST

Mrs. Lavy, Wrongly Identified as Swindler, Spent Two Nights in the Tombs.

After two nights of confinement in the Tombs because she had been wrongly identified as Mrs. Elizabeth von B. Nichols, who is under indictment for embezzlement, Mrs. Frances Lavy was discharged by Magistrate House, in the Tombs Court yesterday, with the apologies of the court. Mrs. Lavy was arrested at the Hotel Endicott on Saturday night upon the complaint of Mrs. Helen P. Le Messena.

Three years ago, according to Mrs. Le Messena, she met in Wilmington, N. C., a woman who introduced herself as Mrs. Elizabeth von B. Nichols. The two women engaged in a real estate deal, in which Mrs. Le Messena says that she was swindled out of $8,436.75. The indictment of Mrs. Nichols was obtained from the New Hanover County Grand Jury, but Mrs. Nichols had disappeared.

Mrs. Le Messena later moved to Philadelphia, and when she heard that Mrs. Nichols was in New York she caused a copy of the North Carolina indictment to be sent to the New York police, together with a photograph of the alleged swindler. Word soon came from the New York police that the accused woman had been found, and that she was staying at the Hotel Endicott. Mrs. Le Messena immediately sent her son, John, to New York.

Mrs. Lavy Put in Cell.

On Saturday night John Le Messena, accompanied by Detective Grover Brown of the Old Slip Station, sought out Mrs. Nichols, who they were told was posing as Mrs. Lavy at the Endicott. John Le Messena identified her positively as the fugitive from justice, and Detective Brown placed her under arrest and took her to the Tombs. Vainly protesting her innocence, Mrs. Lavy was locked in a cell, held as a fugitive to whom bail is denied.

The case was called in the Tombs Police Court yesterday by Magistrate House. The first witness was Le Messena, son of the complainant.

"This woman is Mrs. Nichols," he said, looking at the defendant, "I am sure of it."

Mrs. Le Messena then took the stand. She was as positive as her son in her identification.

"Yes, that's the woman," she said without hesitation. "She's changed somewhat. A little stouter, perhaps, and her hair is fixed differently, but she's the woman."

Magistrate House next suggested that the two women converse together. Mrs. Le Messena turned to Mrs. Lavy.

"Have you ever been in Wilmington?"

"I never was in North Carolina," was the answer, "and I've never seen you before in my life."

Magistrate House asked Mrs. Le Messena if Mrs. Nichols had a son. Mrs. Le Messena said she had, and that she knew him. The Magistrate asked the son to step forward.

Samuel J. Lavy then did so and Mrs. Le Messena was asked if she knew him as Mrs. Nichols's son. Mrs. Le Messena said she did not.

"Mrs. Nichols's son was shorter," she said.

"Are you sure this woman is Mrs. Nichols?" the Magistrate asked her.

Mrs. Le Messena again made a positive identification and left the stand.

Testify for Mrs. Lavy.

Several witnesses for Mrs. Lavy took the stand. Charles Podsonick, a lawyer's clerk, testified that Mrs. Lavy was not the woman wanted. Mrs. Hattie Bailey of Wilmington, N. C., said she went to the Tombs yesterday, taking Mrs. Adelaide Mears with her. Both were old friends of Mrs. Nichols. They said Mrs. Lavy was unknown to them. They saw no resemblance whatever, they said, between Mrs. Lavy and their friend.

Edward Tierney, a former clerk at the Marlborough Hotel, and Charles McGinn, cashier at the Hotel Hargrave, testified that they had known Mrs. Lavy for seven years, and that during that time she had been living first at the Marlborough, then at the Hargrave, and later at the Endicott.

Finally Mrs. Lavy was put on the stand to testify in her own behalf. After denying that she was Mrs. Nichols, or had ever been in North Carolina, she told briefly the story of her life. Until seven years ago she had lived, she said, at Bascock, La. Then she moved to New York, never leaving the city in the seven years for any extended period of time. She had been married twice. First to a Mr. Lavy and then to a Mr. Maas. She later divorced Maas and resumed the name of Lavy.

The testimony being given, Deputy Assistant District Attorney Richter arose and suggested that the defendant be released. Magistrate House, in freeing Mrs. Lavy, expressed his regret at the trouble she had been subjected to.

Mrs. Lavy left the court smiling. A surprise awaited Mrs. Le Messena. As she walked from the room she was accosted by Joseph Rosalsky, Mrs. Lavy's lawyer, who handed her papers in a $50,000 suit for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution.

COTTON LIGHTER AFIRE.

Firemen with Poles Pitch Burning Bales Into North River.

The shrill whistle of a Christopher Street ferryboat gave warning to the waterfront early last evening that there was a fire aboard a lighter at the Southern Pacific pier where Bethune Street runs down to the North River. The blaze was in the 200 bales of cotton on the lighter—the Continental belonging to the Southern Pacific. The The cotton had been brought in from New Orleans.

By the time Deputy Chief Ross arrived there was obvious danger of the flames reaching El Mundo the freighter alongside which the lighter lay. Ross himself with Capt. Conboy and Fireman Finnerty of Hook and Ladder 5 boarded the burning boat and cast her off, while the fireboat Thomas Willett towed her ablaze out toward midstream.

Ross and his men, using long poles, pitched as many of the burning bales as they could into the river and as they worked the Continental was taken up to the pier at the foot of Horatio Street, where at midnight many bales were still smouldering in her hold. The loss is estimated at $8,000.

STAGE HANDS STRIKE IN BELASCO THEATRE

Producer Helps to Set Stage at the Republic, and Causes Union Leaders' Arrest.

The moving of "The Temperamental Journey," the play by Leo Détrichstein, from the Belasco Theatre to the Republic Theatre last night caused a disturbance in Forty-second Street which necessitated the calling out of the police reserves and a strike of the stage hands in the latter theatre. A sympathetic strike of the stage employes of the Belasco was narrowly averted.

Two men, labor leaders, were arrested during the flurry in Forty-second Street, David Belasco personally going to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station to make a charge against them. They were Phillip Kelly of 342 West Eighty-seventh Street and William E. Monroe of 331 West Fiftieth Street, Monroe is President and Kelly is a delegate of the Stage Hands' Union. Later Mr. Belasco journeyed to the Night Court and pressed his charge of disorderly conduct against the two men. The cases were continued until to-morrow night.

Kelly and Monroe took the stand that when "The Temperamental Journey" moved from the Belasco Theatre in Forty-fourth Street, to the Forty-second Street Theatre it became, by virtue of the jump of four blocks, a "road show," and demanded that Belasco engage an entirely new crew of company stage employes to assist the regular house employes at the Republic. When Mr. Belasco refused to do this they stationed themselves at the stage door of the theatre and requested every stage hand who had passed in or out to throw up his job. In a few minutes most of the stage employes of the Republic, forty-eight in number, had deserted their posts and had assembled in Forty-second Street.

It was just 8 o'clock and the streets were filled with theatregoers. In a few minutes a crowd had gathered around the strikers, which held up traffic, and the reserves were summoned. When they arrived the crowd was quickly scattered.

The stage of the Republic Theatre had been almost set for the first act when the stage hands walked out. Mr. Belasco, reinforced by treasurers, press agents, and office assistants, completed setting the stage while the police were clearing the street, and the curtain went up on the first act about fifteen minutes late.

Then Mr. Belasco went out on the sidewalk and demanded the arrest of Kelly and Monroe. Passersby at once recognized the producer and another crowd quickly gathered around him and the two labor delegates. The police again dispersed the crowd and took Kelly and Monroe to the police station. There Mr. Belasco declared that he "did not intend to be blackmailed or throttled by any man or men." At the Night Court Mr. Belasco asked for a postponement until he could consult with his counsel. Kelly and Monroe at first demurred against any adjournment, but Magistrate Marsh put the examination over and paroled the men.

During the court session things were moving smoothly at the Republic Theatre, except that between the first and second acts and the second and third, the volunteer stage hands met with some trouble in changing the scenes, and there was some delay.

Striking stage hands marched over to the Belasco Theatre, where a rehearsal of "The Auctioneer," with David Warfield as the star, was in progress, and caused a delay by attempting to induce the stage hands there to walk out. They were not successful.

Mr. Belasco has prepared himself for any trouble which may come up to-night, and he announced that there would be no interference or delay in the performance at either theatre.

TOLSTOY LETTERS TO WIFE.

Published by the Countess—Show Husband's Love Lasted to the End.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 30.—A telegram to The Times from St. Petersburg says:

"Countess Sophie Tolstoy has published 656 of her husband's letters to her, with a preface stating that it is her desire to give to all who cherish his memory access to what was dearest to him in life.

"Nine letters only are withheld, three because they concern living persons, and the six last letters, for the publication of which the Countess thinks the time has not yet come. This leaves scope for conjecture, but can hardly stir the dying embers of controversy.

"As published, the correspondence seems to establish beyond question that Tolstoy retained his tender affection for his wife to the end of his life. The letters begin with his proposal of marriage and cover the period of his engagement and the long years of wedded life.

"The husband and wife were rarely apart, but Tolstoy seems to have written, however small the separations. For instance, he sends notes to his wife from his beehives a mile from the house.

"All the passion of lover and husband are found in the letters, but they touch in addition on every side of Tolstoy's internal life and spiritual growth. There are many marks of protest against the conditions of family life and traces of the domestic struggles which in his views on children and personal labor and the ownership in his literary work involved him."

HEMPTON York Brothers are in 50th season at Emmet's, 7 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

WOODRUFF STRICKEN AS HE ENDS SPEECH

Progressive Leader Sinks Into Arms of Those Sitting Near Him at Cooper Union.

SUFFERS WHILE SPEAKING

But Keeps On Until Address Is Completed — Son Says It's Only a Nervous Attack.

Timothy L. Woodruff, ex-Lieutenant Governor of New York and Chairman of the City Committee of the Progressive Party, was stricken with what seemed to be paralysis last evening as he spoke for that party from the platform in Cooper Union. The occasion was the ratification meeting for the Fusion ticket, and John Purroy Mitchel, Borough President McAneny, and Controller Prendergast were the men sitting nearest him when the attack came. It was they who caught him in their arms as he staggered and sank back, when, with tremendous effort, he had spoken the last word of his speech.

Col. Woodruff was carried in an automobile to his home in the Ritz-Carlton Apartments at Forty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, where, at midnight, it was said officially that he was resting comfortably and unofficially that he had lost the use of his left leg and his left arm. Cooper Union was packed for last night's meeting, and Col. Woodruff was the third speaker of the evening, following Frederic R. Coudert. As Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War, introduced him, he turned to those at his side and whispered:

"My left leg feels queer."

But those in the audience did not hear this and did not recognize anything amiss as Col. Woodruff began to talk. His speech lasted fifteen minutes, a somewhat shorter delivery than he had planned, because, as he said, time was already pressing and a lengthy speech was to come.

For the first ten minutes of his talk, those in front noticed nothing. After that, his delivery seemed to lose force rapidly. His face grew flushed, his sentences came jerkily. His voice could still be heard clearly enough across the auditorium, but the effectiveness of his speech was increasingly marred by the difficulty he seemed to experience in forming his words. One of the men on the platform noticed this and a hand was stretched forward with a glass of water.

Col. Woodruff stretched out his hand for the glass but did not quite reach it and the glass clattered to the floor. He went on speaking, the effort more and more obvious and there was a stir in the audience as persons could be heard speculating as to the trouble. Then for his peroration, he leaned heavily upon the table and talked directly into the faces of the three leading candidates on the Fusion ticket.

As he stood in this position Col. Woodruff's legs were crossed, and when he had completed his address he seemed to have difficulty in uncrossing them. He swayed unsteadily, and then, before he could fall, Mr. Mitchel, Mr. McAneny, Mr. Prendergast, and Mr. Stimson were beside him and he sank into their arms. There was much excitement in the auditorium as persons in the audience got to their feet and saw the speaker carried into the crowd at the back of the platform.

He was put in the chair there, while several doctors in the audience came forward, led by Coroner Israel Feinberg. An automobile had been called, and, still in his chair, Col. Woodruff was carried up the long flight of steps leading from the stage level to the street. As he was lifted into the car it was noticed that the stroke had affected the left side, although he was able to speak distinctly. Coroner Feinberg and Lucien L. Bonheur of 114 East Fifty-sixth Street, a friend and fellow-Progressive, went uptown with the sick man and Mrs. Woodruff.

From his apartments an effort was made to get his physician, Dr. Walter P. James, of 17 West Fifty-fourth street, but this was unsuccessful. Dr. T. Stuart Hart of 130 West Fifty-ninth Street came in place of Dr. James, and Dr. Norman Pitman, the house physician, was called in.

None of the doctors would say directly what, in their opinion, was the nature of Col. Woodruff's attack but the impression that it had been a paralytic prevailed even after Col. Woodruff's son, John E. Woodruff reported that Dr. Ditman had told him that the attack was only a nervous breakdown which should give no cause for alarm. Young Mr. Woodruff had come hurriedly from Greenwich, Conn., at the news of his father's illness and he said that at midnight he had found his father talking cheerily and demanding something to eat forthwith. Even at Cooper Union, while waiting for the automobile to come, Col. Woodruff had talked jocosely with Col. Prendergast on the subject of his progressiveness.

Mrs. Woodruff said that her husband had not been complaining of indisposition of late, but only of his increasing weight. Young Mr. Woodruff said that his father had had a nervous breakdown two weeks before last night's attack.

Mrs. Woodruff, upon arriving at her apartments with Mr. Woodruff, was overcome and was put under the care of Dr. Ditman, but upon being assured that her husband's condition was not serious, she regained her composure.

SURGEONS INFECTED, DYING.

Two New Yorkers Contract Blood Poisoning While Operating.

Infected during the course of operations they were performing two New York surgeons lie critically ill with blood poisoning.

Relatives have been called to the bedside of Dr. Emil Boehm, a young surgeon attached to the second division of Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Boehm was infected during an operation on Thursday, in the course of which he reached out suddenly for some gauze that lay near him on a table. He did not see that a knife was under the gauze, and the result was an ugly cut on the left thumb. He continued the operation.

Next day he became ill and himself underwent an operation, but his condition grew steadily worse. Dr. Boehm is 27 years old, a Johns Hopkins graduate.

The other surgeon infected while at his work was Dr. Robert J. Morrison, Surgeon in Chief of the Williamsburg Hospital. He was hurried to the hospital yesterday from his Summer home in Babylon, L. I., suffering from blood poisoning that had its origin in a tiny needle prick he had received on the index finger of his right hand while operating Saturday night in the case of a baby suffering from gangrenous appendicitis.

By Sunday night his arm had swollen to a marked extent. It was lanced yesterday, but this brought little relief, and the hopes of his recovery are faint. Dr. Morrison lives at 304 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn.

ROYAL PAIR NOT ESTRANGED

Story About the Kaiser's Daughter and Her Husband Denied.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 30.—With reference to rumors cabled back to Berlin from New York about the relations between the Kaiser's daughter, Princess Victoria Luise, and her husband, Prince Ernest of Cumberland, The Daily Express Berlin correspondent says he is able positively to deny that there is any truth in the story that the young couple are estranged.

Prince Ernest will rejoin his wife at Rathenow in about a fortnight's time. In the meantime he has been compelled to go to Gmunden to settle with his father a number of questions relating to the Duke of Cumberland's solemn renunciation of his claims to the throne of Hanover, which must be made before Prince Ernest can ascend the throne of Brunswick, as arranged.

ACCUSES BRITISH MINISTERS

Editor of The National Review Finds Another Alleged Scandal.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—L. J. Maxse, whose attacks upon Ministers in connection with the Marconi share deals will be remembered, in the October number of The National Review, of which he is editor, makes further "revelations."

He declares that while the Ministers were engaged in settling the coal strike in March, 1912, the Master of Elibank, now Lord Murray, who was the Ministerial chief whip, was investing $100,000 in home railway stocks which were likely to be affected materially by the negotiations.

Inasmuch as the broker to whom the Master of Elibank intrusted the transaction absconded, Mr. Maxse says the stock may never have been delivered, but contract notes were forwarded, and the stock appears to have been paid for by checks on the party funds.

ADELE RITCHIE HURT.

Showered with Glass When Her Auto Hits a Trolley Car.

Adele Ritchie, the actress, who is Mrs. Charles Nelson Bell in private life, was motoring into town from her country home in Greenwich, Conn., early last evening, when, as she was proceeding down Seventh Avenue, her chauffeur drove into a crosstown car at 116th Street. The collision shattered the windshield and windows of the automobile, and the actress was showered with broken glass.

"I'm hurt," she cried to the solicitous patrolman who ran to her side, whereat he sent in a call to Harlem Hospital, but by the time the ambulance arrived Mrs. Bell had been patched up by a doctor who had seen the accident, and had been sent on downtown in a taxicab. Her destination was the Hotel Laureiton in West Fifty-fifth Street.

SUBWAY SLIDES KILL TWO.

Two Men Hurt Also In Lexington Avenue Workings.

Two were killed and two injured yesterday in cave-ins in the subway now under construction in Lexington Avenue.

At 7 o'clock last night about a cubic yard of rock slid out of place near Ninety-second Street, where three men were working at a drill. Floyd Knight, a negro, of 211 East Eighty-eighth Street, was crushed to death instantly. Benjamin T. Musgrove of 185 West 134th Street, a laborer, suffered a compound fracture of the left leg and hip. Frank Gorgo of 288 Arthur Avenue, the Bronx, escaped with a sprained ankle.

Earlier in the day a rock weighing two tons fell into the Lexington Avenue Subway excavation between 125th and 126th Streets and killed Moffi Defino, a laborer, of 176 Avenue A.

ENTOMBED MINER LIVES.

Signals to Rescuers After Three Days—Food Lowered Through Hole.

CENTRALIA, Penn., Sept. 29.—A rescuing party seeking to liberate Thomas Toshesky, who was entombed in the Continental Mine here last Friday by a fall of coal, heard him to-day signaling to them by tapping on the side of a gangway.

A hole was sunk from an upper level to where has was confined, and bottles filled with nourishing liquid were lowered to him.

He may be reached by the rescuers some time to-night.

Twice rescue parties have been within a short distance of the entombed miner, only to be driven back by fresh rushes of coal. Toshesky, who was buried in a similar manner some years ago in a mine at Ashland, was employed at lobbing pillars of coal when he was buried by a rush of the loosened mineral. Fellow-workmen, who succeeded in escaping, gave the alarm, and the rescue parties were immediately organized. Little hope, however, was entertained of finding Toshesky allve until the tapping was heard to-day.

WATER TUNNEL TO BROOKLYN

This End of Ashokan Project Completed Without Ceremony.

After two years of work the tunnel which is to carry the Ashokan water under the East River from Manhattan Island to the Borough of Brooklyn has just been completed. When the work was commenced in 1911, the contractors started operations at both sides of the river, and when the two huge tubes met 750 feet below the water level, their line deviated from a mathematically perfect joining by less than an eighth of an inch.

Although the laying of this immense tunnel was a triumph of engineering, the end of the work was marked by no flourish of trumpets. The actual connection of the two parts was made on Saturday in a most casual manner. To witness the opening that made the connection, two engineers from the Board of Water Supply were present, and the contracting firm for this section of the entire tunnel, Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, was represented by Walter E. Spear, L. White, and George B. Frye. Beyond their attendance, there was nothing of ceremony.

This tunnel's course lies at bedrock from the Hillview Reservoir in Yonkers to Fort Greene Park in Brooklyn, and the entire tunneling will be finished within six weeks, according to information obtained yesterday at the offices of the Board of Water Supply, which has supervision of the project. After the remaining six weeks of work has been put in, the interior of the eighteen-mile passage will be lined with concrete. When it is ready for use its diameter will be 11 feet.

SULZER IS AIDED BY DECISION ON COERCION PROOF

Cullen Excludes Bargain with Patrie, Not Mentioned in Impeachment Articles.

SWEET AND PRIME TESTIFY

"You for Me, I for You," Sulzer Is Quoted in Trading for Votes for Direct Primaries.

NEW $2,500 CAMPAIGN GIFT

Made by Crossman & Sielcken, Coffee Importers — Sulzer Worked for Free Coffee.

MANAGERS SOON TO CLOSE

May End Direct Testimony To-day—Brokers Tell of Sulzer Stock Deals.

COLWELL IN A SANITARIUM

Counsel for Defense Offer to Produce Him if He Be Guaranteed Against Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 29.—The Sulzer prosecution is about ready to close its case, Isidor J. Kresel, of counsel for the Impeachment Managers, said this evening that by to-morrow night he expected all the evidence, except such as would be reserved for rebuttal, would be before the High Court of Impeachment.

Much of the session of the court to-day was devoted to the introduction of evidence in support of the charge contained in Article No. 7 of the indictment against William Sulzer. This article charges Mr. Sulzer with attempts at coercion and intimidation of law-makers by threatening to use his veto power on bills introduced by them for the benefit of their constituencies, unless they would pledge themselves to vote for his direct primaries bill at the extraordinary session of the Legislature now in progress.

This phase of the assault on Mr. Sulzer's official record was gone into before the Frawley Investigating Committee at greater length than before the High Court of Impeachment to-day. Presiding Judge Cullen ruled out a considerable portion of the evidence the managers attempted to get before the High Court—evidence which actually was adduced when the Frawley Committee had the same charges under investigation.

Two Assemblymen Heard.

At that time several Senators, reinforced by Assemblymen from their respective districts, testified that Mr. Sulzer, by threat or promise, sought to induce them to vote for his Direct Primaries bill, one of Mr. Sulzer's most formidable weapons in his quarrel with Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany boss. Before the High Court of Impeachment to-day none of the Senators was summoned, though the testimany they had given before the Frawley Committee in some instances pointed much more directly to Mr. Sulzer's alleged abuse of his veto power than that of the Assemblymen. Under the rules of the Supreme Court, which govern the impeachment trial, Presiding Judge Cullen even ruled against the admission of certain testimony by members of the lower house, because the cases to which this testimony had reference were not included in the specifications of Article 7.

The reason for not calling the Senators, as given by one of the lawyers of the managers to-night, was that the board was unwilling to take any chances of further challenges against men sitting as members of the Impeachment Court, and whose testimony might lay them open to challenge for bias.

Only two witnesses were summoned in support of the charge that Mr. Sulzer had capitalized his power of veto and approval on legislative measures to secure votes for his direct primaries bill. These witnesses were Assemblyman Thaddeus C. Sweet of Oswego, who voted against the direct primaries bill at the regular session and refused to give pledges satisfactory to Mr. Sulzer that he would reverse his attitude at the extraordinary session, and Assemblyman Spencer G. Prime, 2d, of Essex County, who was absent when the vote was taken at the regular session and who voted for direct primaries at the extra session. Mr. Sulzer vetoed an appropriation for a new bridge over the Oswego River introduced by Mr. Sweet and he approved an appropriation of approximately $730,000 for good roads in the district represented by Mr. Prime.

"Take Good Care of My Friends."

Mr. Sweet told on the stand of a conversation he had with Mr. Sulzer.

"Remember," Mr. Sulzer was quoted as saying to Mr. Sweet, "I always take good care of my friends."

"You for me, I for you," was the proposition tersely

Commissioner, John N. Carlisle, had advised against spending the money.

Schiff $2,500 Check Again.

John B. Stanchfield, of counsel for the Impeachment Managers, to-day summoned George B. Graves, a clerk in the Executive Department, through whom he had produced in court and marked for identification for future use a copy from the executive files of a statement made by Mr. Sulzer on July 30 with reference to the contribution of $2,500 made by Jacob H. Schiff. Mr. Schiff testified last week that he had contributed this money only after Mr. Sulzer had called at his office, urged him to do so, and had expressed his regret that Mr. Schiff could not see his way clear to make a larger contribution. In his statement on July 30 Mr. Sulzer said:

> I did not know that Mr. Schiff had sent a check to a friend for $2,500, until I was threatened about it last May. The Frawley Committee should produce the check. It was not sent to me or made to my order, and the man who got it will tell all about it at the proper time.

The check was made payable to Louis A. Sarecky.

The Managers to-day produced evidence that the New York coffee firm of Crossman & Sielcken had contributed $2,500 to the Sulzer campaign fund. This was the first time this contribution had been mentioned. It was not reported by Mr. Sulzer in his sworn statement to the Secretary of State. John A. Sorenson, an employe of the firm, testified that at the request of Mr. Crossman, a member of the firm, now dead, he had drawn a check on the National City Bank in the firm's name, had it cashed, and handed the currency to Mr. Sulzer on Oct. 9.

Sielcken a Congress Witness.

"Thank Mr. Crossman for me," the witness quoted Mr. Sulzer as saying. At the time this contribution was made Mr. Sulzer was still a member of the House of Representatives. Herman Sielcken, one of the principals of the firm, had been a witness before the Pujo Committee, where he had admitted that as a member of the Valorization Committee of the so-called coffee trust he had been instrumental in holding back from the market a very large stock of coffee, which was kept in warehouses in order to keep up the price of that commodity.

Those who heard this testimony recalled Mr. Sulzer's activities as a member of Congress in connection with an attempt to have the duty taken off coffee after the Democrats gained control of the House of Representatives.

It was foreshadowed at the hearing to-day that the Managers to-morrow might present evidence showing the relations between Hugh J. Reilly, the Cuban contractor, and Mr. Sulzer. Mr. Reilly sought the good offices of Mr. Sulzer while the latter was in Congress, with the result that the Federal Government virtually became a collecting agency for some claims of Mr. Reilly's contracting firm against the Cuban Government. He testified before the Board of Impeachment Managers recently that on the strength of their earlier relations Mr. Sulzer had come to him for loans. Charles F. Buchanan, a clerk in the Gallatin National Bank of New York, was called as a witness just before adjournment and produced a transcript of the Hugh J. Reilly account with that institution, which may figure prominently in the testimony to-morrow.

M. B. Fuller on Stand To-day.

Melville B. Fuller of the brokerage firm of Harris & Fuller, where Mr. Sulzer had an account, in which several hundred shares of Big Four, Southern Pacific, and American Smelters were carried until Lieut. Commander Josephthal of his military staff paid the indebtedness and took up the stock, will resume the stand to-morrow. It was said that probably he would be on the stand several hours, and that his testimony would be of the utmost importance. It was in connection with the closing of this account that Mr. Sulzer for the first time wrote his wife's name into the stock matter. In the order he issued on Harris & Fuller to turn the stock over to Mr. Josephthal, he made the notation under his own signature, "For Mrs. Sulzer."

Melville B. Fuller was examined briefly to-day, as was Arthur L. Fuller, head of Fuller & Gray, on whose books appeared the mysterious "Account No. 500."

E. T. E. Sutton, an employe of the latter firm, was on the stand, too. Before he could be stopped, he said that Account No. 500 was that of William Sulzer. Presiding Judge Cullen, however, ruled out his testimony as not based on first hand information. From the testimony of the two Fullers, it appeared that during October, November, and December, 1912, Mr. Sulzer personally or through his "dummy," Frederick L. Colwell, had made cash payments on stocks aggregating $27,000, all in currency.

Offer to Produce Colwell.

At a late hour to-night Frederick L. Colwell was still missing. D Cady Herrick, chief counsel for Mr. Sulzer, admitted to-day that counsel for the defense had located Mr. Colwell in a sanitarium outside of the State of New York, and that one of Mr. Sulzer's counsel had had an interview with him.

"He is under the impression that a warrant has been issued for his arrest because of his not testifying before the Frawley committee," said Mr. Herrick. "He assures counsel for the respondent that he will come here to testify, provided he is guaranteed that he will not be arrested or molested. Counsel for the respondent believe his statement. If the counsel for the managers will give us assurance to that effect we believe that we can rely upon him and bring him here or have him come here. And if he is here we guarantee to place him upon the stand as a witness."

Ex-Senator E. T. Brackett of counsel for the Managers, suggested that the witness be asked to produce a check for five $100 bills. I did not tell Mr. Sulzer how much I handed him. He simply said: 'Thank Mr. Crossman for me.'"

The money was not reported in Mr. Sulzer's sworn statement. The witness was excused without cross-examination.

Edward F. O'Dwyer, a Judge of the City Court of New York, testified that he had known Mr. Sulzer more than twenty years. He identified a check for $100 he had given Mr. Sulzer under date of Oct. 10, 1912. He said he left the check at the Manhattan Club in an envelope addressed to Mr. Sulzer, with no explanatory note. He left it, he said, with the doorman or clerk to be handed to Mr. Sulzer when he should arrive. The check was drawn to the order of William Sulzer on the Seaboard National Bank. It was indorsed in writing: "William Sulzer. Pay to the order of Manhattan Company, New York, Boyer, Griswold & Co.," and then rubber-stamped: "Manhattan Company. Received payment Oct. 16, 1912."

Judge O'Dwyer said he had had no conversation with Mr. Sulzer about the check and never had received acknowledgment thereof. On cross-examination he testified that he had contributed also to the Democratic Committee.

Quotes Sulzer from Memory.

J. F. O'Brien testified that he was in the milk business in the Hanover Bank Building and had known William Sulzer eight or ten years. He was a member of the National Democratic Club. He identified a check for $50 which he had sent to Mr. Sulzer as a contribution at the time of the Sulzer campaign. He had mailed it, inclosing a letter of which he said he had kept no copy. Mr. Kresel demanded the letter of counsel for the respondent, but they said they hadn't it. Then the witness was asked to state what he had written as nearly as he could recall it. He said:

"I think I said, 'I inclose herewith my check for $50 as a contribution. I regret I can't make it more.' I don't think I said anything further than that, except that I hoped that 'two years hence, when you come up for re-election, I will be in a position to contribute again,' or something of that kind."

Mr. O'Brien said he had received an acknowledgment of his contribution, but now could not find it. It was an expression of thanks "for your great kindness and for all you have done for me."

Mr. Hinman brought out that the indorsement on the check was rubber-stamped "William Sulzer," and underneath "L. A. Sarecky."

The prosecution then went into the stock transactions of Mr. Sulzer by calling as the next witness Arthur A. Fuller, a member of the brokerage house of Fuller & Gray, with whom Mr. Sulzer carried his "Account No. 500." The witness, a young man, testified that his firm started on June 1, 1911, with an office at 71 Broadway, and branch offices in Yonkers and Brooklyn, and at 501 Fifth Avenue. His partner, he said, was John Boyd Gray, who, prior to their association, had been manager of an office in Yonkers for Harris & Fuller. That was the other firm with which, according to evidence discovered by the Frawley Committee, Mr. Sulzer carried a stock account. Orville B. Fuller, a brother of the witness, was a partner in that firm.

Account No. 500.

The witness testified that when he and Gray entered into partnership they took over the branch office of Harris & Fuller in Yonkers and that that is now their Yonkers office. Similarly, he testified, Fuller & Gray took over the Brooklyn branch office of Harris & Fuller and took over its Fifth Avenue branch, the office at 501 Fifth Avenue of Boyer, Griswold & Co. It was this last named firm which handled the stock speculations carried on by Mr. Sulzer through his "dummy," F. L. Colwell, and to which some of the checks contributed to the candidate's campaign already have been traced.

Mr. Fuller produced the ledger of his firm covering transactions of October, 1912, and identified "Account No. 500" there, as well as a transcript thereof handed to him by Mr. Kresel and lacking only the word "transferred" which appeared on the bottom of the account in the ledger. He explained that that word simply meant that the account had been transferred to another ledger.

Account No. 500, he testified, was opened on Oct. 21, 1912, with an entry showing that the firm had bought for that account 100 shares of Big Four stock at 60. The entry signified that the firm had received the stock on that date, although the firm bought it on the day before, Oct. 20.

"Did you receive any money from any one to the credit of that account, either on Oct. 20 or Oct. 21?" asked Mr. Kresel.

"No, sir."

"So that when you bought that stock you had, in the language of Wall Street, no margin on which to buy it?"

The witness explained that he was the "floor man" of the firm, representing it on the floor of the Stock Exchange, and hadn't anything to do with the office details. Those, he said, were in charge of his partner, Mr. Gray.

"Where is Mr. Gray now?" asked Mr. Kresel.

"I suppose he is in our office in New York."

Not on Margin; To be Paid For.

Q.—Was he there all last week? A.—I don't know. I have not seen him for probably two weeks or more.

Q.—During the last two weeks have you been at your New York office? A.—Occasionally.

Q.—And you have had no communication with your partner, although you have been in the same city for the last two weeks? A.—Oh, yes, I have.

Q.—Now, of course, you could communicate with Mr. Gray over the telephone if you wished? A.—Surely.

Q.—Do you know anything about the opening of this account No. 500? A.—No, Sir, I don't.

Q.—Mr. Gray does, doesn't he? A.—He does.

Q.—Did you at any time have any talk with any person who had to do with that Account No. 500? A.—I asked my partner whether we were to carry that stock on margin, and he said, No, we were not; that it was to be paid for.

"Did you ask your partner whose account No. 500 was?" asked Mr. Kresel.

"I do not recollect that I did."

"Did he ever tell you?"

"No, Sir, he did not."

As Mr. Kresel advanced toward him with upraised finger the witness corrected himself.

"I withdraw that," he said. "Yes, he has told me. I did ask at a later date who it was for, and he told me."

He said he had been told by his partners in August, after the Frawley Committee investigation.

"Well, who did he say it was?"

Mr. Herrick shut off the disclosure with an objection, which Presiding Judge Cullen sustained.

Couldn't Locate Partner Gray.

Mr. Kresel brought out that account No. 500 showed a first payment of $1,500 in currency on Oct. 22, 1912. Presiding Judge Cullen interposed to ask whether the Managers were not going to subpoena the other partner, Mr. Gray, who admittedly knew more about the office transactions than the present witness. Mr. Kresel replied:

"We have been trying to get Mr. Gray for ten days, and we have been unable to find him. I am going to make use of this gentleman's good offices to get in touch with him and get him here."

Mr. Kresel brought out from the witness that Account No. 500 showed that on Oct. 21 the firm bought 100 shares of Big Four stock at 60, and on Oct. 22 100 shares of the same stock; that on Oct. 22 there were two payments to the account, one of $1,500 and one of $1,000, both in currency, and on Oct. 28 another in currency. On Oct. 31, the ledger showed, the 200 shares of stock were delivered to the customer. That cleared up the account, with the exception of $14.74, accrued interest, which never has been paid.

Q.—On Nov. 4, 1912, the account shows, an additional 100 shares of this same stock was bought; is that correct? A.—Yes.

Q.—On that date did you have any margin with which to buy this stock? A.—According to the account, no, Sir.

Q.—The payment for that stock was made on Nov. 6, wasn't it? A.—According to the account the stock was delivered on Nov. 6.

Q.—And paid for at that time? A.—There is an item here of figures. It does not say that it was paid for; it says delivered.

Q.—The amount of $5,612.50 is credited to that account on that day? A.—Correct.

Q.—Then the only other transaction in the account was the sale on Nov. 25 of one $1,000 bond of the St. Louis & Southwestern Road; is that right? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And was paid for by your firm on the same day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Paid $17,337 in Currency.

Mr. Kresel brought out from checkbook entries of the firm that the payment of Oct. 22, 1912, on Account No. 500, was made with a deposit of $1,000 currency and $1,500 currency. The former amount was deposited in the Yonkers National Bank, and the latter in the Home Trust Company of Brooklyn. On Oct. 28 there was a deposit of $500 in the Home Trust Company, and on Oct. 31 a deposit of $8,825 in currency for Account No. 500. Mr. Kresel brought out that there was thus a total of $11,825 paid in currency for Account No. 500 between Oct. 22 and 31, 1912, with a balance of $14.74 still due in accrued interest. The last 100 shares of Big Four stock was paid for with $5,512.50 in currency on Nov. 6, 1912, bringing the total paid up to $17,337.50, all in currency.

On cross-examination Mr. Hinman brought out from the witness that it was not uncommon for brokerage firms to carry accounts under some number instead of the name of a customer.

"Have you an index showing the names of persons whose accounts you carried under particular numbers?" asked Mr. Kresel. The witness replied that such accounts were indexed, but that the index did not give the name.

Q.—Have you any record in your office to indicate to whom Account No. 500 belonged? A.—Why, I couldn't say that we have that I know of—not that I know of.

Q.—Well, take any other account carried by any other number. Can you tell us whether there is any record in your firm to indicate to whom that number belongs? A.—Why, an account of this sort—I should say no.

"Witness, how do you know, if you have several accounts, whose in reality they are? Do you keep a memorandum for that purpose?" asked presiding Judge Cullen.

"No, Sir," said the witness.

"Well, then, how do you carry it?"

"If we carry an account on margin, of course we know whose it is. That is what we call a cash account and the account is closed on one or two or perhaps three transactions, we don't need to keep any further record of it. If we have open active accounts, of course we know whose they are; that is, I suppose the office must know who they are for. I don't delve into that part of the business as long as I am fully satisfied that the business is all right and properly conducted."

Asked by Senator Blauvelt whether he knew for whom Account No. 500 was carried, the witness replied that he did, but only through his partner, Mr. Gray. He was not allowed to testify what Mr. Gray had told him. As the witness was leaving the stand, Mr. Kresel said:

"Mr. Fuller, may I trouble you to say to Mr. Gray that the managers are anxious to have him appear here as a witness?"

"I surely will; yes, Sir," replied Mr. Fuller.

"Sulzer" Answer Stricken Out.

Effingham E. Sutton, a brother-in-law of Mr. Gray, who was in the Brooklyn office of Fuller & Gray in October, 1912, testified that the firm had carried Account No. 500.

"Whose account was that?" asked Mr. Kresel.

"William Sulzer's," replied the witness before counsel for the defense could shut off his answer. Judge Herrick objected, and the Presiding Judge ordered the answer stricken out.

The witness testified that on Oct. 31 Mr. Coe of the Yonkers office of the firm came to the Brooklyn office and received 200 shares of Big Four stock, which Mr. Gray in New York had instructed the witness to deliver. The stock had been sent to the Brooklyn office from the New York office by messenger.

Mr. Sutton told how Account No. 500 came to be so called.

"It was at Mr. Gray's home," he said, "and we were discussing a new account that was going to be opened. There had been several accounts opened with numbers. Mr. Gray wanted a number, and I suggested 500."

Q.—And was it in connection with that that you learned from Mr. Gray who the person was whose account was to be known by the number 500? A.—It was.

Again Mr. Kresel asked the name of the owner of the account, but again the question was ruled out. The Presiding Judge suggested that Mr. Gray himself could be called to state that.

"Our difficulty is that we cannot get Mr. Gray," said Mr. Kresel.

"You shall have the opportunity," replied Judge Cullen.

"We shall need more than an opportunity to get him," cried Mr. Brackett.

"We have been trying to."

"I think now you will have an opportunity which you can avail yourselves of and which will be successful," the Presiding Judge assured the lawyers.

A Reason for Caution.

Frederick A. Coe of the Yonkers office of Fuller & Gray testified that on Oct. 31, 1912, he was ordered by telephone, either by Mr. Gray or by F. L. Colwell, a customer of the firm, to go to the Brooklyn office from Yonkers, get 200 shares of Big Four stock there, and deliver it to Colwell at the Nassau Bank in Brooklyn, just around the corner from the Brooklyn office. He said he did so and received from Colwell $8,825 in currency.

"Was there any reason given why you should be brought from Yonkers to Brooklyn to deliver this stock in a place a block away from the very office where you got it from?" asked Mr. Kresel.

"Well, yes," the witness replied. "Mr. Colwell at one time was a partner of Harris & Fuller, and I understood he did not care for them to know that he had an account with Fuller & Gray. The young men at the Brooklyn office were in contact every day with the office of Harris & Fuller, whereas I was not."

Mr. Kresel put in evidence the receipt given for the stock, which was in two certificates—C25824 and C24602.

On Nov. 6, 1912, the witness testified, he was ordered by telephone to go from the Yonkers office to Brooklyn and deliver 100 shares of Big Four stock to Colwell at the Home Trust Company; he did so, receiving $5,512.50 in currency from Colwell. The receipt for this certificate of stock was put in evidence, showing it to have been C25368. Underneath was written "No. 25," but this had been changed to "No. 500." The witness could not say which had been written there first.

Melville B. Fuller of Harris & Fuller testified that William Sulzer had an account with his firm on Nov. 18, 1912, and Dec. 16, 1912.

"On Nov. 18 did William Sulzer make a payment on that account?" asked Mr. Kresel. The witness replied in the affirmative.

Q.—How much? A.—Ten thousand dollars.

Q.—How was it paid? A.—In bills.

Q.—To whom was it paid? A.—To me personally.

Q.—On Dec. 16, 1912, did Mr. Sulzer make another payment to the account? A.—He did.

Q.—How much? A.—Six thousand dollars.

Q.—In cash? A.—In currency.

Mr. Hinman of the defense announced that they would cross-examine Mr. Fuller to-morrow.

Take Up Alleged Coercion.

The afternoon session was well advanced when the Managers placed on the stand their first witness to prove the charge that Mr. Sulzer threatened to use his office to affect the vote or political action of certain public officers. George R. Van Namee, clerk of the Assembly, produced the original of the Sulzer Direct Nominations bill, with a record of its progress in the lower House at the regular and extraordinary sessions of the Legislature, on both of which occasions it was defeated. He was in connection with this measure that Mr. Sulzer was charged with having traded votes with lawmakers and with having threatened to veto measures of Legislators who would not pledge themselves to vote for his Direct Primaries bill.

The Assembly Clerk produced three bills which figured in such alleged transactions, and they were admitted in evidence. One was a bill introduced by Assemblyman Sweet of Oswego, providing for the construction of a new bridge over the Oswego River at Minetto. The other two bills were introduced by Assemblyman Spencer G. Prime, 2d, of Essex County. One of the Prime bills appropriated about $750,000 for the construction of new State roads in Essex and Warren Counties; the other reappropriated unexpended balances for the construction of roads in the same territory.

The Sweet bill Mr. Sulzer vetoed. The Prime bills he approved. Mr. Sweet voted against the Sulzer Direct Primaries bill at the regular session, and refused to pledge himself to vote for it at the extraordinary session. These Prime bills Mr. Sulzer approved against the advice of his State Highway Commissioner. Mr. Prime was absent when the Direct Primaries bill was voted on at the regular session. He voted for the Sulzer bill at the present extraordinary session.

Hiram G. Todd, examining the witnesses, asked Mr. Van Namee to produce a bill introduced by Assemblyman Patrie of Greene County which carried a road appropriation of $130,000. Mr. Patrie voted for the Direct Primaries bill, and Mr. Sulzer approved the Patrie bill.

Patrie Case Ruled Out.

Louis Marshall of counsel for Mr. Sulzer, objected on the ground that there was no specific mention of the Patrie bill in Impeachment Article 7.

"We have had no notice with regard to it and have not been invited to testify on that issue," said Mr. Marshall.

"We believe that the same rule applies here which applies in the matter of campaign contributions, and that this proof is competent," said Mr. Todd.

Mr. Marshall asserted that the situation was different, and the presiding Judge sustained him.

"This is plainly distinguishable from the other case," said Judge Cullen. "In the other case the evidence was clearly admissible for the purpose of showing that it was not by accident that the respondent had failed to report contributions; but there is nothing of the kind here. It is claimed that there was a direct agreement with certain members of the Legislature that if they would support the bill the respondent advocated he would sign their bills, otherwise not. I think, therefore, this is incompetent, and the objection is sustained."

Chester C. Platt, secretary to Mr. Sulzer, was then called to produce the original Sweet and Prime bills as they reached Mr. Sulzer and were acted upon by him. To the Sweet bill, which Mr. Sulzer vetoed, was attached a report from Mr. Delaney, Commissioner of Economy and Efficiency, recommending the approval of the bill, and a report from Mr. Peck, State Superintendent of Public Works, emphasizing the necessity of building the bridge. To the Prime bill was attached a report from State Highway Commissioner Carlisle against approval of the $750,000 appropriation. All these documents were marked for identification.

Assemblyman Thaddeus C. Sweet, introducer of the bill for the construction of the bridge over the Oswego River, was summoned to the stand. His bill was passed in the Assembly on March 21 and in the Senate on May 2, whereupon it became one of the so-called thirty-day bills which the Governor had before him during the interim between the regular session, when his Direct Nominations bill was beaten, and the extraordinary session, which he called for the purpose of reconsidering that action.

The witness was permitted to state that the bill was introduced to empower the county authorities to construct the bridge, but when Mr. Todd tried to prove by Mr. Sweet the necessity for its construction he was stopped by Presiding Judge Cullen.

Can't Go Into Merits.

"The Legislature is the body to determine, subject to the approval or veto of the Governor, the propriety or necessity for legislation," he ruled. "Courts cannot consider legislation except from the point of view of whether it is constitutional or not."

Nor would Judge Cullen permit the witness to testify regarding the destruction of a bridge at that particular point and the loss of human life as a result of the insufficiency of the temporary structure that had been erected to take its place, although those facts were before Mr. Sulzer in reports attached to the bill and in a brief submitted to Mr. Sulzer by the Assemblyman. The report of the Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy and the State Superintendent of Public Works were ruled out also

"It is our view that this has some bearing upon the intent of the Governor in the action that he took upon this bill," said Mr. Todd. "We desire to show that the bill was approved by the Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy and that it was approved by the Superintendent of Public Works; that that action occurred after the Legislature had passed upon the bill; and while I quite concur in what your Honor says about the action of the Legislature, this was subsequent action by officers of the State of New York, charged with the duty to advise the Governor in the premises."

"Yes, but under the Constitution the responsibility for approval or disapproval is vested in the Governor," said Judge Cullen. "I do not think that this court can consider that question—whether it was wise or unwise."

"If the Presiding Judge will pardon me for a moment," said John B. Stanchfield for the Managers, "this testimony is introduced under the seventh charge. The exact language is this:

> The Hon. Thaddeus C. Sweet, a member of the Assembly for the County of Oswego, for the year 1913, the threat being that if the said Sweet did not vote for certain legislation in which said William Sulzer was interested, and, as Governor, was pressing to passage, he, said Sulzer, would veto a bill that had already passed the Legislature and was pending before him, appropriating certain moneys for the construction of a bridge in said County of Oswego, the said Governor at the time of said threat well knowing that the said Assemblyman, Thaddeus C. Sweet, was desirous of having said bill for said appropriation signed.

"Now the contention of the Board of Managers is, as bearing upon the proposition as to whether or not the threat was coercive or intimidative in its nature and character, that they have the right to go behind the finding of the Legislature which passed this bill and show to the court in its entirety that this legislation was for the public good, and that it was legislation which Mr. Sweet in his legislative capacity was in duty bound to introduce and advocate by every means in his power.

"I think we have a right to show as well that the propriety of this legislation was submitted to the Commissioner on Economy and Efficiency by the Governor, and that that Commissioner reported back to the Governor for his information that this legislation was fit and proper to pass."

"The court adheres to its ruling," said Judge Cullen. "But let us see what passed between him and the Governor. That is competent, but beyond that I do not think you can go."

"Smooth Taylor the Right Way."

Mr. Todd led his witness to tell how he called upon Mr. Sulzer about the middle of May and talked with him about his bridge bill. Said the witness:

"As the Governor was about to leave the Executive Chamber I approached and said: 'Governor, I had an appointment with you this morning. I wish I might see you before you go, as I am anxious to get home.' He said, 'Assemblyman, what can I do for you?' I said, 'I am here in the interest of some legislation pending in your department, particularly my Minetto Bridge bill.'

"He said, 'Assemblyman, how did you vote on my Primary bill?' I said, 'I voted against it.' He then said, 'How are you going to vote in the extraordinary session?' I said, 'According to the sentiment and in the interest of my district.'

"He laid his hand on my arm, stroking it, and said, 'See Taylor, Assemblyman, and smooth him the right way, and bring your bill to me, but remember, Assemblyman, I take good care of my friends. I left him. I saw Mr. Taylor that afternoon."

"Did you smoothe him?" asked Mr. Brackett.

"I didn't have to," said the witness. On Mr. Marshall's objection this was ruled out.

The Mr. Taylor referred to is Valentine Taylor, Mr. Sulzer's legal adviser. Judge Cullen asked Mr. Sweet to tell of his conversation with him.

"I said, 'Mr. Taylor, I come to you at the direction of the Governor in the interest of my legislation pending,'" said the witness. "He got out a file containing bills and came to the one referring to an amendment of the charter of the City of Fulton. He said, 'There is no use considering this bill, because the Governor holds that his Home Rule bill will take care of the feature of the proposed legislation.' Another bill was one pertaining to the Fulton City charter, and, he said, 'This bill meets the same fate.'

Was Told to See Delaney.

"I then said, 'How about my bridge bill?' He said, 'I haven't anything to do with the bill. That carries an appropriation, and it is with Mr. Delaney Chairman of the Bureau of Efficiency and Economy. You will have to see him. What have you saved out of this wreckage?'

"I said, 'Not very much of anything so far.' He said, 'How about your Montcalm Park bill?' I said, 'I am very anxious to have the bill approved.'

"He said, 'I will put that bill across for you, Assemblyman.' I thanked him and asked him to call me when the Governor took action upon it, which he did."

The witness said he had failed to find Mr. Delaney, who was in New York attending the Anhut trial. Mr. Sweet went back to Oswego and returned to the Capital the following week, when he had better luck.

Louis Marshall and D Cady Herrick for Mr. Sulzer tried to have any evidence regarding the conversation between Assemblyman Sweet and Mr. Delaney ruled out, but the court failed to sustain them. The witness told how he urged upon the Efficiency Commissioner the necessity of recommending the approval [illegible] to the Governor and how Mr. Delaney promised to do his best after Mr. Sweet had filed with him the report of the State Superintendent of Public Works and a brief drafted by himself.

At this point Mr. Todd endeavored to get introduced in evidence the favorable report from Mr. Delaney, the report from Mr. Peck and Mr. Sweet's brief, but Presiding Judge Cullen declared that he could not as yet see the competency of those documents.

Mr. Marshall moved to strike out all the evidence regarding Mr. Sweet's talk with Delaney.

"No; I think I will let that stand," said the Presiding Judge.

"How did you vote on the primary bill at the regular session?" asked Mr. Todd.

"I voted against it," said the witness.

"And how did you vote on it at the extraordinary session?"

This question was overruled by Judge Cullen.

"The witness," said Judge Cullen, "has already said he voted against the bill, and if he was already against the bill, it showed he did not receive the price of a corrupt bargain."

Famous Visit to Sulzer.

Spencer G. Prime, 2d, was called to the stand. He represents Essex County in the House. He testified to introducing the two good road bills for Essex and Warren Counties. He said the first of the bills provided for an appropriation of about $783,000, and the second for the reappropriation of an unexpended balance, this, too, to come out of the State Treasury.

"Did you have occasion to visit the Governor in reference to his approval of these bills?" asked Mr. Todd.

"I visited the Governor about two weeks before the bills were signed," said the witness. "I was accompanied by Senator James A. Emerson and Mr. William Cameron of the Attorney General's office. Mr. Emerson represents my district in the Senate, and Mr. Cameron is a resident of Glens Falls, Warren County."

"There was a conversation between the Governor on [illegible] hand and you three gentlemen on the other?"

"I only said 'Hello.' There was a conversation between Senator Emerson and the Governor."

When Mr. Prime was asked to state that conversation he said:

"We went into the Executive Chamber. The Governor was in the inner office. When he came out Senator Emerson said, 'Governor, we are down here on the highway measures affecting the counties of Essex and Warren. We are very anxious to get your signature to these bills,' or something of that nature.

"The Governor turned and said, 'Senator, you voted against my Direct Primaries bill,' The Senator said, 'Yes, Governor, but I have a copy of your bill in my pocket; he brought out some paper and exhibited it to the Governor, and the Governor said, 'You had better read the bill.' The Senator said, 'I am going to read it thoroughly, so I can understand it.' The Governor said, 'Go back home and read the bill (meaning the Direct Primary bill,) and come back on Friday or Saturday and tell me how you feel as to the measure.'

"You for Me, I for You."

"He turned around then and spoke to Mr. Cameron and said, 'Arrange a meeting for me in Glens Falls,' naming the date, saying he wished to speak in Glens Falls and wanted Mr. Cameron to get the hall and arrange the meeting for him.

"If I remember aright, the Senator then said, 'Governor, this bill is a bill which affects the people of the north,' and he explained the merits of the bill and requested that it be signed. The Governor said: 'Well, I will see you on Friday.' And as we turned to come out of the Executive Chamber he made a statement, a remark, to the effect, 'You for me, I for you,' and we went out.'

"How did you vote on the Direct Primary bill at the regular session?"

"I didn't vote."

"How did you vote at the extraordinary session?"

Mr. Marshall objected, as before.

"I don't see its competency," said Presiding Judge Cullen, and sustained the objection

"These two bills were signed by the Governor on June 2?" asked Mr. Todd.

"They were," said the witness.

"Did the Governor take any action upon the bill after the words, 'You for me and I for you'?" asked Senator McClelland.

"The bill was signed on the 2d of June, and this conversation was two weeks before that," said Mr. Prime.

On cross-examination, Mr. Hinman merely asked if Mr. Sulzer in the meantime had addressed a meeting at Glens Falls, a question the witness answered in the affirmative.

The court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Bowe Ill from Impeachment Labor.

ALBANY, Sept. 29.—Overwork incident to the hurry necessary in transforming the Senate Chamber into a courtroom for the trial of the impeachment of Gov. Sulzer is thought to have been responsible for the serious illness of John Bowe, State Superintendent of Public Buildings. Mr. Bowe was taken to a local hospital to-day. He has been in poor health since the impeachment trial began.

TO PUSH PRIMARY BILL.

Albany Conference Backs Sulzer Plan—Will Make State Campaign.

ALBANY, Sept. 29.—The twice defeated Sulzer Direct Primary bill was indorsed and a movement for an active campaign for the election this Fall of Assemblymen pledged to State-wide direct nominations was started here to-day at a conference of direct primary advocates from many parts of the State.

Several conferees said that Chester C. Platt, Gov. Sulzer's Secretary, tried to learn the sentiment of those present with a view to presenting a resolution indorsing the Governor personally and expressing confidence in him, but no such proposition was brought forward. In addition to Secretary Platt, John A. Hennessy, a special investigator, and Samuel Bruckheimer, executive auditor both Sulzer appointees, took an active part in the proceedings.

The conferees spent much time in discussing before indorsing the Sulzer bill A delegation from New York, headed by William B. Selden and including representatives of all the counties in the greater city, obtained the indorsement of the platform of principles, recently adopted by the New York Direct Primary Nominations Alliance, which follows the general plan of the Sulzer bill. The committee finally adopted a resolution, that "the so-called Sulzer bill be and hereby is indorsed by this committee."

The alliance platform goes beyond the Sulzer bill in that it calls for the addition of a column on the election ballots where direct primary advocates may vote, irrespective of party affiliation, under the emblem of an arrow, for candidates for local offices.

A permanent organization was perfected by electing Amasa J. Parker, Albany, Chairman; Chauncey J. Hamlin, Buffalo, Vice Chairman; Francis A. Willard, Utica, Secretary, and Charles G. Gibson, Albany, Treasurer. These officers were empowered to appoint an Executive Committee of nine which may name a general committee consisting of three or more members from each Assembly district. The general committee will carry the fight for direct primaries into every district where candidates for the Assembly have not pledged themselves to support a direct nominations bill.

Among the conferees were Warden Charles F. Rattigan of Auburn, ex-Representative Roland B. Mahany of Buffalo, Melvin Z. Havens of Syracuse, William B. Selden, Francis C. Dale, Collin H. Woodward, John Roth, W. F. Schneider, Patrick Maher, H. M. Lamont, and L. J. Fagan of New York, and Canon William Sheafe Chase of Brooklyn.

The Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AVE. BUILDING.
Entrance on 24th St.
SITE OF FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
6 to 9 P. M. THE Large Orchestra
"DOLLAR DINNER"
BANQUETS A SPECIALTY.

SENATOR LODGE ILL; KEPT NEWS SECRET

Operated On Last Friday for Ulcer of the Stomach and Condition Is Serious.

EXPECT HIM TO RALLY

Despite Senator's 64 Years, His Physicians Believe His Chances Excellent for Full Recovery.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—Henry Cabot Lodge, senior United States Senator from Massachusetts, is a very sick man. This fact became known to-night when the announcement was made that a surgical operation was performed last Friday. The Senator is suffering from a gastric ulcer which has suppurated in the stomach.

Dr. Francis B. Harrington, who performed the operation, said to-night that he thought the danger of peritonitis had passed, "but," he added, "it will take several days to determine whether the operation has been successful."

When asked if there was immediate danger, Dr. Harrington replied in the negative. The Senator is doing as well as can be expected. At the same time, the situation is full of peril.

Senator Lodge's strong constitution and his abstemious and regular mode of living are relied on by his friends to bring him through the crisis, despite his sixty-four years. Nevertheless, great anxiety is felt.

The Senator is at his home in Nahant, Mass.

The silence of the Lodge household at Eastern Point was broken for the first time since the Senator's return from Washington, by his secretary, E. T. Clark, who gave out the following statement to-night:

"Senator Lodge was operated on last Friday for a gastric ulcer. The Senator had been suffering for some days with what was thought to be an attack of indigestion, but his condition became so critical that the physicians found an immediate operation necessary. Dr. Harrington and Dr. Winslow, who are in charge of the case, to-day pronounced the Senator's condition entirely satisfactory."

Even some of the Senator's most intimate friends were surprised to-day to learn of the serious nature of his illness. He had returned from Washington ten days ago, complaining that he was tired and wanted a rest. In the seclusion of his estate overlooking Massachusetts Bay he took many strolls, but on Wednesday he complained of the increasing severity of his indisposition. On Thursday he called in the family physician, Dr. Laurence Cusick, who found the Senator suffering from an ulcer of the stomach. The growth was acutely developed, he said, and he advised an immediate operation.

This met with the opposition of Senator Lodge, who thought such a step unnecessary, and that he was too weak to go under the knife.

The family, now greatly worried, called in Drs. Harrington and Winslow, who confirmed the diagnosis of Dr. Cusick. Mrs. Lodge, it is understood, added her prayers to the doctors' advice and the Senator submitted to their will. Dr. Harrington performed the operation on Friday, assisted by Dr. Winslow.

A slight rally on Saturday was not satisfactory to the physicians and another consultation was held Sunday. By this time a still further gain, though slight offered more encouragement and Dr. Winslow's report on his condition late to night as "Excellent" indicated additional improvement.

Hundreds of telegrams and telephone messages poured into the Senator's home to-night when the news of his illness became known to the public for the first time through a few words dropped by a member of the household. Secrecy had been maintained at the request of the Senator himself, it was said, and two policeman maintained a guard around the estate, which is shut by nature from the rest of the town.

Congressman A. P. Gardner, son-in-law of Senator Lodge, forsook the work of pressing his campaign as Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts to pay a call upon the Senator. He stayed at the Lodge home nearly an hour, and they motored back to his home in Hamilton.

EDUARD LEISSNER'S WILL.

$1,000 Left to Two German Mayors for Gifts to the Poor.

The will of Eduard Leissner, who died on Aug. 20 at 1,364 Lexington Avenue, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court, disposing of property estimated at "more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty." George E. Leissner, a son living in Seattle, Wash., gets $1,000 and one-twenty-first of the residuary estate, while the three other children—Mrs. Millie Lindblad, Mrs. Marie Schneider, and Eduard Leissner, Jr.,—each receive $2,000 and six-twenty-firsts of the residue.

To the Mayor of Ohlau, Germany, his birthplace, and also to the Mayor of Bad-Ems, Mr. Leissner left $500 for use among the poor. This disposition of the money was advised, but was not made compulsory on the recipients. Other charitable bequests consisted of $500 each to the Association for the Relief of Indigent Germans of New York City and the Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church of New York.

The Well Dressed New Yorker
Edited by Beaunash

PAUL POIRET, Costumer Extraordinary and Style Minister Plenipotentiary, bids women, *"Dare to be different in dress!"* We have trumpeted this to men for years. *Differentness* breathes out from our special John David Models in Town-and-Country Suits and Sport-and-Saunter Topcoats. *Differentness* radiates from our guardedly exclusive cloths and colorings. *Differentness* is writ upon even the matching of the linings and the mating of the buttons.

In dress, *differentness* bestows *distinction*. If you yawn at the ordinary clothes, rutted and rusted, you will find our Modes and Materials *different* as black from white and left from right.

To-day is a good day to "obey that impulse." Come, compare, command us!

Tailored by Stein-Bloch
$20 *to* $45
JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

'BIG TIM'S' DEATH ACCIDENT.

So Coroner's Jury Finds—New Witness Tells of Former Escape.

Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan died as the result of an accident, according to the verdict of a jury before Coroner

WILSON TO CLEAR WAY FOR CURRENCY

With Tariff Bill Near Enactment His Task Now Is to Win Over Money Bill Foes.

MORE UNTERMYER VIEWS

Pujo Counsel Would Let Public Subscribe to Reserve Association Stock if Enough Banks Didn't.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—With the Tariff bill almost on the statute books, President Wilson is getting ready to exert himself in behalf of immediate revision of the currency system. Three Democratic Senators of the Committee on Banking and Currency have intimated their opposition to the Owen-Glass bill, and it is expected that the President will bring pressure to bear on them to induce them to assist in ordering a quick report of the bill to the Senate. So far, however, the President has not discussed the subject with any one of the three Senators, who are Mr. O'Gorman of New York, Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, and Mr. Reed of Missouri.

Mr. Hitchcock has been the most outspoken in his opposition, and the fact that he was elected largely by Republican votes is said to make his present insurrection perfectly safe for him. There is some reason for thinking that the President hopes to win Mr. O'Gorman and Mr. Reed to the bill's support, though how he will do so is not apparent. It was said to-day that he would even make overtures to Mr. Hitchcock

In the meantime, with the committee divided eight to four against the bill, the hearings are being continued with no apparent prospect of their coming to an end Samuel Untermyer of New York, who was counsel for the Pujo Money Trust Committee, resumed the stand to-day, and as a friend of the measure suggested many changes. Most of the session was spent in argumentative conversation between Mr. Untermyer on the one hand and Mr. Reed and Mr. Hitchcock on the other.

Mr. Untermyer surprised the committee by opposing any limit to the amount of currency to be issued under the new system by saying that he feared that the setting of a limit would encourage inflation. He explained that what he meant was that if some banks took out a heavy part of the set limit of currency available, other banks, fearing that they would lose their chance, might try to take out currency also, whether they needed it or not, and this needless expansion would be inflation.

The prospect of inflation from another direction through the bill was suggested by Mr. Nelson of Minnesota, the ranking Republican of the committee. He pointed out that a private individual might give his note to a bank in return for a loan, but that the loan might be represented simply by a book credit with the bank. The note could then be discounted simply by a book credit with that bank, be rediscounted at the regional reserve bank, and the currency thus received be used in the bank's general business. In this way, said Mr. Nelson, the bank would incur an obligation for $2,000 on a note for half that amount. This, in Mr. Nelson's opinion, would be inflation.

Mr. Untermyer urged the restriction of paper for rediscount to commercial paper in its strictest sense. He suggested increasing the dividends paid by the regional reserve banks to the member banks to 6 per cent., with no subsequent sharing by the banks in the profit of the regional reserve. He agreed with Mr. Reed that the Government should not be compelled to deposit all its money with the regional banks, especially its stock of gold. He suggested that the regional banks be permitted to deal in domestic bills of exchange, as the bill now permits them to deal in bills arising from exports and imports.

The most radical suggestion made by Mr. Untermyer was that the national banks have only ninety days instead of a year in which to decide whether they would join the regional reserve associations The longer term, said Mr. Untermyer, would produce chaos in the financial world. He suggested that a bank's joining the new system might be made optional, and that if enough banks did not subscribe to the capital stock of the regional reserve banks, the subscription books might be thrown open to the public.

Mr. Untermyer was practically the first witness to defend the use of the Government's credit to support the proposed currency notes. He said that without the credit of the Government one regional reserve bank in straitened circumstances might discredit the notes of all the regional reserve banks in the system. That could not happen, he said, if the Government stood behind the notes.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, an active Republican of the committee, criticised the bill's provision for a tax upon the new currency. Such a tax, he said, would fall in the end upon business. Mr. Untermyer thought it would not.

The bill as at present framed, Mr. Untermyer said, gave the banks themselves too much power in the organization and control of the proposed new system. He recommended that the proposed "advisory council" of bankers as an adjunct to the Federal Reserve board be abolished, and that the Government have closer powers of regulation and removal over regional reserve Directors elected by the banks.

OWEN AND GLASS COMING.

Aldrich Also to Address Currency Conference Here Oct. 14-15.

Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay of Columbia University, President of the Academy of Political Science, upon his return from Washington, where he and H. Parker Willis interviewed the House leaders with respect to the National Currency Conference to be held at the New York Chamber of Commerce on Oct. 14, said yesterday that both Chairman Carter Glass of the House Committee and Senator Owen, Chairman of the Senate Committee, will speak at the conference, and that he expected the presence of other members of both committees. Both Senator Owen and Congressman Glass, he said, regard the conference as an important opportunity for them to deliver their message to Wall Street and to the business men of New York, and to present their currency measure for serious discussion on its merits.

Former Senator Aldrich will close the conference on Wednesday evening, Oct. 15, at a dinner at the Hotel Astor.

Delegates appointed by the Governors of the several States and by Chambers of Commerce and business organizations throughout the country are expected at the conference.

BANK RESOURCES DROP.

Falling Off in Trust Company Resources Also Shown for Quarter.

ALBANY, Sept. 29.—Aggregate resources of eighty trust companies declined $48,000,000, and those of 186 State banks dropped $5,989,476 during the quarter ended Sept. 3, according to summaries of reports of their condition on that date completed to-day by Supt. Van Tuyl of the State Banking Department.

Deposits in State banks diminished $7,085,745, and cash holdings showed a falling off of $2,253,801, the tabulations show. Increases of $2,591,689 in State bank loans and of $1,567,766 in their aggregate surplus and undivided profits were reported.

M'CALL DECLARES HE IS INDEPENDENT

Tells Plumbers He Will Stand as a Bulwark Against a Dictator's Tyranny.

DENOUNCES HIS CRITICS

Statements That He Is Any Man's Man Are Lies, Tammany Candidate for Mayor Asserts.

In a speech before a meeting of the Sanitary Plumbers' Club at the Hotel Imperial last night, Edward E. McCall, the Tammany candidate for Mayor, announced that he was independent of Tammany Hall, and attacked the traducers of the organization and of himself. Mr. McCall's speech was brief, but he was applauded heartily by those who heard him. He said:

"I make no pretence of speech-making, and I only come here to tell how grateful to you I am for offering me your support. I will wait until the formal opening of the Democratic campaign to present the issues which are vital to the citizens of the city, but I cannot refrain from making one statement.

"I will make it the burden of my song to refute the base, false, and fallaciously intended statement that I am anybody's man. At the right time I shall discuss the issues that affect the citizens of the city, but any one running for office who assails personally any candidate or organization augurs nothing but his own incapacity for public office.

"If I cannot go before the electorate without lying and indulging in vituperation I shall make no campaign. I will leave the lying and vituperation to those who are low and mean enough to indulge in it. If I am chosen to be the administrative head of this Government I will be the administrative head, and no man born of woman shall suggest to me any performance or act that could bring the blush of shame to any brow.

"I don't want to appear tawdry or sensational, but certain statements have been made about me, and I don't think it necessary to say that I am free. These statements, written by men who never knew me or met me, force me to say that they are writing downright lies and scandals. They have not written what is true, for they know that I will stand as a bulwark against a dictator's tyranny. No newspaper tyranny shall cross the threshold of my door. In the performance of my duty I know but one monitor and one guiding dictator, and that is right here in my conscience."

As he spoke, Mr. McCall thumped his chest, and the crowd cheered.

"If the campaign results in my election," Mr. McCall continued, "you will never have cause to regret it by any act of mine."

Another speaker was Major William E. C. Mayer, brother-in-law of Mayor Gaynor. Speaking of Mr. McCall, he said:

"He does not stand on three legs like his more or less eminent opponent; an elephant leg, a Hearst leg, and a Murphy leg, but he does not travel or attempt to travel forward, backward, and sideways, all at the same time. He goes straight to the point when he has anything to say or accomplish, and he does it in a modest, human, and fearless way. His is his reputation as a jurist, and it is the quality we believe he will carry with him into the office of Mayor.

"Mayor Gaynor used to say that a vast majority of the people are honest and intelligent, and if that were not so we could not do any business or exist at all. It was that abiding faith in the people that made him strong with the people. They saw in him the same honest and rugged qualities that they saw in themselves. It is this same human side which we see in Judge McCall. It is his most prominent characteristic, and it will carry him triumphantly into the office of Mayor."

"WE'LL WIN," SAYS MURPHY.

Tammany Chief Declines to Comment on the Croker Interview.

Charles F. Murphy, boss of Tammany Hall, was seemingly in good humor yesterday at the wigwam in Fourteenth Street, and told the newspaper reporters that he "had heard nothing except good reports" as to the progress of the municipal campaign. He displayed his usual reticence when questioned as to the attack made by the ex-Tammany leader, Richard Croker, upon the late Mayor Gaynor, saying that he had no comment to make on that subject.

"Mr. Croker, in his statement, absolves Tammany from any attempt to control the Police Department," observed a reporter.

"Nothing to say," Mr. Murphy replied with a smile.

"He says that the late Mayor held you personally in high esteem until he was denied a renomination by the local Democratic organization," added another.

"Nothing to say," was the reply.

"He points to Mr. Gaynor's appointment of Frank Goodwin and others as proof of the late Mayor's faith in organization men as public officials and asserts that Mr. Gaynor, in seeking the nomination from Tammany in 1909, sent a message to you through an intimate friend that he could serve the organization better than one of its own members. Is that so?"

"I don't care to discuss the matter," replied Mr. Murphy.

"What about Col. Roosevelt's attack upon you and his defense of Gov. Sulzer at the Bull Moose State Convention on Saturday? The Colonel asserts that Mr. Sulzer was impeached because he refused to allow the State highway contracts to fall into Tammany hands," was the next question.

"Where did Mr. Roosevelt get his information?" asked the Tammany chieftain, with a smile.

"Have you any comment to make upon the threat of the Sulzer attorneys that they will force the Assembly managers to call you as a witness to rebutt the testimony which Gov. Sulzer will give on the stand, and that they will subject you to a rigid cross-examination?" asked an interviewer.

"I have never discussed the impeachment proceedings, at Albany with any one," replied Mr. Murphy, emphasizing the words, "any one." Then he added:

"I am certainly not going to discuss the subject in the newspapers."

"How do chances look for the Tammany ticket?"

"Oh, we'll win, but we can't make any definite estimate until after registration is closed," Mr. Murphy replied.

GAYNOR MEMORIAL FIXED.

The memorial meeting in honor of Mayor Gaynor will be held at Carnegie Hall on next Thursday evening, Oct. 9, according to arrangements made yesterday by the Honorary Memorial Committee appointed by Mayor Kline. Some fifteen members of the committee met yesterday at the City Hall, among those present being Herman Ridder, Henry Clews, R. Ross Appleton, Benedict J. Greenhut, James Speyer, Controller Prendergast, Borough President McAneny, Michael Furst, John Adikes, Charles Steckler, Corporation Counsel Watson, R. A. C. Smith, John D. Crimmins, and Robert Adamson.

Mayor Kline was elected Honorary Chairman of the committee, and Mr. Appleton was elected Vice Chairman. The Vice Presidents elected were: George B. McClellan, Herman Ridder, Henry Clews, James Speyer, John D. Crimmins, Jacob H. Schiff, Charles Steckler, R. A. C. Smith, Archibald R. Watson, Michael J. Furst, Edward C. Blum, Robert Adamson, John Adikes, William A. Prendergast, Borough President McAneny, Controller Prendergast, Corporation Counsel Watson, Alderman Michael Furst, Alderman John Adikes, Alderman Charles Steckler, Alderman Robert Adamson, Alderman Benedict J. Greenhut, Alderman Edward C. Blum, Alderman Herman Ridder, Alderman Henry Clews, Alderman James Speyer, Alderman John D. Crimmins, Alderman Jacob H. Schiff, Alderman R. A. C. Smith, Alderman Archibald R. Watson, Alderman Robert Adamson, Alderman John Adikes, Alderman William A. Prendergast, Alderman Michael J. Furst, Alderman Edward C. Blum, Alderman Herman Ridder, Alderman Henry Clews, Alderman James Speyer, Alderman John D. Crimmins, Alderman Jacob H. Schiff, Alderman Charles Steckler

A&F Co.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

The Calling Season

The head of the Moose family—the great moving target of America—is slashing through the North woods.

Consult the Abercrombie & Fitch experts—they will tell you where to find him.

Latest bulletins from the game centers.

Let them show you what a Jeffery rifle did to the vertebrae of one moose and the rifle question will be answered to your satisfaction.

Abercrombie & Fitch Clothes for the Hunter & Huntress

Apparel that is heavy without being cumbersome.

Women's tweed suits, $55.

Three-piece shooting suits, including breeches, made of forestry cloth, $70.

English golf and tramping suits of mannish materials and our own specially designed riding habits.

Men's apparel for all sporting needs, from golf to arctic exploring.

Sweaters, stockings, gloves, wet weather apparel—in their thoroughbred form.

An Arsenal of New Sporting Guns

Whatever is new and approved in the gun world, for man or woman, you will find in this store, in a size to fit your requirements.

Sole agents in this country for the Jeffery rifle and for Lang & Son, the noted London makers of shotguns.

Guns at $10; better guns at $25; and the best guns in the world at $150 and up.

Scores of little things that one needs in the woods—and does not think of till he gets there.

A Little Advice to the Tenderfoot—

Conserve your foot comfort as you do your powder.

Abercrombie & Fitch, for many years, have studied the foot problems of the sportsman and sportswoman.

Your boot is the *most* important feature of all your outfitting.

We believe this is the only store in the world prepared to meet your requirements at a moment's notice.

From the riding boot to the running shoe—from the cruiser to the moccasin, they are all here.

The Abercrombie & Fitch Co. Assortment of Gift Articles is Unique in New York.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

BY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

INNKEEPER'S CHILD IS NOW A PEERESS

New Lady De Freyne the Daughter of a Hotel Owner—Grandfather a Crofter.

HUSBAND IS STILL MISSING

That He Enlisted as a Private in the United States Army Is Now Regarded as Certain.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The discovery has been made at Aberdeen that the wife of the new Lord de Freyne is the daughter of a former innkeeper.

The biographical notices of the new Peer, who is the fifth Baron, merely mention that he married in 1902 Annabel, daughter of William Angus. It now appears that Angus twenty-five years ago was a hotel keeper, his wife being a crofter's daughter. When Angus died his widow moved to Rhodes, where she purchased the Seafield Arms Hotel, her daughter Annabel helping in the management of the place.

At the age of 19 Annabel Angus came to London and joined the staff of one of the big hotels. She met the future Peer, and the marriage, it is stated, took place by special license on Nov. 14, 1902. Annabel Angus was regarded as the handsomest girl on the Speyside, and one of the cleverest scholars attending the Rothes School. Since she came to London the villagers had lost trace of her, and now learn to their surprise that she has become a Peeress.

The whereabouts of Lord de Freyne are still unknown. Since he disappeared after his visit to New York eight years ago, his life has been a mystery. An Aberdeen banker told a reporter that Lady de Freyne occasionally received letters from her husband bearing American postmarks. These communications are regarded as confirmation of the report that Lord de Freyne is serving in the United States Army.

In one letter received at Aberdeen De Freyne stated that he had become a common soldier "to gain experience of the world." He said he was undergoing training as an ordinary private, and none of his comrades in the barracks knew of his connection with the British peerage.

While he was abroad the young man's annual allowance was $2,500, all of which was given to his wife.

CHURCHMEN FEAR A ROW.

Women's Question to be Discussed at Conference That Begins To-day.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 29.—Women's interests will be well to the fore at the Church Congress, which opens here to-morrow. Although the Bishop of Winchester, as President, has sought to allay the apprehensions of those who discountenanced the introduction of the political aspects of the women's movement, there is a possibility of an exciting day on Wednesday, when the ideals of men and women, both separately, collectively, and as complementary to each other, are to be considered.

The Bishop of Winchester withstood pressure in retaining this subject on the programme, for many persons predict a suffrage discussion of a virulent kind, and there are some threats to create a disturbance. There are several pro-suffrage speakers among the delegates, and doubts are expressed as to whether they will be able to suppress their political views.

The Bishop of Winchester, in addressing a meeting of women to-day, was content to pass by the current controversies on women's rights. He said that what mattered even more than that was the question of women's responsibilities, adding:

"We ask, how much can they claim to do; how much ought they to be allowed to do! It is quite right that women, and men for women, should be asking themselves these questions.

"According to the old idea women's responsibility consisted in bringing to bear on life a gentler and more refining influence than men. To-day it lies in the direction of self-assertion. There is no quarrel between the two ideas. Rather, each supplements the other, and together they point to the twofold area of work to which women are called to-day."

DIFFER ON BARRIE PLAY.

Critics Sharply at Odds Over "Half an Hour"—Audience Pleased.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—There is a curious division of opinion among the critics concerning James M. Barrie's "Half an Hour," which had its first London performance at the Hippodrome to-night.

While one critics says that "the piece once more shows that Barrie is our foremost writer of one-act plays," another complains that it contains nothing of the Barrie fantasy, Barrie wit, or Barrie happiness of phrase.

All agree, however, that Irene Vanbrugh as Lady Lillan, did a fine piece of acting. The audience gave the piece an enthusiastic reception.

JAPAN TO EXPLOIT CHINA.

Big Plans, Involving Rivalry with Russia—Permanent Garrisons.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 30.—A Peking dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says:

"Japan is preparing to make China a battleground. Her rivalry with Russia was not settled by the late war. No Russo-Japanese agreements whatever exist covering the Mongolia or correlated moves. The Japanese policy has been devoted to preserving the status quo in Manchuria, thus leaving her free to take any necessary countervailing steps.

"The Japanese policy in China, summed up, means the planting of garrisons without territorial leases, thereby guaranteeing the integrity of China by forestalling others. At Hankow the garrison of 2,000 men will be retained. Another probably will be planted at the great Tayeh iron mines, near by.

"Special Japanese concessions under police control will be demanded at Nanking, which policy will be repeated at Fu-Chow, Amoy, and elsewhere. In case of trouble the railways, in which it was hoped that British capital would be interested, also will be demanded.

"The Japanese naval units will be increased in Chinese waters. There will be no danger to British interests if Great Britain displays her usual flexibility.

"Peking is no longer the capital in the old sense, the loss of Mongolia and the absence of the usual intercourse rendering it impotent and transferring the power to the South. Japan, with practically the whole Chinese revolutionary party under lock and key in Tokio, holds out her hand to England, knowing that the alliance is more important and necessary than ever."

CAPTURE WHITES IN CHINA.

Bandits Hold Eight Foreigners at Tsao-Yang—Others in Peril.

PEKING, Sept. 29.—A missionary's telegram received at Hankow to-day from Fan-Cheng, in the north of the Province of Hu-Pe, says:

"On Friday bandits looted and still hold the town of Tsao-Yang. Eight foreigners, according to apparently authentic reports, were captured by them."

At Tsao-Yang there is a mission station belonging to the American Lutheran Brethren and at Fan-Cheng one belonging to the Hauges Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America, to which are attached five men and six women.

Edward T. Williams, Chargé d'Affaires of the American Legation, made representations to the Foreign Office to-day, calling for the protection of the American missionaries.

At the request of J. Paul Jameson, Acting American Consul at Hankow, Gen. Li Yuen-Heng, Vice President of the Chinese Republic, is sending troops to the district, but Tsao-Yank is a long distance from Hankow, where it is hoped that the Chinese brigands will respect the captured foreigners.

The latest list of the members of the Hauges Norwegian Lutheran Mission at Fan-Cheng contains the names of the Rev. C. Stokstad and his wife, R. A. Anderson, M. D.; Miss Olive Hedenfield, Miss Carrie Olson, Miss Anna Nelson, and Miss Anna Lee. The headquarters of the mission in America are at Redwing, Minn.

At the mission station at Tsao-Yang are two men and four women. Their names, according to the latest records, are the Rev. Reinholt Kilen and his wife, the Rev. M. Wordahl, Miss Ida Waller, Miss Carolino Rasmusen, and Miss Marie Harstad. The headquarters of the missionary society are at Wahpeton, N. D.

Concerning the inter-provincial conflict, press dispatches from Chung-King, in the Province of Sze-Chuen, say that troops from Kwei-Chow Province have annexed the town of Mi-Kiang, across the Sze-Chuen border, and that it is feared they also will annex Chung-King, which city they already occupy. Chung-King has a population estimated at 300,000, and contains the stations of several missionary societies.

The people of Chung-King are said to be terror-stricken, because many barbarities already have been committed. The troops have promised to protect foreigners.

LOAN AGREEMENT AT END.

Britain Accuses Other Powers of Failing to Observe Its Spirit.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A practical dissolution has taken place of the Chinese loan agreement by which the five powers concerned—Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Japan—gave a monopoly to a certain banking group for all Chinese loans, and from which the United States Government withdrew its support.

The British Government took the initiative in the dissolution of the agreement because of the failure of the other powers to observe its spirit. They made of the agreement, according to the British official view, simply an instrument against the interests of British financiers.

The five powers mentioned still act together in making loans to the Chinese Government for general administrative purposes, but each of the powers has been left free to support any of its citizens in floating loans for railroads and other industrial porjects and for provincial purposes.

The declared object of the original agreement, it is pointed out here, was to prevent an international scramble to lend money to China, but such a scramble is actually in progress, and the dissatisfaction of British financiers over the fact that their Government was using its influence to prevent them from bidding compelled the Foreign Office to withdraw from the quintuple monopoly scheme.

STOLEN NECKLACE UNSOLD.

Max Meyer, the Owner, Points Out That the Police Still Retain It.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—According to the Brussels correspondent of the Paris Gil Blas, the stolen pearl necklace has been bought by Count du Monteau on behalf of another person. The Count, it is added, is about to sail for America with the necklace.

Max Mayer, the owner of the necklace, when seen in London to-day, pointed out that the necklace could not be sold as long as it was under the police seals. All offers received, therefore, could only be considered conditionally.

Bryce Aids Anglo-American Fair.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Right Hon. James Bryce, ex-Ambassador to the United States, will be a Vice President of the Anglo-American Exposition to be held in London next year.

FASTEST AIR FLIGHT MADE BY PREVOST

Wins the International Cup by Sending His Machine at Rate of 21-10 Miles a Minute.

ONLY FOUR COMPETITORS

Three Frenchmen All Beat the Belgian Contestant—Prevost Makes Three New World's Records.

RHEIMS, Sept. 29.—Maurice Prévost to-day won for France the International Aeroplane Cup, open to all nations, but with only France and Belgium competing, by flying the 124.28 miles (200 kilometers) in the record time of 59 minutes 43 3-5 seconds, or over two miles a minute.

Prévost vanquished his two formidable French opponents, Emile Vedrines, a brother of last year's winner at Chicago, and Eugène Gilbert, who took 60 minutes 51 2-5 seconds and 62 minutes 55 2-5 seconds, respectively, and easily outflew the single Belgian, Albert Crombez, whose record time was 69 minutes 52 seconds.

Prévost's greatest burst of speed was when he made the 6.213-mile circuit of the aerodrome in 2 minutes 56 3-5 seconds, or at the rate of 21-10 miles a minute. The contestants had to fly around this course twenty times.

The observers were thrilled by the marvelous speed of his wide-winged monoplane. The flying machine at one moment seemed like a bird in the distance, a few seconds later the craft was passing with shrill whirring propeller, and then again rapidly dwindled in size, flying at a speed which probably no human being had heretofore attained.

The inventor of the winning monoplane, Armand Deperdussin, did not see its victory, as he is in detention, awaiting trial on charges of obtaining money by illegal pretenses in order to develop his works.

Prévost in the course of the race made new world's records for 10 and 20 kilometers and beat the record established Saturday, when he took 31 minutes 22 2-5 seconds to fly 100 kilometers.

Crombez, the Belgian, was the first to ascend. The three Frenchmen followed at intervals of an hour and a quarter.

Emile Vedrines is a brother of Jules Vedrines, who won the International Cup race at Chicago last year.

Much disappointment was expressed by officials and devotees of aerial sport that the United States and other countries were not represented.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The National Aerial League of France to-day announced that Marcel G. Brindejonc des Moulinais and not Maurice Guillaux is the holder of the single-day long-distance cup. Guillaux received the award of the trophy on Aug. 31, when it was announced that he had flown from Biarritz to Brackel, Germany, a distance of 359¾ miles, and that he had beaten the record made last June by Brindejonc des Moulinais, who flew from Paris to St. Petersburg, by 2½ miles.

It appears now to be established that Guillaux, instead of descending at Brackel, landed at Brockel. This shortens his flight by some eighteen miles. The National Aerial League is investigating the circumstances of the error made in establishing the place of termination of the flight.

TO MAKE RAILWAYS SAFER.

Association Formed in Germany to Have Foreign Branches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—The Association for the Reduction of the Number of Railway Accidents is the title of an organization just founded in Germany by former railway employes. Its object is to bring about improvements in signaling and safety apparatus and to encourage inventors by financial support to exert themselves in that direction.

Members of the association include men and women. They will contribute as their annual dues any amount they can afford.

Branch societies are to be established abroad for the purpose of the interchange of information and ideas.

BANDITS' ACT KILLS 40.

Passenger Train in Russia Wrecked by Tearing Up of Rails.

ROSTOFF, Sept. 29.—The tearing up of the rails by brigands has resulted in the wreck of a passenger train between Baku and Batum.

Six cars were destroyed and forty persons were killed and 100 injured.

MORE RUIN BY MILITANTS.

$175,000 Fire Caused by Them—Destroy Greens of Yarmouth Links.

YARMOUTH, England, Sept. 29.—Militant suffragette "arson squads" are again busy.

Last night they destroyed the greens of the Municipal golf links here with acid. The women left a confession of their crime on the ground and a note saying "The timber yard was set fire to by us." This had reference to a fire which on Saturday destroyed $175,000 worth of timber at a lumber yard in this city.

The confession added: "He poured oil on the planks and left a candle burning."

Other cards were found on the links bearing the message: "No vote! No Sport! No Peace! No Property Safe!"

TURKS THREATENING GREECE WITH WAR

Declare That She Will Lose Salonika and Epirus Unless She Yields.

SIGN PEACE WITH BULGARS

Latter May Combine with the Ottomans Against the Greeks—Severe Fighting in Albania.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 29.—The menacing language of the newspapers here that represent the Turkish military element, which practically occupies the Government saddle at the present moment, confirms the uncompromising attitude adopted by Turkey in her demands upon Greece.

The Tasfiri Evkiar declares that if Greece fails to yield "she is doomed to be driven from Salonika and Epirus within the limits of her old frontier."

Another newspaper says: "Greece is bound to yield on the question of the islands in the Aegean Sea before the united Bulgarian and Turkish armies."

The treaty of peace between Turkey and Bulgaria was signed by the plenipotentiaries here to-day.

VIENNA, Sept. 29.—According to reports received here, the Albanians captured Jakova only after heavy fighting.

Prisrend, a few miles to the south, is surrounded by Albanians, and its fall is hourly expected. The Servian garrison there consists of 6,000 men.

News from Avlona, on the Adriatic, states that the Albanians have captured Ochrida after a fierce engagement.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 30.—A Constantinople dispatch says that Essad Pasha has telegraphed to the Sultan that he intends to form an autonomous Albania under the suzerainty of Turkey.

The Grand Vizier congratulated the Turkish and Bulgarian delegates on the completion of thir work of peace. Gen. Savoff, the Bulgarian delegate, said in replying that the treaty marked the resumption of relations of concord and friendship between Turkey and Bulgaria.

THE BULGAR DEATHROLL.

579 Officers and 44,313 Men Killed in the Two Wars.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 30.—The Daily Mail's Sofia correspondent gives the following figures, furnished by the Ministry of War, of the Bulgarian losses in the two Balkan wars:

In the war with Turkey: Officers, 313 killed, 915 wounded, 2 missing; men, 29,711 killed, 52,550 wounded, 3,173 missing.

In the war with Servia and Greece: Officers, 266 killed, 816 wounded, 69 missing; men, 14,602 killed, 50,305 wounded, 4,500 missing.

Of the wounded it is estimated that about 10,000 will remain cripples or invalids.

THE POPE NOT ILL.

Has Only Been Resting—Receives Brazilian Pilgrims.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Sept. 29.—The rumors of the ill-health of the Pope are unfounded.

His Holiness has only been resting after the number of fatiguing receptions which he granted during the recent pilgrimage to Rome.

ROME, Sept. 29.—Pope Pius's health improved to-day, and His Holiness said he felt stronger. He was able to receive a group of Brazilian pilgrims and also to give his benediction to a number of girls who had just taken their first communion.

A chapter representing the 2,000 members of the Order of St. Augustine distributed throughout the world and including the American Provincial, the Very Rev. Martin J. Geraghty of Philadelphia, to-day elected a Spaniard, the Very Rev. Thomas Rodriguez, General of the order. Four assistants were also elected.

Adolphus Busch Decorated.

MAINZ, Sept. 29.—Adolphus Busch of St. Louis was decorated to-day by the Grand Duke of Hesse with the cordon and cross of the First Class of the Order of Philip the Good, in recognition of his philanthropy to the people of Germany.

A TWO-SIDED INVESTMENT

The Owner who engages in a building enterprise makes two investments.

He invests not only in the building itself, but also in the Contractor he employs.

How true this is is apparent from the fact that the success of a building largely depends upon the Contractor's ability to finish within contract cost and contract time.

We are famous for doing both.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.

Velvet Garments a Foremost Fashion

The fact that Velvet is one of the potent factors of the season's styles is well demonstrated by our liberal representation of handsome models developed from this ever-rich and handsome material.

Velvet & Corduroy Suits—Wonderful models by Poiret, Lanvin, Cheruit, Parry, Bernard, Jenny and other designers. Two and three-piece effects, in all desirable street shades; many trimmed with leopard, fitch, fox, skunk, opossum, civet cat, etc.
Misses' Suits, $35 up. *Women's Suits, $65, $75, $95 up.*

Coats of Velvet and English Corduroy—Street and motor styles, plain or fur-trimmed.
$50, $65, $95 up.

Luxurious Velvet Wraps—The season's entire color card is beautifully blended in the splendid collection of handsome velvet wraps; the rich texture of the material adding a superlative luster to the beautiful color tones, such as Cardinal, Bordeaux, Damson, Royal Purple, American Beauty, Crushed Rose, Pervanche Blue, Delft, Gold, Golden Brown and other fashionable shades, in plain, brocaded and stone-cut weaves, trimmed with amber fox, white skunk, fitch, etc. *$65, $75, $95 up.*

Velvet Dresses—Tailored styles or with plain and broche silks, chiffons, fur or lace, day and evening shades. *$45, $65, $95 up.*

Velvet a Predominating Feature of Millinery.
To Speak of Velvet Hats is to include the majority of hats, no matter how individual or exclusive the design or how unusual the lines—whether for street or dress—VELVET is a main item of the fashioning. *Tailleur Hats, $18 up.* *Dress Hats, $25 up.*

PURCHASES MADE TO-DAY WILL BE BILLED NOVEMBER 1ST.

Strictly Hand Tailored Fall Suits At a Saving of 25 Percent

By shrewd wool buying in tariff stricken market and by manufacturing our own clothing, we save you the wholesalers' profit, and, at the same time, give you better style, fit and workmanship

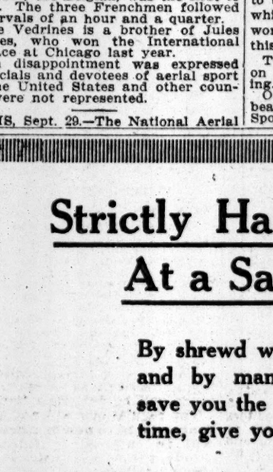
3 BUTTON, SOFT ROLL, SACK SUIT, Sold in Other Stores at $25 OUR PRICE $18

English Cut, hand tailored from cheviots, worsteds, tweeds, cashmeres, etc., in pencil stripes, checks, plaids, and blue serge. Also more conservative models with coats cut longer and wider trousers

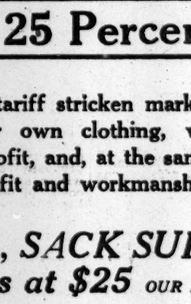
OTHER FALL SUITS AND OVERCOATS at $15 $20 $25 Elsewhere $25 to $35

A Complete Assortment of Men's Furnishings at Lowest Prices

Smith Gray & Co.
NEW YORK BROADWAY AT WARREN ST 5TH AVENUE ABOVE 27TH ST. 4 STORES BROOKLYN FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV. BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.



THE fashionable "svelte" figure this Autumn, long, lissom and willowy, enjoins shoes with a *high-arched, slender-vamp, tapering-toed* elegance of curve and contour. Regal Shoes for Women are admirably attuned to the mode of the moment, bestowing the coveted "air aristocratic."



"Plaza" Semi-Formal Shoe—$5

Designed to accompany dresses and gowns for semi-formal occasions, as afternoon promenades, matinees, teas and the like. Made of lustrous Patent Leather with a top of pliant dull kid—slender, pointed, tapering toe—closely trimmed, beveled sole—medium Spanish heel—fourteen buttons and silk-stitched buttonholes; also provided in black calf.

Exclusive Custom Styles
$3.50 to $5.00

Regal Shoe Company

MANHATTAN
375 Broadway, 46 W. 34th St.
Broadway at 10th, 6th Ave. at 21st
Broadway at 27th, 14th St. at 3d Ave.
Broadway at 37th, 125th St. at 7th Ave.
Nassau at Ann

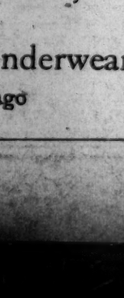
BROOKLYN
901 Broadway, 1376 Broadway, 512 Fulton St.
1049 Broadway, 366 Fifth Ave.

JERSEY CITY, NEWARK, N. J.
196 Newark Ave., 835 Broad St.

B. Altman & Co.

have on sale, in the Velvet Department, the latest Paris shades in ALL-SILK DUVETYN

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.



HERE are some of the special features you'll find in Vassar Swiss ribbed union suits.

Greater elasticity than in any other knit underwear; fitting quality; knit-to-shape.

Knit-on seamless cuffs and ankles which will keep shape; made to.

Flat, selvage-edge seams, not heavy, hard seams, as in cut-to-shape underwear.

You won't find this combination of merits in any other line of knit union suits; we control the special machines that do it.

Vassar Swiss Ribbed Union Suits Gentlemen

Your haberdasher knows. Ask him to show you Vassar.

Vassar Swiss Underwear Co.
Chicago

EXPLAIN BELMONT'S INTERBOROUGH FEE

Counsel Asks Court to Consider Venner's Record as a Litigant and His Trifling Interest.

BELMONT ALONE TOOK RISK

Backed Subways with His Fortune and Prestige When No One Else Would--Stock Bonus Above Board.

When the suit brought by Clarence H. Venner and the Consolidated Securities Company against the Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company over the stock voted to August Belmont & Co. for their services in organizing and financing the original subway company came to trial yesterday before Justice Van Siclen in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, it was emphatically asserted that the transaction forming the basis of the action was in every way legitimate and proper and the good faith of the plaintiffs in instituting the suit was questioned.

Counsel for the defendants declared that Mr. Venner, the "principal plaintiff," would not dare to take the witness stand and submit to a cross-examination as to the methods pursued by him as a litigant against corporations.

With a judgment for millions of dollars asked for, the court was asked to scrutinize closely the claim of a plaintiff "with a ridiculously small amount of stock," and whose distributive share in such a judgment would be only $2,900.

Yesterday's session of the court was given over to addresses by counsel and to the introduction of books and other records. Witnesses will probably be heard to-day, and it is expected that the trial will continue throughout the week.

Among those attending court were August Belmont, Andrew Freedman, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Gardiner M. Lane, and William A. Road, the bankers. Mrs. August Belmont and August Belmont, Jr., were also in court and followed the proceedings with interest.

De Lancey Nicoll, for the defense, said he would call to the stand Mr. Belmont, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Freedman, and all other Directors of the Interborough, as well as every official who knew anything about the case. Alexander E. Orr, who was President of the old Rapid Transit Commission, may also be called.

Mr. Nicoll appeared for the Directors, while Joseph S. Auerbach of Davies, Auerbach, Cornell & Barry represented Mr. Belmont. J. Aspinwall Hodge represented the plaintiffs. Two of the defendants, James Jourdan and John B. McDonald, the builder of the Subway, have died since the suit was begun.

The Complaint.

The complaint in the action is that the Directors of the Interborough fraudulently voted to August Belmont & Co. 15,000 shares of the stock of the par value of $1,500,000 for their services in organizing and financing the original Subway company. The stock was converted into 30,000 gold bonds of the Interborough, with a face value of $3,000,000. The plaintiffs ask that these bonds, with interest, be returned to the treasury for distribution among the stockholders.

In their answer, the defendants allege that the suit was not brought in good faith, but was started by Venner, who, they say, is a "professional litigant." They further assert that Venner has been criticised by the Federal and State courts for bringing suits against corporations.

Judge Hough, in the Federal District Court, last June threw out two suits brought by the Consolidated Securities Company, which Venner controls, against the Interborough-Metropolitan merger, holding that the merger was legal and that the plaintiff had no technical right to sue. Venner has also figured in suits against the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Northern Securities Company, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company, the Wagner Palace Car Company, the Great Northern Railway Company, and many other corporations. In one of the preliminary proceedings before the trial yesterday, August Belmont charged that Venner was a "practical blackmailer." A libel suit was brought against Mr. Belmont by Venner, who demanded $150,000 for the statement. In his answer Mr. Belmont declared that he was justified. In the libel action, De Lancey Nicoll tried to examine Venner as to his various litigations, but the libel suit was withdrawn.

Venner chages in the complaint now before Justice Van Siclen that the transaction by which August Belmont & Co. were paid the $15,000 was concealed from the public, and that the public officials and the stockholders had no knowledge of the transaction until it was disclosed by the official examination of the company in 1907.

In answer to this Lawyer Auerbach said yesterday:

"So far from this transaction being in the nature of or in any wise fraudulent, it was free from the taint even of impropriety. It had been authorized by all of the stock issued and outstanding at the time."

The original Subway Directors, Mr. Auerbach said, were men of great ability, who carried through for the benefit of the City of New York a vast work.

"These men," he continued, "were no dummy Directors. The people of Brooklyn know of the great work and probity of the late Gen. James Jourdan. This plaintiff comes into court and swears that when Gen. Jourdan voted for this resolution at the Interborough Directors' meeting he was committing a fraud. To the people of Brooklyn who knew the late Gen. James Jourdan such a statement is an absurdity."

Risked His Prestige and Fortune.

"At the time Mr. Belmont took up the Subway," pursued Mr. Auerbach, "it was a discredited project. No one had been found who could be induced to undertake the work. For thirty-two years every attempt to provide the people of the City of New York with rapid transit facilities met with absolute failure. All efforts to find money to finance a rapid transit route failed. Mr. Belmont risked prestige and fortune in the efforts to create for himself and his associates and for the people of the city a great property which would be profitable to themselves and of inestimable benefit to the future of New York City.

"This transaction complained of by Venner was not only of inestimable benefit to the corporation, but was conducted with a candor and frankness which characterizes all of Mr. Belmont's acts. The transaction was known to all of his associates and was approved by them, although the form of the transaction was such that no such approval was requisite. Mr. Belmont was able, in his sole and uncontrolled discretion, to receive for the property he turned over not only the cost value of it to nimself, but also an appropriate amount to represent the value of his services in creating the Subway project. When the transaction was finished it was lodged upon the minutes of the company, and those whom he had selected to pass upon the propriety of the transaction were among the most distinguished men of New York and not the dummies of anybody."

De Lancey Nicoll said that John B. McDonald could not have carried out the enterprise without the assistance of Mr. Belmont. Mr. Belmont had staked the reputation of his famous and historic banking house and his own fortune in the enterprise.

"The operating company could never have been organized, because no banking institution would risk its wealth until August Belmont secured the franchise of the Palham Park and City Island Railroad. George W. Wickersham, Edward M. Shepard, and the Corporation Counsel of New York were of the opinion that the charter of an existing railroad corporation must be secured. The only one which could be found was that which Mr. Belmont secured. It was really worth millions to the company. The railway interests of New York opposed to the Subway construction prevented the passage at Albany of an amendment to the railroad law. When August Belmont secured these franchises he notified the interests opposed to him that their opposition was useless. The amendment to the railroad law was then passed."

TAKES BRIDE WON IN JEST.

Mock Marriage Was Binding, Was Annulled, Now They Wed Again.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 29.—When Harold Anshem of Boston, Mass., was going to Rutgers College two years ago he took a great deal of interest in Miss C. Augusta Myers, daughter of Mrs. G. N. Myers of Raritan Avenue, Highland Park, N. J. One day Anshem suggested, as a bit of undergraduate humor, that they should have a mock marriage. As long as it was to be only a sham ceremony Miss Myers agreed, and at the end of a college festival day they were wedded in jest.

A short time after, however, they discovered that they were more deeply involved in matrimony than they had suspected. Somehow or other, it turned out that, instead of a mock ceremony, performed by a mimic clergyman, the ceremony had been everything that it should be, and the minister was one who had been duly ordained, and under the New Jersey laws the two young persons were as fast man and wife as Church and State could make them.

Some said that Anshem's surprise at this discovery was not utterly unfeigned. Anyway, after the couple had talked it over, they did not feel inclined to correct the mistake.

Here the tale would have ended but for the mother of the bride. She would not have her daughter married in jest, and she employed some New Jersey lawyers, who found a way to annul the marriage. The decree was signed in January, 1912.

But with the help of Mgr. John A. O'Grady, it all ended happily on Saturday in St. Peter's rectory here. Anshem had quit college, got a job in the First National Bank here, overcame the objections of Mrs. Myers and has now recovered his bride by a ceremony not to be disputed.

EVELYN THAW AS STAR.

Appears in "Mariette," a String of Specialties, at West End.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, who has been appearing in vaudeville, appeared as a star last night at the West End Theatre in "Mariette," announced as a "musical divertissment" by Maurice Volay, which has been playing at the Alhambra Theatre, London. In reality "Mariette" is little more than a series of vaudeville specialties, with Evelyn Thaw as the headliner.

The second and third scenes of the piece were given over almost entirely to vaudeville, among the performers being the Schwartz brothers in "The Broken Mirror"; Pippino, an accordion virtuoso; Camela A. Ponzello, an Italian prima donna; the Arnaud brothers, musical clowns; the Marano brothers, gymnasts; Bernard and Weston, and Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, assisted by Jack Clifford, in modern ballroom dancing.

OCEAN VOYAGERS.

Some of Those Sailing for Europe To-day and Some of the Arrivals.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Bremen via Southampton and Cherbourg on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm to-day are:

Prof. Alexander Biasanzeff, N. J. Bond, Arthur von Briesen, Dr. and Mrs. Carl Diemer, Mrs. Samuel S. Durfee, Miss Durfee, S. B. Eckert, Mrs. Reginald Foster, Mrs. E. S. Gray, Mrs. E. S. Jennings, Mrs. Robert E. Peary, Dr. Paul Stephani, and J. P. Smith.

Some of the passengers who arrived from Europe yesterday and the steamships on which they came were:

MINNEAPOLIS (London)—Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson, Jr., Anson Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. M. Bernalde, the Right Rev. F. K. Brooke, Mrs. C. H. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin H. Chamberiain, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Charles, Dr. and Mrs. Julius Cullman, J. V. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. David S. Foster, Mrs. J. H. Furman, Mrs. C. V. E. Gallup, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Graham, William A. Hale, Stanley S. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Jackson, Capt. N. S. Jarvis, U. S. A., and Mrs. Jarvis, Prof. W. Woolsey Johnson, Dr. Charles W. L. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kincaid, Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Landon, the Misses Landon, H. H. Lockwood, John E. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. R. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Edward K. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. Upton Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Seagle, Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Smith, the Misses Smith, E. G. Wheeler, and Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Wilkinson.

NOORDAM, (Rotterdam.)—Mrs. G. C. Arnold, the Misses Arnold, Dr. Gustav Baar, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, Dr. and Mrs. William F. Beggs, Major and Mrs. John Bigelow, Miss Bigelow, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. George S. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Blanken, Dr. J. Edward Burns, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dewald, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Foote, Jonkherr L. L. van der Goes van Dirkland, Mrs. T. W. Lingle, Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Livingston, Mrs. J. W. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Moxley, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Mitchell, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Le M. Hupp, Mr. and Mrs. Austin M. Purves, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Rabe, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ramsey, Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Tompkins, Dr. and Mrs. W. Van Valzat Hayes, the Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Vernon, and Mrs. L. P. Viley.

TOURAINE, (Havre.)—Mrs. J. R. Bell, Mrs. M. L. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Gray, Miss Florence Hill, Albert Kaiser, Charles Lane, George T. Marlowe, Shelton Sines, and J. S. Tripp.

MRS. SHERMAN GETS GUARDIAN REMOVED

Convinces Surrogate That She Is Competent to Care for Mother's Large Estate.

EXECUTOR OPPOSED HER

Large Number of Affidavits Submitted by Each Side—Supreme Court Action Suggested.

Surrogate Robert Ludlow Fowler handed down a decision yesterday removing Elwood J. Harlam as special guardian of Mrs. Annette Wagner Sherman of the Nevada Apartments and permitting Mrs. Sherman to appear by her own counsel, Halstead H. Frost, Jr., in the proceedings for the probate of the will of her mother, Mrs. Annette Wagner Haynes, who died on April 25 at the Hotel Marie Antoinette.

Sensational statements were made by both sides in the unusual proceedings in the case. Mrs. Haynes left a large estate, estimated merely as consisting of real estate of unknown value and personalty valued at more than $10,000, in trust for the benefit of Mrs. Sherman, her only child, and her sole heir at law. Mrs. Sherman indicated her desire to contest the will.

Dr. H. Fuller Rathbun, named as executor and trustee under the will, in his petition for its probate made the statement that Mrs. Sherman, the daughter, was incompetent to manage her own affairs, although she had not been so adjudged by any court. He produced affidavits in support of his contention.

The result of his statement was that Surrogate Cohalan, as a matter of routine, appointed Elwood J. Harlam as special guardian for Mrs. Sherman. The effect of this appointment was to prevent Mrs. Sherman from appearing by counsel and contesting the will. Mrs. Sherman bitterly contested this procedure.

Harry Taylor Sherman, a real estate operator, is Mrs. Sherman's husband. Dr. Rathbun, through his counsel, attacked Mr. Sherman. One point of his attack was the transfer by Mrs. Sherman to her husband of property at 14 East Forty-fourth Street. Dr. Rathbun also asserted that the terms of the will, which continued the trust for Mrs. Sherman during the lifetime of her husband, indicated that Mrs. Haynes distrusted her son-in-law and wished to protect her daughter from him.

On behalf of Mrs. Sherman it was alleged that the transfer of the East Forty-fourth Street property was for the purpose of raising money, and that the continuance of the trust during Mr. Sherman's life was for the usual reason of naming two persons to continue the trust for the longest period allowed by law, namely "two lives in being." Hence, Mr. Sherman, it was argued, was named with his wife for the continuance of the trust.

Dr. Rathbun himself made an affidavit that he believed Mrs. Sherman incompetent, and he had several nurses make similar affidavits. Mrs. Sherman produced affidavits from her pastor, the Rev. Nathan A. Seagle of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church; Dr. Robert H. McConnell, her family doctor, and Edward Bromberg, her vocal teacher, upholding her competency. She is 28 years old. After considering the diverse testimony, Surrogate Fowler said:

"The lady whose incompetency is averred in this proceeding has appeared by counsel, and by strong affidavits of reputable persons has completely controverted the allegation.

"While the safety of the lady's estate from machinations of her husband may be, and I think is, in question, I doubt whether this is the proper forum or the method employed this matter is the proper method to defeat them."

Surrogate Fowler added that the proper place to attack Mrs. Sherman's ability to manage her own affairs was the Supreme Court.

British Cruisers Sail for Bermuda.

DEVONUORT, Sept. 29.—The British cruisers Suffolk, Berwick, and Lancaster, which are later to be joined by the Monmouth, sailed from this port to-day for Bermuda. From that base the newly constituted British West Atlantic squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, will watch British interests in the Panama Canal Zone. It is reported, but not officially confirmed, that the squadron will represent Great Britain at the opening of the Panama Canal.

ROME EMBASSY ROW TO BE INVESTIGATED

Bryan Finds Charges Against Post Wheeler Baseless—Said to Have Called Benson.

PERSONNEL TO BE CHANGED

Ambassador Page Seeks an End of the Strained Conditions That Have Existed There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—At the instance of Thomas Nelson Page, the new Ambassador to Italy, the State Department will investigate the troubles among the personnel of the Embassy staff.

This came out here to-day in connection with the call made on Secretary Bryan by Post Wheeler, First Secretary of the Embassy, who was summoned to answer charges sent to the Department from Rome. These are not "charges" at all in any official sense, according to a statement made at the State Department, which has rejected the statements reflecting on Mr. Wheeler as worthless.

This amounts to a vindication of Mr. Wheeler, but the Department believes there is a strained condition among officials of the Embassy, which ought to be inquired into. Ambassador Page is of the same opinion and has so informed the Department.

It was hinted to-day that Alexander Benson, Second Secretary of the Embassy, had been called home by a cable message to give his version of the troubles, but State Department officials declined to confirm this. Nor was there any confirmation of reports that other officials of the Embassy had been ordered here. The others on duty in Rome are Lieut. Commander Richard Drace White, Naval Attaché, and Lieut. Col. George M. Dunn, Military Attaché.

Mr. Benson and Mr. Wheeler served together in the Embassy at St. Petersburg. They had a difference there that reached the ears of the department in the last Administration. Through some mischance both were later sent to Rome, though at different times.

The State Department has never admitted officially who wrote to complain that Mr. Wheeler had abused his diplomatic privileges in the free importation of dutiable articles. It was alleged that Mr. Wheeler had imported enough gasoline, which is heavily taxed by the Italian tariff, to run his motor car several years. The Italian Minister of Finance acquitted Mr. Wheeler of this allegation, finding that Mr. Wheeler had imported only enough gasoline to run the car three months. One insinuation of the allegation against Mr. Wheeler was that he had not used all the gasoline for his own car.

How the trouble in the embassy at Rome will be adjusted finally has not been decided. Ambassador Page is anxious to have a harmonious staff, and there is every prospect that changes will be made in the personnel. Mr. Wheeler will probably accept a transfer to another post. What will be done in the case of Mr. Benson will be determined soon.

REORGANIZE OLD FIRM.

A. D. Matthews' Sons to Pay in Cash and Bonds of New Company.

Judge Veeder of the United States District Court, Brooklyn, signed an order yesterday approving the arrangements made by the bankrupt dry goods firm of A. D. Matthews' Sons with their creditors for a reorganization and incorporation of the business. The firm went into bankruptcy several weeks ago, owing 1,780 creditors. Under the proposed reorganization these creditors within a few days will receive cash to cover 10 per cent. of their claims, and the balance will be paid in 5 per cent. bonds of the reorganized company.

The firm of A. D. Matthews' Sons is one of the oldest department stores in Brooklyn. The new company will be known as the A. D. Matthews' Sons, Inc., and will continue the business established seventy years ago in its present quarters on Fulton Street. James and Gardiner D. Matthews will act as Managing Directors of the business. The other Directors will be members of the firm of Dimond & Co. of Boston, who furnished the necessary money for the settlement with the creditors.

CURTISS FACTORY IN RUSSIA

Report That the American Will Endeavor to Obtain a Concession.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 30.—A telegram to The Morning Post from Odessa says:

"Glenn Curtiss is expected shortly at St. Petersburg. It is credibly stated that the chief object of his visit is to obtain a concession for the establishment of an aeroplane factory in Russia.

"If the report is correct, Mr. Curtiss will probably have no trouble in obtaining the concession. His machines, more especially his hydro-aeroplanes, hold a distinguished reputation in this country. Twenty Curtiss hydro-aeroplanes received at Sevastopol last year by the Naval and Military Aero Club have given the fullest satisfaction.

"The naval and military hydro-aeroplane pilots at Sevastopol were trained by Charles Witmer, an expert member of the Curtiss aerial staff sent out specially from New York.

"It is the intention of the Russian Admiralty, I learn from a naval source, to equip both the Baltic and Black Sea fleets with a considerable number of the latest and greatly improved Curtiss hydro-aeroplanes."

LOWER REICHSBANK RATE?

Vice President Denies Decision to Retain Present Figure.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—At the monthly meeting of the German Imperial Bank to-day the Vice President, Herr von Glasenapp, said the stock of gold was very satisfactory, but there was still great tension in the open money market and it was impossible to estimate the extent of the demands which would be made upon the bank in connection with the quarterly settlement. The experience of the last few days had indicated that the demands would be very large. It would depend to a large extent upon the results of the quarterly settlement whether the question of the reduction of the bank rate could be considered.

Herr von Glasenapp said he had never made a statement attributed to him that the rate of 6 per cent. would be maintained throughout this year. The Directorate did not intend to maintain the 6 per cent. rate longer than the situation required. It was impossible to say whether it would continue to be necessary during the coming quarter.

TO LIMIT ALIEN STUDENTS.

Agitation in German Universities Causes Government Order.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—The long agitation in favor of restricting the number of foreign students in German universities has finally borne fruit.

It is officially announced to-night that the Government's inquiry into the question has now been completed and that regulations will shortly be promulgated by which the number of students of any given nationality at universities, technical colleges, and higher institutions of learning of all kinds will be definitely fixed.

The regulations will not affect students who have now matriculated, but will be enforced in future against others who seek to enter in excess of the prescribed totals.

The agitation has been directed chiefly against Russian students, but Americans have been mentioned by the more radical advocates of restrictive measures. Students of medicine and engineering from Russia attend German universities in hundreds.

There was a "strike" at the University of Halle early in the present year because Russians were crowding Germans out of the medical school.

STARVING TO DEATH IN DARK BASEMENT

Aged Husband and Wife, Unable to Work, Found Destitute on the East Side.

HAVE SUFFERED FOR YEARS

A Morsel of Bread and a Cup of Coffee Their Only Nourishment Since Sunday.

In a dark basement underneath the building at 41 Attorney Street two aged persons are slowly starving to death. They are Harris Levy, 85 years old, and his wife, Minnie, 93 years old. They have been married sixty-five years, and have lived in New York for forty-five. Their children are dead, and they are without money, without food except what they receive through charity, without friends or relatives, and almost, but not quite, without hope that their destitute condition will ever be changed.

Poverty and want they have experienced for the last twelve years. Now they have reached the last stages of destitution, and they endure their hunger by going to bed and trying to forget their sufferings in sleep. Up to 5 o'clock yesterday they had had nothing to eat since Sunday, and then a morsel of bread and a cup of coffee was their only nourishment.

Sickness and old age have disabled them so that they cannot work even if they could find employment. Levy, who used to be a shoemaker, has not been able to lift a hammer for years because of an operation which affected his heart; his wife, who eked out a living for herself and her husband on her sewing machine, is now too feeble to press the treadle, and her fingers can no longer direct the cloth. She sits in a chair near the window and peers upward with envious eyes at the feet of the persons in the street.

"I can't do anything but sit here and ache," she said yesterday. "I used to be able to make some money by my sewing, but the pushcart peddlers have spoiled all that. I cannot make things to sell for 10 cents. I'm sick and tired and 93 years old. We used to have dozens of friends years ago, but since we've become poorer and poorer, we've lost them all. Now we have nothing."

Her husband nodded assent. "Young man," he said dreamily, "when you're old and helpless and have nothing it's pretty bad, pretty bad."

Alverstone Silent on Resignation.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—With the approach of the end of the long vacation rumors are again current that Lord Alverstone is about to hand in his resignation as Lord Chief Justice, and the prospects that Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Attorney General, will be his successor are again discussed. Replying to a question whether there was any truth in the report of his resignation, Lord Alverstone to-night telegraphed: "No communication or information can be given."

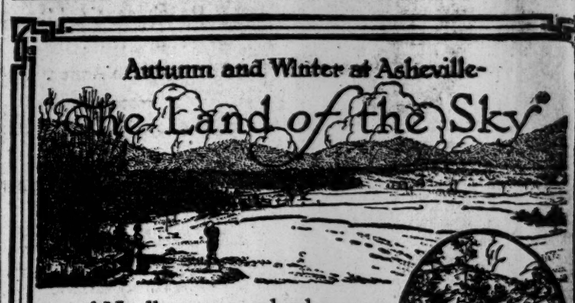
BOSTON BONDS FOR PEOPLE.

City Auditor Will Sell $4,148,000 Worth Over the Counter.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—City Auditor Mitchell, with the approval of Mayor Fitzgerald, will sell over the counter on Oct. 15 4½ per cent. bonds to the amount of $4,148,000.

Of this amount $1,300,000 will be for rapid transit work, $300,000 for schools, $1,000,000 for sewers, and $235,000 for high-pressure water service.



AN all-year-round pleasure ground—is the mountain region of Western North Carolina. Nowhere else is Nature so lavish in the grandeur of Autumn foliage, the music of waterfalls, the charm of mountain and lake. Here skies are bluest and the air purest and most invigorating.

Golf, tennis and other outdoor games—motoring or driving along the beautiful French Broad, Swannanoa and Nantahala rivers—hunting and fishing in the forests and mountain streams—these are some of the attractions that delight the fall tourist. Visit "The Land of the Sky" by the

SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Premier Carrier of the South

Luxurious hotels and private cottages afford the best of accommodations at Asheville, Tryon, Saluda, Flat Rock, Hendersonville, Waynesville, Brevard and other attractive resorts

For tickets and information apply to
A. S. THWEATT, Eastern Passenger Agent,
264 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Write for beautifully illustrated booklets on "Autumn and Winter in The Land of the Sky." Besides America's most charming vacation district, Southern Railway System embraces territory offering unusually remunerative investments in fruit culture, farming and manufacturing.

McGibbon & Co.

Special Values in Lace Curtains

Cluny and Scrim Curtains
3.50 5.50 8.00 10.50 to 35.00 per pair
Fancy and Bordered Net Curtains
3.25 to 10.50 per pair

Lace Panels and Bed Spreads Made to Order from Special Designs.

Window Shades at Lowest Prices

West 37th St.
Just Off Fifth Avenue

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M. and Closes at 6 P. M.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

will present

Tomorrow, Wednesday

"La Promenade des Toilettes"

The Authoritative Display of Latest Paris Fashions in Gowns, Wraps, Suits, Furs and Millinery

These modes will be worn by two score of beautiful women. You are cordially invited. Eighth Floor

We Have a Right to Be Proud Of the GIMBEL Collection of

Fall Overcoats for Men

First thing a man will notice is the total absence of the "cut-and-dried" about these Overcoats. They have an air of avoidance of the commonplace which, though apparently unconscious, is in reality carefully studied.

Materials help a good deal towards gaining the effect—for dress and semi-dress wear, soft, dark gray or black vicunas and worsteds; for the rest of the time, rough fabrics that have a swagger of their own—although a well-bred one.

Styles have been exactingly worked out by GIMBEL clothing experts with the best specialists in America—and Great Britain. In Overcoats, of the Chesterfield type, the form-fitting tendency is marked; in the informal coats, just the reverse.

Make a Point of Seeing, Particularly—

The Chesterfield Overcoats, braid-bound, or with silk-faced lapels, at $37.50.

The Double-breasted Chesterfield illustrated, with its piping of black velvet, at $37.50; quarter silk-lined, at $30.

The Homespun Overcoats with Raglan or box shoulders, buttoning to neck or with lapels, and straight or belted backs, $16.50.

The black-and-white Raglans that are Scotch in materials and making, in plaid and checks that might be accused of self-assertiveness, at $42.

And the rough-and-ready Overcoats of real Connemara homespuns, put together in London—also $35.

...are, besides, Chesterfields FULLY SILK-LINED as low as $19.50, thanks to our exceptional sources of supply. And other Coats up to $45 for famous London makes.

For Today Only, These Extraordinary "Birthday Specials"

Men's $35 Fall Suits—Our Regular Stock—at $25
Men's $18 Raincoats, English cantons and cassimeres, at $12
Youths' $15 and $18 Suits at $12
Men's $7.50 Separate Trousers at $5 Pair
Fourth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO.
Sixth Ave., 20th to 22d Street, New York

That The People May Know

As a testimonial of their *confidence* and interest in the business birthday of this 46-year-old institution, the men and women of Greater New York and its environs yesterday purchased at O'Neill's merchandise to the amount of

$332,336.40

There is little, if any, doubt that this far exceeds all previous records for a single day's volume of business in any American Department Store.

Yesterday was the first day of the 46th Anniversary Sale which continues

The sincere thanks of the management is offered by this, the swiftest means possible, to the thousands of customers who made the first day of this sale such a superb success, to the hundreds of manufacturers who are so heartily helping with such sterling values, and to our great family of employees, whose loyalty and enthusiastic co-operation will not be overlooked.

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO.
Sixth Ave., 20th to 22d Street, New York

WHEN outfitting your boy or girl for school or college, provide only the best underwear for them—good quality, hygienically made—sensible price.

The best knit underwear for the growing boy or girl is pure white "Merino" in any weight desired and made by

American Hosiery Co

and to be bought at any first-class department store or outfitter.

They all know American Hosiery underwear.

For boys and young men we recommend:

Styles.	Average Price.
742 Gauze	95c
737 Light Winter Weight	1.00
726 Winter Weight	1.50
2727 Winter Weight	1.75
2725 Heavy	1.75

For children and misses we recommend:

Styles.	Average Price.
742 Gauze	85c
737 Light Winter Weight	90c
726 Winter Weight	1.00
2727 Winter Weight	1.45
2725 Heavy	1.45

NINE HIGHEST AWARDS.

5%
TAX EXEMPT
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
TAX DAY
October 1
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital & Surplus $8,500,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

2,000 GET "THIRD DEGREE."

Army of Mississippi Negroes Forced to View Two Dead Murderers.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISTON, Miss., Sept. 29.—With chances about even for the lynching of two more men and a woman as a result of yesterday's race riot, Harriston and Jefferson County settled to a condition of grim peace to-night. To-day 2,000 negroes were subjected to the "third degree" by being compelled to pass in line before the coffins of Will and Walter Jones, the two boys who were lynched yesterday. This had a remarkably quieting effect on the negro population.

The whole countryside is armed, and Robert Patton and John Prophet, who are said to have incited the Jones brothers, Willie and Walter, to their riot, are in imminent danger of being lynched. Charged with being a plotter, Maggie Jones, mother of Will and Walter Jones, was arrested at Port Gibson to-night. A well-organized posse is somewhere between here and Port Gibson, and is said to have sworn to lynch the woman. She is charged with having bought the cocaine that crazed the Jones boys.

Prophet is an organizer of negro secret societies, and came here from Champlain, Ill., where the Jones family formerly lived. It is believed that the outbreak was planned to occur next month, and only the fact that the negroes were crazed with cocaine brought it about yesterday.

Homer Aiken, a negro, who was shot by the Jones boys, died to-day, bringing the death total up to eleven.

DIES AFTER FIGHT FOR GIRL.

Ex-Pugilist Fatally Beaten in Fist Combat to Win Helen Martin.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—John Moriarity, a former pugilist, died to-day of injuries received in a fist fight with Sergt. Hermann Ohler of the United States Army in rivalry for the hand of Miss Helen Martin. The girl gave the pair to understand that she would wed the victor, and has announced her engagement to Ohler.

Since his retirement from the ring Moriarity has been a confectioner. He fell in love with Miss Martin, who twitted him with having rude ways, and remarked several times that he had a rival who was gallant to the extreme. Then she introduced the rivals to each other.

The pugilist remarked in the hearing of the soldier Monday that any one who would drink wine from a woman's slipper was a mollycoddle. Miss Martin said that she believed Ohler would drink wine from her slipper. Ohler immediately essayed the feat, but the pugilist bumped against him, causing him to spill the wine.

An apology was demanded, and when it was not made the fight was arranged.

Mistrial in Dr. A. B. Smith's Case.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 29.—After being out since late Saturday afternoon, the jury in the trial of Dr. Arthur B. Smith, charged with the murder of his wife, reported at noon to-day that it was hopelessly deadlocked. Judge Hagan declared a mistrial. It was the second mistrial in Smith's case.

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THAW BACKS UP RINGWOOD'S PLAN

Indorses Poughkeepsie Man's Statement and Stirs Concord Lawyers to Anger.

MAY PROVE A BOOMERANG

Advisors Now Fear Jerome Will Produce Indictment That the Fugitive Defies.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 29.—Harry K. Thaw has become involved in another wrangle with his attorneys which promises serious complications in the fugitive's fight for liberty. The trouble started at noon to-day when Thaw, disregarding the wishes of his New Hampshire councillors and without even consulting them, issued a signed statement supplementing that issued last night at Poughkeepsie by John F. Ringwood.

Mr. Ringwood said that Thaw was ready to return to New York State to demand a trial on the charge of conspiracy if William Travers Jerome could prove his assertion, made before Gov. Felker last Tuesday, that an indictment had been found by the Dutchess County Grand Jury. Thaw sanctioned what Ringwood had to say, and went further, referring to the "rich friends" of Mr. Jerome and those whose names were suppressed at his trial.

The Ringwood statement surprised the Thaw lawyers here and they were dumbfounded, later in the day, to learn that Thaw had brushed them aside and made a statement along the lines of that made by the Poughkeepsie lawyer. Ex-Justice William A. Chase said he had not been consulted, George F. Morris, another eminent New Hampshire lawyer, who had been away, arrived in town after the Thaw statement was issued. He seemed to doubt that the Ringwood statement had been correctly reported. Nathaniel E. Martin, one of the big men on the Thaw staff, also asserted that he had not been consulted, and that he was surprised at what Thaw had done. Here is the Thaw statement:

If the Dutchess County Grand Jury had found an indictment at the time Mr. Jerome solemnly told Gov. Felker that they had found one, I shall go to Dutchess County, New York, and demand trial upon it. This does not apply to any future indictment should those gentlemen whose names were concealed at my first trial, even from Judge Fitzgerald and from the jury, who have sometimes been referred to as Messrs. Blank and Blank or any wealthy or influential lawyers be able to procure one, in which case I shall stand upon my legal rights. You see no legal indictment can be made against me in New York where I am under commitment as a lunatic.

All we are concerned with is Mr. Jerome's public statement to Gov. Felker that an indictment was found. We are sure that no Dutchess County Grand Jury would make an indictment contrary to law and contrary to common sense in order to please Mr. Jerome or his rich friends; therefore, we think that Mr. Jerome's "bomb-shell" was stuffed with sawdust. Did he deliberately intend to deceive at the hearing in Concord?

THE TIMES correspondent learned on the best authority that had the New Hampshire counsel had their way there would have been no statement by Mr. Ringwood. They feel that their case would receive a serious blow should Mr. Jerome now produce evidence that the indictment was voted prior to Tuesday last and thus challenge Thaw to make good his boast that he would waive extradition and return to New York.

Early this evening a conferenc was held by four members of the Thaw counsel and there was every evidence of the feeling which had bee naroused. None of the lawyers occupied seats with Thaw at the dinner table to-night; instead they selected a near-by table, where they could without entering into any discussion with the fugitive. There are rumors of an open rupture if Thaw refuses to remain silent.

The events of to-day have changed the entire aspect of the case. When they received the first report of the Ringwood statement they were a trifle indignant, but inclined to allow it to pass unnoticed, feeling that it bore little weight, inasmuch as it had not the official sanction of Thaw. Thaw, however, apparently knew in advance that the statement was coming out. He seemed obsessed by the belief that Mr. Jerome was bluffing when he told Gov. Felker that an indictment had been found and signed but filed. He was deaf to all suggestions that the statement might prove a boomerang if Mr. Jerome came forward with the indictment, and invited him to make good his promise and go back to New York.

There was a persistent rumor to-day that Gov. Felker would sign the executive warrant immediately after the expiration of the time for filing briefs next Tuesday. The Governor himself remained silen.

SCORN TRAINMEN'S RULE.

Standardization Up but Not Down Impossible, Says Central Official.

The clause in the demands of the conductors and trainmen on the Eastern railroads providing that on roads having a better basis for a day's work the adoption of the proposed scale should not operate to effect a reduction, came in for some discussion at the meeting of the Arbitration Board yesterday, in which W. W. Atterbury and A. H. Smith, members of the board and Vice Presidents, respectively, of the Pennsylvania and the New York Central, participated.

A. B. Garretson, President of the Order of Railway Conductors, had explained early in the hearings that the unions were for standardization up, but not down. Mr. Atterbury said yesterday that he was willing to consider any of the demands, including this rule, but he could imagine how his superiors and the Conference Committee of Managers would take such a provision. Mr. Smith added that such a rule was an impossibility. W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, said the rule was one of the most cherished clauses in the demands, and Mr. Garretson also stood up for it. It was finally left to be discussed later.

John Patterson, assistant Trainmaster on the Pittsburgh Division of the Pennsylvania, continued his testimony yesterday, and C. F. Ray, a trainmaster on the Western Division of the New York Central, was also put on the stand by the railroads. Mr. Patterson maintained under cross-examination that there was no occasion for increased pay for the men under present conditions, and Mr. Ray gave the employe's side no more satisfaction.

On the testimony that the work of the men had been reduced in recent years, Mr. Smith remarked that in a short time electric service on the New York Central would be complete for thirty-three miles from the Grand Central Terminal. He also said the Central was losing passenger traffic because of the network of trolley lines in some sections.

ART EXHIBIT ON LINER.

French Porcelain and China on the France for Public Inspection.

Art treasures on the French liner France, lying at the foot of West Fifteenth Street, will be exhibited to the public this afternoon from 1 to 5 o'clock. Porcelain and French china art objects are in place in the galleries.

The porcelain and china has been sent to New York under the auspices of the French Government, in order to give American art connoisseurs a chance to study at close range the work of the Sevres artisans. The exhibit consists of statues in miniature, vases, and dainty works in dull porcelain.

The exhibits are in galleries on each side of the promenade deck. Admission is free.

HOME FOR OLD FIRE HORSES

Animals Will Be Retired to an Honored Life on 800-Acre Farm.

Every fire horse now in the service in this city will live well in his old age, according to a plan put before Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson by Charles Samson, executive Secretary of the Board of Inebriety, yesterday.

The horses who have spent their strength and shortened their lives in the service of the Fire Department have hitherto been disposed of, when they could no longer draw the heavy fire-fighting vehicles with their oldtime dash, to peddlers, hucksters, or any one else who made the highest bid.

It was after reading a newspaper article describing the way the city rewarded old fire horses for gallant service that Mr. Samson decided to offer an honorable retirement for them. He wrote to Commissioner Johnson that the old fire horses, or most of them, could be cared for on the 800-acre farm of the Board of Inebriety at Warwick, N. Y. Mr. Samson added that there would be ample forage for the horses and that over the stall of each a plate would be set bearing the horse's name and record of service. Not one of these horses, Mr. Samson wrote, would be used for work.

Fire Commissioner Johnson accepted the proposal eagerly, and three or four old horses will be put in retirement on the farm next week.

TRUCE IN BOYS' LEAGUE.

School Principal with Heavy Hand Arranges an Armistice.

A truce has been arranged between the Hill Billies and the Red Snappers of the Boys' Park Protective League, and the squirrels and birds of Central Park are in a happy frame of mind. Principal Francis J. T. Paul of Public School 171 arranged the armistice. By its terms Lieut. Samuel Wandler, 15 years old, of 1,438 Madison Avenue, agrees to lay aside the rôle of Brutus, and Capt. Moses Rotker, 14 years old, of 1,439 Madison Avenue, will continue in authority. Principal Paul has some positive ideas about discipline in the Boys' League, and he thinks that he can straighten out the mutiny without the aid of Commissioner of Parks Charles E. Stover.

Wandler planned to take his case before the Commissioner yesterday. He had his counsel and a host of witnesses ready to impeach Capt. Rotker. After school was the time appointed, but Principal Paul took a hand and the Boys' Park Protective League is saved for the time being.

Time will show which boy will take leadership, and meanwhile hostilities are suspended. There are 3,250 boys and girls in Public School 171, and Principal Paul will impress them with the idea that they are caretakers of Central Park hereafter.

While this new guardianship lasts the friction among the boys promises to be eliminated.

I. W. W. Leader Leader Convicted.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 29.—Frederick S. Boyd, who was one of the International Workers of the World leaders here in the strike of silk mill hands, was convicted to-day in the Court of Special Sessions of having advocated the destruction of private property. Two police witnesses said he told the strikers that if they lost they should use vinegar on the reeds of the looms to destroy the silk threads. Gilbert C. Roe, for the defendant, then halted the trial, saying his client admitted using the words, and would plead guilty, his contention being that they did not constitute a violation of the statutes. Judge Abram Klenert decided otherwise, and declared Boyd guilty. Sentence was deferred to next Friday.

SCHOOL PART TIME EVOKES COMPLAINT

Teachers Feel It Overworks Them and Mothers Find Hardship in Long Lunch Hours.

DEFENSE OF THE PLANS

Board Official Says They Are the Best That Can Be Made and People Will Have to be Patient.

The new part-time public school plan, which has been approved by the Board of Education, and is now in operation throughout the city, is causing some anxiety to the teachers and annoyance to the mothers of the pupils. The by-laws of the board now read:

Full time in classes above the first-year grades shall consist of two sessions, aggregating five hours daily, separated by an intermission of at least one hour. Four hours' teaching daily, consisting of two sessions, separated by an intermission of at least one hour, shall be considered full time for classes of the first-year grades. All classes having less than full time shall be considered part-time classes. During the intermission all pupils shall be permitted to go to their homes. When it is not practicable to give to all the pupils of the school the full-time school day between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. school sessions may be held from 8:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Within these hours all pupils shall be given a full-time day of teaching, and every pupil shall have an intermission of at least one hour between 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. When full time is not practicable classes may be placed on part time with the permission of the Board of Superintendents.

Each teacher in an elementary school, except as otherwise provided by these by-laws, shall perform service as such for five and one-half hours per day, and for such additional time not exceeding thirty minutes, as the Principal, with the approval of the District Superintendent, may require. At least twenty minutes before the opening of the morning session and at least ten minutes before the opening of the afternoon session teachers shall be ready to receive their pupils, or to perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the principal. A teacher in charge of a class receiving less than five hours' tuition per day, when not engaged in teaching such class, shall, except as otherwise provided by these bylaws, perform such other educational work as may be prescribed by the principal.

Under this new plan the teacher is not only obliged to work longer but his or her time for regular class work may be changed pretty much at the will or whim of the Principal. The class work may begin the first thing in the morning one week and not until a late hour the next week. Then the four and five hours' full-time classes and the part-time classes, all in one school, naturally cause, for the time being at least, more or less confusion, owing to the necessary shifting of pupils.

The grievance of the mothers is due to the extension of the pupils' luncheon hour. In the past the children all came home at the same time, all had their meal at the same time, and were all away to school again at the same hour. Now they may come straggling in, one at 11:30 A. M., another at noon, a third at 1 P. M., and a fourth at 1:30 P. M. Mothers of good-sized families may have to keep their table spread for twice as long a time as they formerly did. It is considered a hardship for a woman who has other household duties to perform to be obliged to devote so much time each school day in providing meals for her children.

Some teachers seem to think that this new plan means further trouble for them than they are now experiencing. They fear that it may be followed by the shortening of the vacation season, but this does not seem at all likely.

"The new plan is a good one," said an official of the Department of Education yesterday. "It will work more smoothly after awhile. It may worry the mothers to have to keep their tables spread for luncheon for two or three hours, but that is better than having the education of their littles one neglected. The Board of Education is doing the best it can with a difficult problem, and the public must be patient and considerate."

WILSON ASKS FOR INQUIRY.

Lawyer Accused by Justice Scudder Appeals to Appellate Division.

Robert H. Wilson, Vice President of the Brooklyn Bar Association, appeared before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the Second Department yesterday on his own motion to have the court investigate his professional conduct in connection with the litigation over the estate of William Z. King of Greenport, L. I. The lawyer asked for the investigation because of charges made by Justice Scudder of the Supreme Court against him and his former law partner, Justice Joseph A. Burr of the Appellate Division.

Stephen A. Baldwin, counsel for Justice Scudder, opposed Mr. Wilson's motion. He asked the court to deny it on the ground that Mr. Wilson should not be allowed to formulate charges against himself and practically act as his own prosecutor. Mr. Wilson contended that the court had full power to appoint a referee to hear the charges, whether they were made by a private individual, the Bar Association, or himself. Decision was reserved, Chief Justice Jenks taking all the papers without comment.

In disposing of a case growing out of the litigation over the estate of William Z. King, Justice Scudder in a memorandum held that Justice Burr sat unlawfully at the hearing of an appeal of the case before the Appellate Division because he was once concerned as an attorney for Mrs. King. Mr. Wilson was accused of failing to include in his brief submitted to the Court of Appeals certain facts of which Justice Scudder held the court should have been informed.

ROOSEVELT SAILS SATURDAY

Heads Exploring Expedition of the Amazon—To Lecture in Brazil.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt will sail for South America on the Lamport & Holt liner Van Dyck next Saturday. A feature of his journey will be an exploration of the South American jungles, the plans covering a country where no white man, so far as known, has been before. He and his party will journey for five months by motor boat and canoe into the lands penetrated by the Amazon and its tributaries. The regions to be sought are mostly in Northern Brazil and Paraguay. The specimens to be gathered will eventually find a home in the Museum of Natural History in this city.

While in South America Col. Roosevelt will deliver lectures in Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Chile. Among the members of the party will be Anthony Fiala, the arctic explorer; George K. Miller of the Museum of Natural History, and Lee Miller, an authority on mammals. The guides, porters, and gun bearers will be native Indians of the countries to be visited. Mr. Fiala will be the official photographer of the expedition.

Dr. James B. Angell Worse.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 29.—Dr. James B. Angell, President Emeritus of the University of Michigan, who was taken seriously ill Sunday, was worse to-night. Pneumonia, which has developed, is making his battle for life doubly hard. Physicians found it necessary to administer opiates at frequent intervals.

HUDSON STEAMER RUNS UP ON BANK

Midnight Mishap to the Mohawk at Hyde Park Throws 300 Passengers in Panic.

STEERING GEAR PARTED

Huge Hole Knocked in Bow—All on Board Safely Transferred to the Iroquois.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 29.—With 300 passengers aboard, including many women, the steamer Mohawk of the Manhattan Steamboat Line, bound for Albany, ran into a stone embankment on the east shore of the Hudson River near the boathouse of Col. Archibald Rogers at Hyde Park, seven miles north of here, at midnight last night.

The shock threw many passengers out of their berths, where they were asleep, and a panic followed. Women screamed and ran for their valuables, while excited men swarmed up on deck.

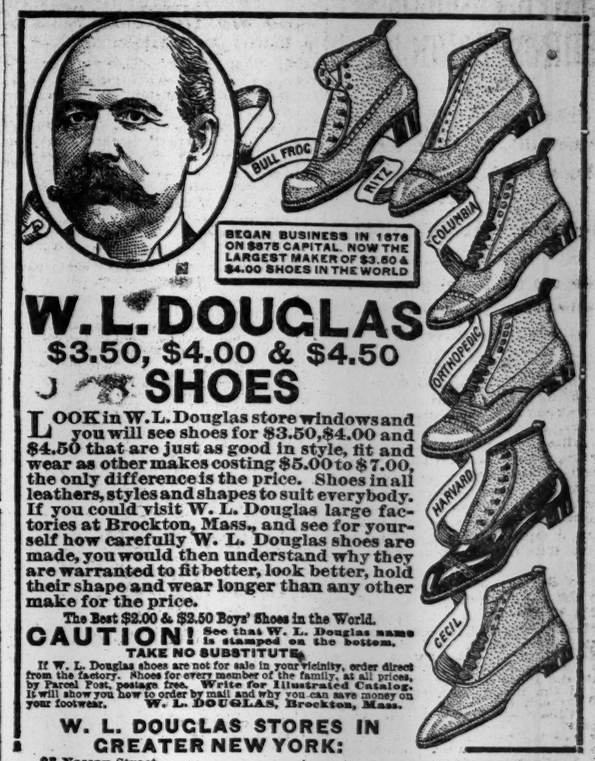
While the crew tried to calm the fears of the passengers the lifeboats were prepared for lowering. It was found that a huge hole had been torn in the bow, but the vessel was so fast aground, having forced herself thirty feet into the bank or almost to the New York Central tracks, that there was no danger of sinking. So it was decided to wait for assistance.

In response to whistles of distress the steamer C. W. Morse, bound for New York, stopped to give aid, but could not get near enough with safety. Succor finally came with the arrival, about 2 o'clock in the morning, of the Iroquois, which took the passengers to Poughkeepsie, where they boarded trains for their destinations.

The accident was caused by a break in the steering gear of the boat. Although Capt. William Gates and Robert McAuliffe, the pilot, signaled to back, and the signals were obeyed by the engineer, it was impossible to stop the boat's headway.

Reports were current that the pilot had visitors in the pilot house when the mishap occurred, and that some of the officers had been drinking, but this was emphatically denied.

T. F. Kelley of New York City, one of those thrown from his berth, was painfully hurt and required medical attention.



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The Best $2.00 & $2.50 Boys' Shoes in the World.

CAUTION! See that W. L. Douglas name is stamped on the bottom. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from the factory. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, by Parcel Post, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog. It will show you how to order by mail and why you can save money on your footwear. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
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1452 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, corner 120th Street.
2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
345 Eighth Avenue.
663 Eighth Avenue.
250 West 125th Street.

BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
708-710 Broadway, corner Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
478 Fifth Avenue, corner 11th Street.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—24 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
PATERSON—192 Market St., cor. Clark
TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

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These late arrivals from our factories represent a finer and more complete collection of the world's famous pianos and player-pianos than was ever offered before.

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NEW PIANOS & PLAYER-PIANOS

of various well-known makes reduced through change of case designs for 1914

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ALL OF THE HIGHEST PERFECTION AND CARRYING OUR GRARANTEE

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Only a few of the latest bargains can be enumerated here:

UPRIGHTS

	Formerly.	Now.
JACOB BROTHERS, walnut	$300	$80
ALBRECHT, rosewood	300	95
FISCHER, rosewood	325	110
BEHR, mahogany	350	150
LURCH, mahogany	325	155
EMERSON,	350	165
CHICKERING, neat case	500	190
HARDMAN, walnut	400	195
2 HAINES, mahogany Colonial	350	245
HAINES, mahogany, beauty	425	295
3 KNABE, rosewood, perfect	500	320
KNABE, mahogany	550	375
2 KNABE, mahogany, like new	500	390
3 KNABE, mahogany, like new	550	405
1 STEINWAY, mahogany, like new	550	475
1 KNABE, Circassian walnut	700	495

GRANDS

	Formerly.	Now.
WEBER, rosewood	$800	$325
HALLETT & DAVIS, mahogany	750	340
EVERETT, very small size	800	350
HARDMAN, rosewood, small	650	390
HARDMAN, mahogany, like new	675	415
KNABE, rosewood a gem	850	440
KNABE, rosewood	850	490
KNABE, mahogany, baby, fine shape	950	580
KNABE, mignonette mahogany, like new	700	595
KNABE, mignonette, Circassian walnut	800	640
KNABE, mignon, mahogany	950	670
KNABE, concert grand for large home	1600	695
STEINWAY, Baby, like new	950	710
KNABE, Sheraton model	950	810
KNABE, Vernis-Martin, a work of art	2000	1250

PLAYER-PIANOS

	Formerly.	Now.
1 OUTSIDE PLAYER, mahogany	$350	$50
6 65-NOTE PLAYER PIANOS, in mahogany cases; perfect in tone action and mechanism	500	210
WALTERS, almost new, mahogany, 88-note	425	300
1 APOLLO PLAYER, 88-note	650	325
4 LANDAY PLAYERS, 88-note	450	345
STANLEY, mahogany, like new, 88-note	450	395
MARSHALL & WENDELL, slightly used, 88-note	550	410
HAINES BROTHERS, de luxe, 88-note	675	540
1 KNABE ANGELUS, 65 and 88 note combination	1050	785
1 KNABE DE LUXE, mahogany, 88-note	950	790
1 KNABE ANGELUS, mahogany, latest type, 88-note	1000	845
1 KNABE ANGELUS like new, 88-note	1000	870
1 KNABE ANGELUS like new, 88-note	1000	895
1 KNABE ANGELUS, GRAND, demonstration only, 88-note	1650	1425

LIBERAL ALLOWANCE for PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE
Terms as low as $5 monthly on some of the above instruments

We invite comparison. You do yourself an injustice if you do not first permit us to demonstrate our line of pianos and player-pianos before purchasing. An early call is advised in order that you may secure the piano of your choice.

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"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

17th Anniversary Sales End Today

Last Day of This Great Event—Last Day of This Month—Just the Day for a Final

Clean-Up of All "Odd" Lots and Broken Assortments

There are so many special items for today that we couldn't list them all in small type even in a double-page announcement.

Special displays in the regular departments and in the aisles of both buildings.

ALSO, REMEMBER, PLEASE—we have anticipated the new low-tariff law and have marked goods accordingly.

Notice to Charge Customers { Purchases made today will be regarded as if made in October, and bill will be rendered on November 1st.

—MAIN BUILDING—

An Immense Sale of
Youths' & Young Men's Suits Values to $15; today, at . . $8.95

Here are FALL-, WINTER- and MEDIUM-WEIGHT SUITS for youths and young men in every pattern, fabric and color sanctioned by THE WORLD'S BEST MEN'S TAILORS for the coming seasons.

Every size from 30 to 38; NORFOLK STYLES INCLUDED, and, positively, this is the chance of the year for the youth or the young man to choose his new fall suit at a bargain price.

And Please Don't Miss This Important Sale of "Kingly" Trousers

All we have to do is to mention the name and the prices; two special lots:

Values to $8; today, at . . . $5
Values to $5; today, at . . . $3

—GREENHUT BUILDING—
Unusual Sale of
Domestic Rugs
Note the Popular Sizes, Please

$26.50 High-Grade Seamless Velvet Rugs—size 9x12; choice selection of Oriental designs and colorings; today, at . . . $22.50
$24.50 Extra Quality Seamless Velvet Rugs—size 9x12; rich, high-piled rugs in attractive colorings and designs; today, at . . . $19.50
$22.50 Choice Weave Seamless Velvet Rugs—size 9x12; heavy quality; durable, excellent designs and bright colorings; today, at . . . $17.50
$19.50 Choice Seamed Velvet Rugs—size 9x12; selection of floral and Oriental designs in choice colorings; today, at . . . $15.75

—MAIN BUILDING—
Guaranteed Razors
Values to $2, Today, at 39c

Full, hollow ground razors. Assortment includes: *Crane's "Kut Easy." Also "Klas" Blue Steel Razors, "Royal" Safety Razors* (with 3 blades); your choice, today, 39c

—MAIN BUILDING—
Men's Knitted Underwear
Today's Bargain Prices are Positively Less Than Present Day Mill Cost

Men's Heavy Ribbed Cotton Shirts and Drawers—well made, nicely trimmed; natural color (slightly imperfect), at . . . 39c

Men's Natural Color Shirts or Drawers—heavy fleeced; extra well finished; drawers double gussets; trimmed with pearl buttons; regularly 50c; at . . . 39c

Men's Ribbed Egyptian Cotton Shirts and Drawers—medium weight; drawers have double woven seats; regularly 75c; at . . . 49c

Men's Fleeced Shirts and Drawers—handsomely trimmed; silver gray or ecru; at . . . 59c

Men's Heavy Natural Wool or Camel's Hair Color Shirts and Drawers—all steam-shrunk; shirts have single or double breast and back; value $1.75; at . . . 79c

Men's Fine Worsted Shirts and Drawers—natural color; light, medium or heavy weight; plain or ribbed; all steam-shrunk; taped seams; values to $1.95; at . . . 98c

Men's Natural Worsted Shirts or Drawers—extra good quality; all steam-shrunk; sizes up to 48, at . . . 98c

Men's Fine Ribbed Egyptian Cotton and Natural Ribbed Wool Shirts and Drawers—shirts are all steam-shrunk; medium weight; drawers have double gussets and suspender tapes; values to $1.75; at . . . 79c

Men's Heavy Natural Combination Suits—extra well made; slightly fleeced, at . . . 98c

Men's Natural Wool Shirts or Drawers—heavy weight, steam-shrunk; drawers taped seams, double gussets, finished with pearl buttons; at . . . 98c

Men's Fine Egyptian Cotton Combination Suits—all hand-finished and splendidly made; trimmed with pearl buttons, at . . . $1.25

Men's Heavy White or Natural Wool Shirts or Drawers—extra well made; at . . . $1.25

Men's Australian Wool Shirts and Drawers—extra quality; natural color; shirts in single-breasted style; at . . . $1.95
Same, double-breast styles, at . . . $2.25

Youths' and Boys' Natural Merino Wool Shirts and Drawers—heavy weight; sizes 26 to 34; at . . . 49c

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'CONVICT' OSBORNE BEHIND PRISON BARS

In Suit of Gray, with Mustache Shaved Off, the Manufacturer Begins Self-Imposed Term.

ASSIGNED TO "IDLE GANG"

Bread and Coffee His Supper Fare —To-day He Goes to Work in the Basket Shop.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Thomas Mott Osborne, philanthropist and millionaire, entered Auburn Prison under the alias of "Thomas Brown" this morning to serve a week's self-imposed sentence. He seeks to gain first-hand information about prison conditions, which will be of practical value in drafting recommendations to the Legislature when he reports next year as Chairman of the State Commission on Prison Reform.

In a Summer suit with a golf cap Mr. Osborne first went to his business office to clear up a few matters that needed attention before he was immured behind prison walls.

He entered the prison alone, and in the absence of Warden C. F. Rattigan, who was in Albany attending a meeting of the Wardens of the State, was put through the routine of enrollment by William C. Patterson, the acting deputy.

It took but half an hour to transform the cultured and wealthy manufacturer into a prisoner in gray. His own garments were taken from him, and he stood in a first termer's uniform with visored cap, heavy shoes and coarse underwear and socks of prison manufacture. His mustache was shaved off, but his hair, which is normally cropped close, was untouched. In this guise, some of the prison guards who knew him well outside failed to recognize him.

These preliminaries were hardly completed when another new arrival, S. Harry Mitchell, sent from Jefferson County to serve two years and seven months for receiving stolen goods, took his place for transformation into a convict.

Both men were later assigned to cells and put in the "idle gang," in which all new arrivals are placed pending assignment to permanent work. The "idle gang" cleans up the buildings, carries furniture from shop to shop, moves supplies, and does all tasks not regularly given to any prisoners. To-morrow Mr. Osborne, alias "Thomas Brown," will be put to work in the basket shop, it was said.

His fellow-townsmen on the outside have repeated many times to-day: "Wonder how Tom will like bread and tea for supper in a cell instead of a five-course dinner at home to-night?"

Instead of luncheon at noon to-day the student prisoner partook of dinner known as "chuck," the menu being potatoes, sweet pickles, bread, and coffee. When he was locked in his cell at 5 o'clock this afternoon he received the regulation rations of half a loaf of bread and a tin cup of coffee, which he consumed behind the bars.

Afterward he heard music from the instruments, owned by his cellmates, unseen in the adjoining cells of the big block, until at 9 o'clock the lights were turned out and the day ended. For breakfast to-morrow the new prisoner will have rolled oats with milk and sugar, bread, and coffee.

Mr. Osborne's experiment has attracted much attention, but both inside and outside of the prison his request for freedom from extraneous matters is respected. The convicts, to all outward appearances, are faithfully honoring the request he made yesterday that they consider him as one of them. They seem to realize that his errand is one that may prove of importance in mitigating the rigor of prison life in the future, and are willing to co-operate in any way to help him accomplish his purpose.

COME TO SPEAK FOR JEWS.

Speaker Clark and Senators to be at Meeting for Rumanian Work.

Henry Green, Secretary of the American-Rumanian Jewish Emancipation Committee, said last night that he had received a telegram from Congressman Walter M. Chandler that he, with United States Senators Moses E. Clapp and Miles Poindexter, would leave Washington this morning for New York to speak at the meeting to be held in Cooper Union to-night under the auspices of the Emancipation Committee in the interests off the Jews in Rumania. The telegram also said that Speaker Champ Clark, who will preside at the meeting, would leave on a later train.

Other speakers who have promised to appear are Mayor Kline, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, and Congressmen Henry M. Goldfogle, Charles A. Towne, Maurice Eisenberg, Marcus A. Marks, and J. Hampton Moore. It is expected that twenty-five States will be represented by delegations appointed by the Governors of the States.

WALBAUM'S TRUNKS SEIZED

Former Race Track Owner Failed to Declare Goods Subject to Duty.

Gen. Nelson H. Henry, Surveyor of the Port, ordered the seizure yesterday of several trunks belonging to Godfried Walbaum, a former owner of the Saratoga race track and one of the "Big Four" of the old Guttenberg track. With his wife, Mr. Walbaum arrived from Europe on Friday, and when questioned by the customs officials he said that the value of the dutiable articles he and his wife had brought from Europe amounted to $308.

After an examination of the trunks, wearing apparel and other articles believed to be dutiable and which had not been declared, were found, and the trunks were sent to the Appraisers' Stores. Yesterday Gen. Henry received a report that articles valued at $242, which had not been declared, had been found, whereupon the Surveyor ordered all the undeclared articles seized.

Gen. Henry ordered seized yesterday the baggage of William Schmidt of 1,401 Madison Street, Brooklyn, who with his wife returned from Europe last week. Schmidt and his wife declared dutiable articles to the value of $55. The appraisers told Gen. Henry that they had discovered undeclared articles worth $129, whereupon the seizure was ordered.

Examination of the baggage belonging to Henry Nicolaus, the brewer of St. Louis, Mo., by customs appraisers revealed that the only articles which he failed to mention in his customs declaration were the gowns and hats worn by his wife and daughter. Yesterday arrangements were made with Gen. Henry, Surveyor of the Port, to have the brewer pay the home value of the wearing apparel to the Government, thereby disposing of the matter. The home value amounted to $450. This included the foreign value of the articles plus the duty.

Mr. Nicolaus, his wife, and daughter arrived here last week on the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. The brewer made out the declaration of $407 for the entire party. It was discovered that the gowns and hats worn by Mrs. Nicolaus and her daughter had been brought abroad, and they were not mentioned in the declaration.

5,930 IN COLUMBIA CLASSES.

Registration Shows 200 More Students Than Last Year.

Columbia University has achieved a new mark in registration this year, according to figures given out by Registrar Frank A. Dickey yesterday. Including the Summer session, the number of students enrolled amounts to 10,469, with 5,930 already enrolled for the regular academic year. This is a gain of about 200 over the figures for the same date a year ago. On the basis of these figures the university authorities say that the enrollment when the final figures are made up may show that 14,000 students are in attendance.

The undergraduate departments of the university, Columbia College for men, and Barnard College for women, each shows an increase in registration over a year ago. Columbia College has 800 students and Barnard 601. The School of Journalism, which began with 71 students, has 102 students now, and the engineering schools, which had 629 students when the last figures were made up a year ago, has a total of 657 this year. There has been a falling off in the medical schools. Last year the school had 302 pupils. This year 289 students are in attendance.

The largest single department of the university is Teachers College, which has a registration of 1,551. The registration will continue for at least two weeks more and the number of students will be increased in February, when the Spring term opens.

KLINE TO KEEP THE LID ON.

Mayor Denies That There Will Be Any Relaxing of the Rules.

Mayor Kline said with emphasis yesterday that the "lid" was not to be lifted, so far as gambling and all-night cafés were concerned, if he knew anything about it. Asked about the issuing of all-night licenses, the Mayor said:

"All the places, some twenty, I believe, that now have all-night licenses will have their licenses renewed if they have applied for renewals. The other places which have applied for such licenses will be carefully investigated. The rumor has been spread around that the town is to be 'wide open,' but there has been some mistake. Such is not to be the case, so far as I know. There is absolutely no disposition on my part to 'raise the lid,' as it has been termed."

BIXBY NOT GUILTY.

Wealthy Californian Acquitted of Girls' Charges.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 29.—George H. Bixby, a wealthy resident of Long Beach, Cal., charged with having contributed to the downfall of minor young women, was found not guilty by a jury to-night.

Archie Roosevelt in Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 29.—Archie Roosevelt, third son of Theodore Roosevelt, has just entered Harvard as a member of the class of 1917. He has elaborate apartments in Claverly Hall on the Harvard Gold Coast.

TO EXAMINE MELLEN.

Ex-Head of New Haven to be Questioned in Geddes Action.

John D. Ryan and Charles S. Mellen are to be examined shortly before Commissioner Shields in the litigation instituted in the Montana Federal Court by Peter Geddes and others, who are opposing the consolidation of the Anaconda Copper Company and several other properties.

The testimony will be taken when subpoenas issued yesterday can be served on the witness.

PARDONS NAVY DESERTERS.

Daniels to Restore to Duty Those with Good Prison Records.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—An order was signed to-day by Secretary Daniels pardoning all general court-martial prisoners of the navy and Marine Corps convicted of desertion whose conduct in prison had been good and who had served a sentence of sixteen months or more.

Another order provides that all prisoners at the disciplinary barracks at Port Royal, S. C., under the age of 21 who have made a good record while at the barracks shall be restored to duty in the service where their enlistment period has not expired. Men over that age with good records are also to be restored to duty shortly.

These orders are in line with a policy of lightening the punishment for navy offenses that are not criminal.

Offenders at the disciplinary barracks are not prisoners in the sense that men confined in the naval prisons are, their offenses being of a petty character. As a rule, they are excellent seamen and marines. Secretary Daniels visited the Port Royal barracks on his tour of inspection of Southern navy yards, and Capt. Hatch, the Superintendent, told him that practically nine-tenths of the men confined there were as good as the best in the service. Many were there for desertion because they were homesick, and others for overstaying their shore liberty.

The Secretary found that one of the strongest incentives to good behavior among the men at Port Royal was pie. In the messroom a line is drawn down the length of the hall. Probationers sit at tables on one side and those who have not earned that status on the other. The probationers are privileged to have pie for dinner three times a week, and the aim of the "bad" men is to be good enough to get across the "pie line."

NO IMMIGRATION BILL.

Present Session Too Crowded, Sabath Learns at White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Representative Sabath of Illinois, one of the leaders in the opposition to the Immigration bill passed by the late Congress and vetoed by President Taft, went to the White House to-day to find out the truth of reports that President Wilson would try to put through Congress a bill of similar character. Mr. Sabath had heard that President Wilson had indicated that he would sign such a measure, and that he expected that it would be passed at the present session.

When Mr. Sabath left the White House he was relieved. The President, he was told, had not considered the immigration question, and did not see how it could be passed at the present crowded session.

Chicago Under a Dark Cloud.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Chicago was a city of night this forenoon. The sky was black with rain clouds and in the absence of any breeze a curtain of smoke hung over the city. Where buildings were not equipped for night work business had to be suspended, notably on big buildings in course of construction.

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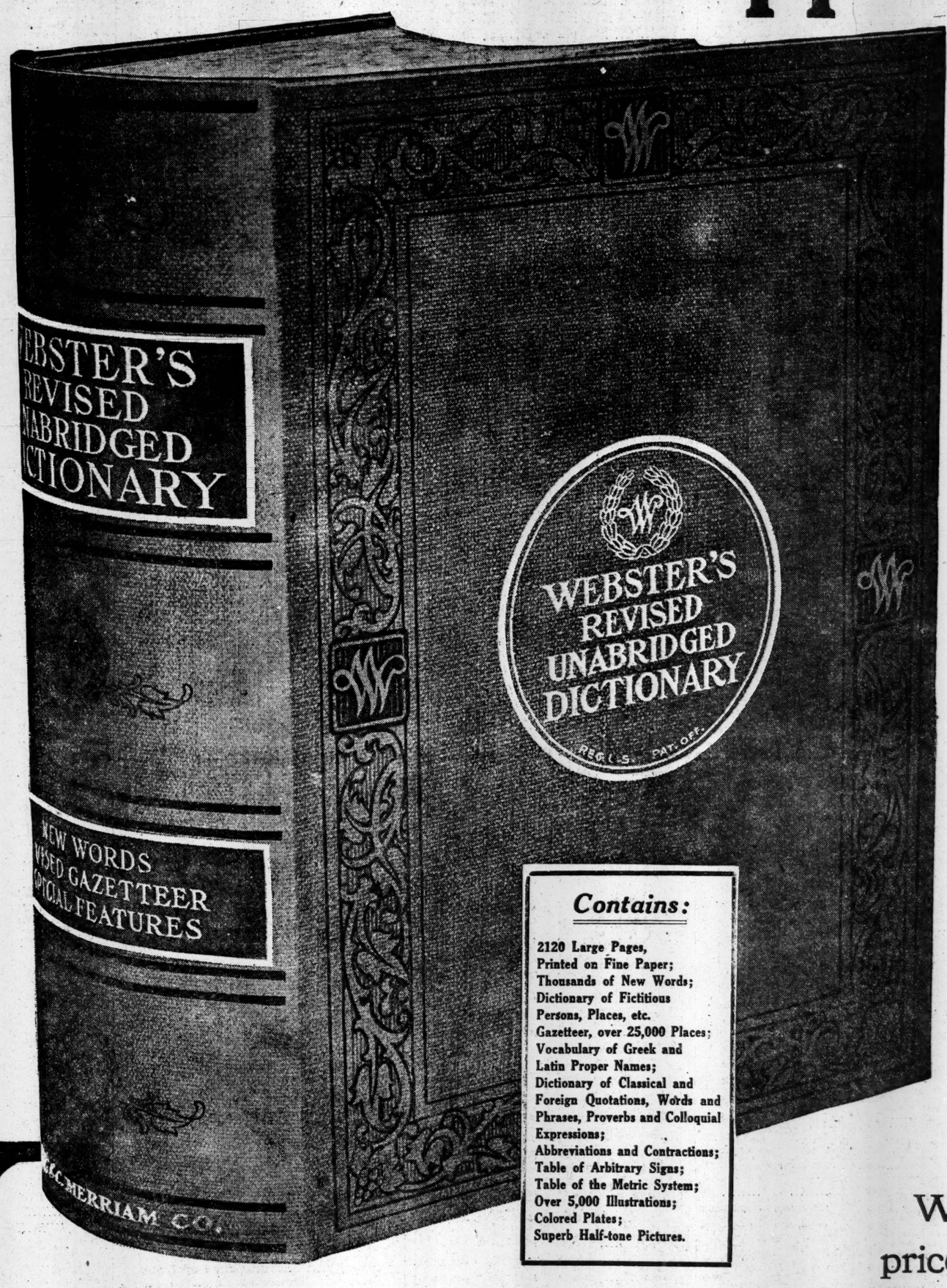

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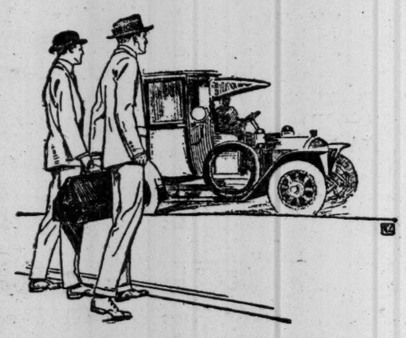

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COMPLETE TABLE OF THE NEW TARIFF DUTIES COMPARED WITH THE OLD

Compiled from the Conference Report Made Public Yesterday and to be Approved by Both Houses of Congress.

☞ The following tables show at a glance in each particular case the new rate of duty on every article of import mentioned in the new tariff law which is expected to receive the approval of Congress and the President this week, together with the old rate, under the Payne law, and the increase or decrease. In these tables, for the purpose of simplifying comparison, certain of the old duties, compounded of "ad valorem" (according to value) and "specific" (according to quantity) rates, have been reduced to percentage ("ad valorem") equivalents. These equivalents and the corresponding increases and decreases are marked in each instance by an asterisk (*).

The percentage equivalents have been obtained by calculations based upon statistics of 1912 imports. For example, in the case of collodion the old rates ranged from a minimum of 40 cents a pound to a maximum of 65 cents a pound plus 30 per cent. ad valorem. Under these varying and complex rates the sum total of the duties collected in 1912 on imports of collodion was equivalent to 72.11 per cent. of the value of those imports. The new duty is a simple ad valorem rate of 15 per cent., showing a reduction, as nearly as it can be estimated, of 57.11 per cent. A preponderance of the Payne law rates was specific, while a preponderance of the new rates is ad valorem.

Wherever (A) appears in the tables on the right hand column, it means that the item was not separately classified under the Payne law, and that it is impossible for that reason to indicate exactly the increase or decrease in the new rate.

In the preparation of these tables an enormous amount of quick work was necessary. It was not until yesterday morning that the report of the Joint Conference Committee of the Senate and the House showing the agreements of the conferees on all the items in dispute between the two houses was made public in Washington. About 700 amendments to the House bill were made by the Senate, and, in addition to adjusting these, the conferees rejected both House rate and Senate rate on the same item in many cases, and agreed on a new and sometimes arbitrary rate. The conferees also in a number of instances rewrote paragraphs or sections of the bill and inserted new matter not included in the measure as it was passed by the House or passed by the Senate; frequently they split an original rate into several different classifications, thus making it necessary to sub-divide the Payne rate in the same way, wherever possible, for the purpose of showng an exact comparison.

SCHEDULE A.

Chemicals, Oils and Paints.

Article.	Old Rate.	New Rate.	Inc. or Dec.
Boracic acid	3c lb	¾c lb	−2¼c lb
Citric acid	7c lb	6c lb	−2c lb
Formic acid	25%	1¼c lb	+8.15%
Gallic acid	8c lb	6c lb	−2c lb
Lactic acid	3c lb	1½c lb	−1½c lb
Oxalic acid	2c lb	1½c lb	−½c lb
Pyrogallic acid	25%	12c lb	−0.5%
Salicylic acid	5c lb	2¼c lb	−2¾c lb
Tannic acid	35c lb	5c lb	−30c lb
Tartaric acid	5c lb	3½c lb	−1½c lb
Other acids	25%	15%	−10%
Acetic anhydrid	2½c lb	2½c lb	None
Acetone	25%	1c lb	(A)
Egg albumen	3c lb	1c lb	None
Alkalies	25%	15%	−10%
Alizarin	Free	Free	None
Alumina hydrate	24.19%*	15%	−9.19%*
Alum	36.36%*	15%	−21.36%*
Ammonia carb'te	1½c lb	¾c lb	−¾c lb
Ammonia phosp'e	2.5%	1c lb	−10%*
Ammonia, anhdr's	5c lb	2½c lb	−2½c lb
Am'oniacal liquor	20%	10%	−10%
Argols (crude tartar)	5%	5%	None
Argols under 90%	3c lb	3%	−18.20%*
Argols over 90%	4c lb	2¼c lb	−1¾c lb
Rochelle salts	3c lb	2½c lb	−½c lb
Cream of tartar	5c lb	2½c lb	−2½c lb
Balsams, crude	Free	10%	+10%
Barium chloride	25%	¼c lb	None*
Barium dioxide	25%	1¼c lb	−3.57%
Barium carbonate	25%	15%	−10%
Blacking	25%	15%	−10%
Polishing powders	25%	15%	−10%
Bleaching powder	1-5c lb	1-10c lb	−10%
Caffein	25%	$1 lb	−1-10c lb
Caffein compounds	New	25%	+25%*
Impure tea	Free	1c lb	(A)
Calomel	35%	20%	+1c lb
Chalk, ground	43.10%*	25%	−18%
Chalk, manufactures	25%	25%	−18.10%*
Chemical compounds	25%	25%	None
Veg'table objects	60c lb&25%	40c lb & 20%	−12.52%*
Alcoholic	60c lb&25%	10c lb & 20%	−48.49%*
Medicinal	55c lb	10c lb & 20%	−27.93%*
Medicinal, cheap	25%	10c lb & 20%	−1.67%*
Fruit ethers	$1 lb	10c lb & 20%	−49.44%*
Salol	20%	25%	+5%
Chloroform	10c lb	2c lb	−8c lb
Coal tar dyes	30%	30%	None
Coal tar products (not dyes)	20%	15%	−5%
Creosota oil	Free	Free	None
Coal tar products	Free	10%	+10%
Anilin oil and salts	Free	10%	+10%
Cobalt oxide	25c lb	10c lb	−15c lb
Collodion	20.07%*	15%	−57.11%*
Block collodion	25%	25%	+4.93%*
Polished collodion	29.28%*	40%	−19.28%*
Brandy coloring	50%	10%	−10%
Drugs, bark, &c.	12.54%*	10%	−2.54%*
Ergot	Free	10c lb	+10c lb
Sulphuric ether	8c lb	4c lb	−4c lb
Amyl nitrite	25%	20%	−5%
Ethyl chloride	30%	20%	−10%
Other ethers	93.80%*	20%	−73.80%*
Extract of nutgalls	12.90%*	¾c lb	−9.07%*
Persian berries	20%	¾c lb	−6.24%*
Sumac	5c lb	¾c lb	−¼c lb
Log'w'd, dye woods	¾c lb	⅜c lb	−½c lb
Chlorophyll extr't	20%	15%	−5%
Saffron	Free	10%	+10%
Formaldehyde	25%	1c lb	−21%
Fusel oil	¾c lb	¾c lb	None
Gelatin (under 10c lb.)	2½c lb	1c lb	−1½c lb
10c to 25c gelatin	25%	15%	−10%
Over 25c gelatin	46.64%*	25%	−21.64%*
10c to 25c glue	25%	1c lb	−1½c lb
Over 25c glue	25%	15%	−10%
Isinglass	39.21%*	25%	−13.69%*
Asaragar	25%	25%	−14.21%*
Glycerin, crude	1c lb	20%	−5%
Glycerin, refined	3c lb	1c lb	None
Amber	Free	2c lb	−1c lb
Gum arabic	Free	$1 lb	−$1 lb
Senegal gum	Free	½c lb	−½c lb
Crude camphor	Free	½c lb	−½c lb
Refined camphor	6c lb	1c lb	+1c lb
Chicle (crude)	10c lb	5c lb	−1c lb
Dextrine from potato starch	42.42%*	15c lb	+5c lb
Ink	25%	1¼c lb	+2.52%*
Iodoform	75c lb	15%	−10%
Iodide	25c lb	16c lb	−60c lb
Buchu leaves	Free	15c lb	−10c lb
Coca leaves	5c lb	10c lb	+10c lb
Gentian root	Free	10c lb	+5c lb
Licorice root	Free	¼c lb	+¼c lb
Sarsaparilla root	Free	¼c lb	+¼c lb
Licorice extract	2¼c lb	1c lb	+1c lb
Citrate of lime	Free	1c lb	−1½c lb
Calcined magnesia	7c lb	3½c lb	+1c lb
Carbonate of magnesia	3c lb	1½c lb	−2½c lb
Epsom salts	1-5c lb	1-10c lb	−1½c lb
Menthol	25%	50c lb	−1-10c lb
Cod oil	8c gal	8c gal	−8.35%*
Seal oil	8c gal	5c gal	−5c gal
Whale oil	8c gal	5c gal	−5c gal
Fish oil	8c gal	3c gal	−3c gal
Grease	25%	15%	−5c gal
Other rendered oils	25%	15%	−10%
Grease of wool	¼c lb	¼c lb	−10%
Ref'd wool grease	½c lb	½c lb	None
Lanolin	25%	1c lb	None
Expressed Oils—			−6.67%*
Alizarin ass'ts	45%	25%	−20%
Sweet almond oil	Free	5c lb	+5c lb
Peanut oil	Free	6c gal	+6c gal
Sesame oil	Free	1c lb	+1c lb
Other fixed oils	25%	15%	−10%
Castor oil	35c gal	12c gal	−23c gal
Flaxseed and linseed oil	15c gal	10c gal	−5c gal
Poppyseed oil	15c gal	6c gal	−9c gal
Hempseed oil	10c gal	3c gal	−7c gal
Rapeseed oil	10c gal	6c gal	−4c gal
Olive oil in bottles	50c gal	30c gal	−20c gal
Other olive oil	40c gal	20c gal	−20c gal
Distilled oils—			
Orange oil	25%	10%	−15%
Lemon oil	Free	10%	+10%
Peppermint oil	25c lb	25c lb	None
Mace oil	Free	6c lb	+6c lb
Bitter almond oil	Free	20%	+20%
Amber oil	Free	20%	+20%
Ambergris oil	Free	20%	+20%
Anise oil	Free	20%	+20%
Bergamot oil	Free	20%	+20%
Camomile oil	Free	20%	+20%
Caraway oil	Free	20%	+20%
Cinnamon oil	Free	20%	+20%
Lavender oil	Free	20%	+20%
Lemon oil	Free	20%	+20%
Origanum oil	Free	20%	+20%
Pennyroyal oil	Free	20%	+20%
Rose oil	Free	20%	+20%
Sandalwood oil	Free	20%	+20%
Sassafras oil	Free	20%	+20%
Spearmint oil	Free	20%	+20%
Thyme oil	Free	20%	+20%
Wintergreen oil	Free	20%	+20%
Other oils	25%	20%	−5%
Paints, dry	25%	25%	None
Paints, ground in oil	35%	25%	−10%
Paints, ready mixed	35%	25%	−10%
Paint colors	25%	25%	None
Prepared paints	35%	25%	−10%
Lithopone	25%	15%	−10%
Pigments	25%	15%	−10%
Putty	1-10c lb	1-20c lb	−3-20c lb
Red lead	1½c lb	1½c lb	None
Red oxide	1½c lb	1½c lb	None
Sienna, burnt	5%	5%	None
Sienna, raw	5%	5%	None
Umber, burnt	5%	5%	None
Umber, raw	5%	5%	None
Vandyke brown	5%	5%	None
Venetian red	5%	5%	None
Vermilion	15%	15%	None
Zinc oxide	1½c lb	1½c lb	None
Zinc sulphide	1½c lb	1½c lb	None
Varnishes	25%	25%	None
Varnishes, containing methyl alcohol, 5%	45.90%*	10%	−35.90%*
Varnishes, containing under 5% alcohol	$1.82 gal & 55%	$1.82gal&15%	−21.72%*
Vermilion reds, contain'g quicksilver	17.91%*	15%	−2.91%*
Other vermilion reds	22.17%*	25%	+2.83%*
Paris white, dry	¾c lb	1-10c lb	−3-20c lb
Putty	16.77%*	15%	−1.77%*
Zinc oxide, dry	15.60%*	10%	−5.60%*
White sulphide of zinc	50.07%*	15%	−35.07%*
Zinc chloride, and zinc sulphate	1c lb	¾c lb	−¼c lb
Enamel paints	35%	15%	−20%
Ceramic glasses, &c.	30%	15%	−15%
Artists' colors	30%	20%	−10%
Charcoal crayons	30%	15%	−15%
Potash bicarbonate	25%	½c lb	−15%
Chromate of potash	2¼c lb	1c lb	−1¼c lb
Chlorate of potash	2c lb	¼c lb	−1¾c lb
Cyanide of potash	12½%	1c lb	−11½c lb
Nitrate of potash	½c lb	½c lb	−12½%
Potash - permanganate	25%	1c lb	−2.39%*
Red prussiate of potash	8c lb	2c lb	−6c lb
Same, yellow	4c lb	1¼c lb	−2¾c lb
Bismuth salts, &c.	10% (A)	10% (A)	(A)
Perfumed toilet soap	49.98%*	30%	−19.98%
Medicinal toilet soap	55.77%*	20%	−35.77%*
Castile soap	16.20%*	10%	−6.20%*
Other soaps	20%	5%	−15%
Bicarbonate of soda	¾c lb	¼c lb	−½c lb
Bichromate of soda	1¾c lb	¾c lb	−1c lb
Carbonate of soda	¼c lb	¼c lb	−½c lb
Chlorate of soda	1½c lb	½c lb	−1c lb
Caustic soda	½c lb	¼c lb	−¼c lb
Nitrate of soda	2c lb	½c lb	−1½c lb
Phosphate of soda	25%	½c lb	−10.29%*
Sulphite of soda	25%	½c lb	−7.30%*
Salsoda	1-6c lb	½c lb	−1-24c lb
Refined borax	2c lb	½c lb	−1½c lb
Glauber salts	$1 ton	$1 per ton	None
Sponges	18.81%*	10%	−8.81%*
Sponge manuf't's	30%	15%	−15%
Talcum powder	20%	15%	−5%
Vanilla beans	20c oz	10c oz	−10c oz
Tonka beans	Free	25c lb	+25c lb

SCHEDULE B.

Earths, Earthenware, and Glassware.

Article.	Old Rate.	New Rate.	Inc. or Dec.
Firebrick, unglzd	20.97%*	10%	−10.97%*
Firebrick, glazed	35%	15%	−20%
Bathbrick	35%	15%	−20%
Tiles, plain	4c sq ft	1½c sq ft	−2½c sq ft
Tiles, ornamented	8 to 10c sq ft & 25%	5c sq ft	−20.03%*
Tile mantels, &c.	60%	20%	−25%
Portland and hydraulic cement	21.32%*	30%	−30%
White non-staining Portland cement	20%	Free	−21.32%*
Lime	5c 100 lbs	10%	−10%
Plaster rock	25.42%*	5%	−4.17%*
Keene's cement	39.73%*	10%	−15.42%*
Other cement	20%	10%	−13.73%*
Pumice st., unm'f'd	4.44%*	10%	−10%
Pumice st., m'f'd	¾c lb	5%	−16.44%*
Mfs. pumice st	35%	¾c lb	−¼c lb
Fuller's earth	$1.50 ton	25%	−10%
Ful'r's earth, mfd.	$3 ton	75c ton	−75c ton
Clay, unmanuf'd	$1 ton	$1.50 ton	−$1.50 ton
Clay, manuf'd	$2 ton	50c ton	−50c ton
China clay	$2.50 ton	$1 ton	−$1 ton
Fluorspar	$3 ton	$1.25 ton	−$1.25 ton
Asphaltum and bitumen	$1.50 ton	$1.50 ton	−$1.50 ton
Limestone rock asphalt	50c ton	50c ton	−$1 ton
Mica, unground, val. und. 15c lb	34.62%*	10%	−0.74%*
Mica, unground, val. over 15c lb	34.62%*	4c lb	−4.62%*
Mica, cut, and mfrs. of	34.62%*	25%	−9.62%*
Mica, ground	20%	30%	−4.62%*
Earthenware—		15%	−5%
Common yellow and brown	24.67%*	15%	−9.67%
Decorated yellow & brown	40%	20%	−20%
Rockingham	40%	30%	−10%
Stoneware cubicles	25%	.....	.....
China, porcelain, &c., not painted	55%	35% or 50%	−5% to −20%
China, porcelain, &c., painted	60%	40% or 55%	−5% to −20%
Earth and mineral wares not decorated	35%	20%	−15%
Same when decorated	45%	25%	−20%
Carbons, unmanufactured	20%	15%	−5%
Carbons, manufactured of Nspf.	30%	20%	−10%
Electrodes, &c.	30%	25%	−5%
Gas retorts	20%	10%	−10%
Lava tips for burners	10c gr&15%	15%	−11.92%*
Electric light carbons	35c per 100ft	15c 100 ft	−20c 100 ft
Retort carbon	65c per 100ft	40c 100 ft	−25c 100 ft
Carbons for flaming arc lamps			
N. S. P. F.	35%	30%	−5%
Goblets or other glass stem ware	60%	30%	−30%
Filter tubes	35%	30%	−5%
Carbon pots	20%	15%	−5%
Demijohns and carboys	40.13%*	30%	−10.13%*
Glass bottles and decanters	60%	45%	−15%
Cylinder, crown, and common window glass, not polished—			
Not over 150 sq in and not valued over 1¼c lb	1¼c lb	⅜c lb	−⅜c lb
Not over 150 sq in but worth over 1¼c lb	1⅜c lb	⅜c lb	−1c lb
Not over 384 sq in and not valued over 1¾c lb	1⅜c lb	1c lb	−¾c lb
150 to 384 sq in and valued over 1¾c lb	1⅜c lb	1c lb	−⅞c lb
384 to 720 sq in and not valued over 2¼c lb	2¼c lb	1⅜c lb	−1⅛c lb
384 to 720 sq in and valued over 2¼c lb	2⅜c lb	1½c lb	−1⅛c lb
720 to 864 sq in	2⅜c lb	1½c lb	−1½c lb
864 to 1,200 sq in	3¼c lb	1½c lb	−1½c lb
1,200 to 2,400 sq in	3⅜c lb	1½c lb	−1½c lb
Above 2,400 sq in	4½c lb	2c lb	−2½c lb
Cylinder and Crown Glass, polished—			
Under 384 sq in	4c sq ft	3c sq ft	−1c sq ft
384 to 720 sq in	6c sq ft	4c sq ft	−2c sq ft
720 to 1,440 sq in	12c sq ft	7c sq ft	−5c sq ft
Above 1,440 sq in	15c sq ft	10c sq ft	−5c sq ft
Rough Plate Glass—			
Under 384 square inches, weight under 100 lbs, per 100 sq ft	¾c sq ft	½c sq ft	−¼c sq ft
Same, weighing over 100 lbs per 100 sq ft	¾c sq ft +2c lb	½c sq ft + ½c lb	−5.00%*
384 to 720 sq in	1c sq ft	1c sq ft + 1c lb	−¼c sq ft
Above 720 inches	1¾c sq ft	1c sq ft + 1c lb	−17.21%*
Cast Polished Plate Glass—			
Under 384 sq in	10c sq ft	6c sq ft	−4c sq ft
384 to 720 sq in	12½c sq ft	8c sq ft	−4c sq ft
Above 720 sq ft	22½c sq ft	12c sq ft	−10½c sq ft
Cast Polished Plate Glass, Silvered and Looking Glass—			
144 to 384 sq in	11c sq ft	7c sq ft	−4c sq ft
384 to 720 sq in	13c sq ft	9c sq ft	−4c sq ft
Above 720 sq in	25c sq ft	13c sq ft	−12 sq ft
Cylinder and Crown Glass, Silvered—			
144 to 384 sq in	11c sq ft	4c sq ft	−7c sq ft
384 to 720 sq in	13c sq ft	5c sq ft	−8c sq ft
Above 720 sq in	25c sq ft	8 or 11c sq ft	−14 or 17c sq ft
Common Window Glass, Ornamented—			
Under 150 sq in, not worth over 1¾c lb	1¾c lb	1c lb + 4%	−4.80%*
150 to 384 sq in, worth over 1¾c lb	1⅞c lb	1c lb + 4%	−19.24%*
384 to 720 sq in	2⅜c lb	1¼c lb + 4%	−11.64%*
720 to 864 sq in	2¾c lb	1½c lb + 4%	−25.40%*
864 to 1,200 sq in	3¼c lb	1½c lb + 4%	−25.40%*
1,200 to 2,400 sq in	3⅜c lb	1½c lb + 4%	−34.33%*
Cylinder and Crown Glass, Ornamented—			
Under 384 sq in	4c sq ft	3c sq ft + 4%	−4.35%*
384 to 720 sq in	6c sq ft	4c sq ft + 4%	−9.41%*
720 to 1440 sq in	12c sq ft	7c sq ft + 4%	−10.01%*
Above 1440 sq in	15c per sq ft	10c sq ft + 4%	(A)
Spectacles and eyeglasses	51.42%*	35%	−16.42%*
Glass lenses	46.67%*	25%	−21.67%*
Magic lantern strips	45%	25%	−20%
Opera and field glasses	45%	25%	−10%
Microscopes	45%	25%	−20%
Telescopes	45%	25%	−20%
Surveying instruments	45%	25%	−20%
Stained glass windows	45%	30%	−15%
Incandescent light bulbs	45%	30%	−15%
Glass manufactures	45%	30%	−15%
Fusible enamel	25%	20%	− 5%
Glass enamel for watch dials	Free	Free	None
Opal glass tiles	New	30%	30%
Block onyx, r'gh	65c cu ft	50c cu ft	−15c cu ft
Block marble, rough	65c cu ft	50c cu ft	−15c cu ft
Marble, dressed	$1 cu ft	75c cu ft	−25c cu ft
Marble paving tiles	8c ft	6c ft	−2c ft
Same, rubbed	10c ft	8c ft	−2c ft
Same, rubbed 1 in thick	12c ft	10c ft	−2c ft
Same, unrubbed	12½c ft	10c ft	−2c ft
Same, 1½ to 2 in.	14½c ft	10c ft	−2½c ft
Mosaic cubes, loose	¾c lb+20%	12c ft	−2½c ft
Same, attached to paper	5c ft +35%	20%	−17.60%*
Marble, breccia, onyx, alabasta & jet vases, monuments, benches, except jewelry	50%	35%	−2.93%*
Freestone, granite, sandstone, and other building or monument stone, not dressed	10c cu ft	45%	−5%
Same, dressed	50%	3c cu ft	−7c cu ft
Grindstones	$1.75 ton	25%	−25%
Slates and manufactures	20%	$1.50 ton	−25c ton
		10%	−10%

SCHEDULE C.

Metals and Manufactures of Metals.

Article.	Old Rate.	New Rate.	Inc. or Dec.
Pigiron	16.35%*	Free	−16.35%*
Spiegeleisen	12.71%*	Free	−12.71%*
Scrap iron	9.36%*	Free	−9.36%*
Ferromanganese	6.74%*	Free	−6.74%*
Chromium metals	20.61%*	15%	−5.61%*
Slab iron	17.79%*	Free	−17.79%*
Bar iron	11.94%*	5%	−6.94%*
Round iron rods	27.18%*	5%	−22.18%*
Charcoal bars	19.12%*	5%	−14.12%*
Iron beams and other structural shapes of iron or steel	23.20%	10%	−13.20%*
Boiler plate	37.38%*	12%	−25.38%*
Sheet iron or steel	27.49%*	12%	−15.49%*
Steel saw plates	22.61%*	12%	−10.61%*
Anchors	31.91%*	12%	−19.91%*
Forgings	30%	12%	−18%
Antifriction balls	45%	35%	−10%
Hoop iron	20.13%*	10%	−10.13%*
Barrel hoops, steel, iron	29%	10%	−19%
Iron or steel bands	35%	10%	−25%
Railway fish-plates	18.69%*	10%	−8.69%*
Galvanized iron or steel sheets or plates	32.10%*	15%	−17.10%*
Galvanized, band, or scroll iron	38.15%*	15%	−23.15%*
Hammered iron, copper, or steel sheets	40%	15%	−25%
Pickled iron or steel sheets	30.61%*	15%	−15.61%*
Polished iron or steel sheets	30.50%*	15%	−15.50%*
Cold rolled iron or steel sheets	25.23%*	15%	−10.23%*
Cold rolled bands and strips	36.52%*	15%	−21.52%*
Other cold rolled sheets, plates, and steel	20.73%*	15%	−5.73%*
Cold hammered strips, plates, and sheets of iron or steel	36.90%*	15%	−21.90%*
Coated sheets or plates (tinplate)	26.74%*	15%	−11.74%*
Steel ingots made by Bessemer or similar process	21.98%*	Free	−21.98%*
Steel bars and shapes, made by Bessemer or similar process	21.98%*	8%	−13.98%*
Steel ingots, made by crucible, electric, or cementation process	21.98%*	15%	−6.98%*
Steel shavings	40%	20%	−20%
Iron or steel grit, shot, and sand	71.92%*	30%	−41.92%*
Rivet, screw, fence, nail, and other wire rods	13.91%*	10%	−3.91%*
Cold rolled bars	19.93%*	10%	−9.93%*
Round iron or steel wire	38.08%*	15%	−23.08%*
Wire (except gold or silver) silk covered	35%	15%	−20%
Cold hammered wire	37.62%*	15%	−22.62%*
Coated wire, iron or steel	37.98%*	15%	−22.98%*
Articles made of wire	40.57%*	15%	−25.57%*
Telegraph and telephone wires	40%	15%	−25%
Wire heads	74.66%*	25%	−49.66%*
Wire rope	49.84%*	30%	−19.84%*
Anvils, iron or steel	32.11%*	15%	−17.11%*
Automobiles, value over $2,000	45%	45%	None
Automobile bodies	45%	45%	None
Automobiles, value under $2,000	45%	30%	−15%
Automobile chassis	45%	30%	−15%
Automobiles, finished parts	45%	30%	−15%
Bicycles	45%	25%	−20%
Motor cycles	45%	25%	−20%
Axles and parts of	14.90%*	10%	−4.90%*
Blacksmith hammers, tongs, and sledges	15.99%*	10%	−5.99%*
Bolts, iron and steel	20.59%*	10%	−10.59%*
Nuts and nut blanks	6%	5%	−1%
Nut washers	6%	5%	−1%
Spiral nut locks and nut washers	New	30%	(A)
Card clothing, made with round iron	56.21%*	10%	−46.21%*
Card clothing, with tempered steel or plated wire	56.21%*	35%	−21.21%*
Cast-iron pipe	17.62%*	10%	−7.62%*
Cast-iron and-irons	11.55%*	12%	−5.62%*
Iron castings	28.31%*	10%	−1.55%*
Malleable iron castings	13.58%*	10%	−18.31%*
Cast hollow ware	21.44%*	10%	−3.58%*
Chains of all kinds	46.59%*	20%	−11.44%*
Sprocket and machine chains	46.59%*	20%	−26.59%*
Tubes, pipes, and flues	29.37%*	25%	−21.59%*
Cylindrical or tubular tanks	30%	20%	−9.37%
Welded cylindrical furnaces	48.06%*	20%	−10%
Penknives and other knives—			−28.06%*
Valued at $1 doz	77.68%*	35%	−42.68%*
Valued over $1 doz	77.68%*	55%	−22.68%*
Razors & blades—			
Value less than $1 doz	72.36%*	35%	−37.36%*
Value over $1 doz	72.36%*	55%	−17.36%*
Scissors & shears	53.77%*	30%	−23.77%*
Sword blades, swords, & sidearms	50%	30%	−20%
Table, butchers', carving, palette, shoe and other knives and forks without handles	41.98%*	25%	−17.98%*
Same knives, with handles	41.98%*	30%	−11.98%*
Files, machine cut	60.47%*	25%	−35.47%*
Files, hand cut	60.47%*	25%	−35.47%*
Muskets, rifles, & muzzle-loading shotguns	25%	15%	−10%
Breech-loading shotguns and rifles; pistols, automatic or otherwise	45.94%*	35%	−10.94%*
Table, kitchen, & hospital utensils or other hollow-ware	40%	25%	−15%
Needles, not specially named	41.94%*	20%	−21.94%*
Fish hooks, rods, tackle, except nets and seines	45%	30%	−15%
Steel plates, engraved, stereotype plates and electrotype plates	20%	15%	− 5%
Stone lithographic plates	50%	25%	−25%
Steel rivets, studs and points	44.30%*	20%	−24.30%*
Cross-cut saws	18.36%*	12%	− 6.36%*
Drag saws	30.21%*	12%	−18.21%*
Circular saws	20%	12%	− 8%
Steel band saws	33.36%*	12%	−21.36%*
Hand and other saws	25%	12%	−13%
Wood screws	53.39%*	25%	−28.39%*
Umbrella and parasol ribs	50%	25%	−25%
Railway wheels	48.29%*	20%	−28.29%*
Ingots for wheels	16.01%*	Free	−16.01%*
Aluminum, crude	56.41%*	2c lb	−39.61%*
Aluminum plates, bars, &c.	55.16%*	3½c lb	−37.66%*
Barium, calcium, sodium, magnesium and potassium	27.79%*	25%	− 2.79%*
Antimony	27.38%*	.....	.....
Antimony, regulus	27.38%*	10%	−17.38%*
Antimony ore	27.38%*	Free	−27.38%*
Antimony oxide salts	59.69%*	25%	−34.69%*
Argentine, or German silver, not manufactured	25%	15%	−10%
Bronze powders	41.88%*	25%	−16.88%*
Bronze, Dutch metal and aluminum leaf	50.02%*	25%	−25.02%*
Braziers' copper	10.82%*	5%	− 5.82%*
Gold leaf	38.77%*	35%	− 3.77%*
Silver leaf	79.42%*	30%	−49.42%*
Tinsel wire	10.59%*	6%	− 4.59%*
Bullions and metal threads	34.86%*	25%	− 9.86%*
Tinsel wire, laces, and fabrics	64.09%*	40%	−24.09%*
Hooks and eyes	29.66%*	15%	−14.66%*
Buckles, belt trousers, &c.	48.70%*	15%	−33.70%*
Snap fastenings	50%	15%	−35%
Metal buttons	43.90%*	15%	−28.90%*
Lead-bearing ores	1½c lb	¾c lb	−¾c lb
Lead bullion, gross, or pigs	94.28%*	25%	−69.28%*
Sheet lead	40.70%*	25%	−15.70%*
Metallic mineral substances	20%	10%	−10%
Monazite sand	49.31%*	25%	−24.31%*
Thorium	40%	25%	−15%
Gas mantles	40%	25%	−15%
Gas mantle scrap	40%	10%	−30%
Nickel and nickel oxide	15.96%*	10%	−5.96%*
Nickel sheets or strips	35%	20%	−15%
Metallic pens with nib	15c gross	12c gross	−3c gross
Other metallic pens except gold	12c gross	8c gross	−4c gross
Penholder tips	29.66%*	25%	−4.66%*
Gold pens	25%	25%	None
Fountain pens	30%	25%	−5%
Combination pen-holders, &c.	40%	25%	−15%
Pins, including hair, hat, &c.	35%	20%	−15%
Quicksilver	13.50%*	10%	−3.50%*
Type metal	37.17%*	15%	−22.17%*
New type	10%	10%	−10%
Watch movements	48.28%*	30%	−18.28%*
Time detectors	48.28%*	15%	−33.28%*
Watch cases and clocks	40%	30%	−10%
Lever clock movements with jewels	52.38%*	30%	−22.38%*
Watch and clock jewels	10%	10%	None
Enameled dials	98.66%*	30%	−68.66%*
Zinc-bearing ores	46.64%*	10%	−36.64%*
Zinc in blocks or pigs and zinc dust	23.69%*	15%	−8.69%*
Zinc in sheets	17.76%*	15%	−2.76%*
Coated zinc in sheets	18.62%*	15%	−3.62%*
Old zinc	24.17%*	15%	−9.17%*
Bottle caps and collapsible tubes, not decorated	50%	30%	−20%
Bottle caps, &c., decorated	55%	40%	−15%
All steam engines, locomotives	30%	15%	−15%
Embroidery machines	45%	25%	−20%
Lace-making machines	Free	25%	+25%
Machine tools	30%	15%	−15%
Printing presses	30%	15%	−15%
Nippers and pliers	56.65%*	30%	−26.65%*
Basket Clause for Articles Not Specifically Provided for—			
Aluminum, brass, bronze wares	45%	20%	−25%
Aeroplanes	45%	20%	−25%
Carriages	45%	20%	−25%
Cars, freight and passenger	45%	20%	−25%
Copper wares	45%	20%	−25%
Gold wares	45%	20%	−25%
Silver wares	45%	50%	+5%
Jute-making machinery	30%	50%	+5%
Machinery	45%	20%	−10%
Other iron and steel manufactures	45%	20%	−25%
Lead articles	45%	20%	−25%
Metal composition	45%	20%	−25%
Nickel wares	45%	20%	−25%
Pewter wares	45%	20%	−25%
Platinum wares	45%	20%	−25%
Tin wares	45%	50%	+5%
Tinfoil	45%	20%	−25%
Zinc wares	45%	20%	−25%

SCHEDULE D.

Wood and Manufactures of Wood.

Article.	Old Rate.	New Rate.	Inc. or Dec.
Briar root & similar wood	15%	10%	−5%
Veneers of wood	20%	15%	−5%
Mahogany & other cabinet woods, sawed	12.75%*	10%	−2.75%*
Unmanufactured woods (N.S.P.F.)	20%	10%	−10%
Paving posts, railroad ties, telegraph and other poles	10%	10%	None
Casks, barrels, packing boxes, &c.	30%	15%	−15%
Barrels and boxes containing oranges, &c.	29.82%*	15%	−14.82%*
Chair cane and rattan reeds	10%	10%	None
Basket makers' willow	25%	10%	−15%
Willow furniture	44.89%*	25%	−19.89%*
Other willow manufactures	45%	25%	−20%
Toothpicks	2c per M & 15%	25%	−21.04%*
Butchers' skewers	40c per M	10c per M	−30c per M
Porch and window blinds of bamboo, &c.	35%	20%	−15%
Other bamboo blinds	35%	20%	−15%
Same, if painted	40%	25%	−15%
House or cabin

COMPLETE TABLE OF THE NEW TARIFF DUTIES COMPARED WITH THE OLD

Compiled from the Conference Report Made Public Yesterday and to be Approved by Both Houses of Congress.

SCHEDULE J. (Continued)

Article.	Old Rate.	New Rate.	Inc. or Dec.
Carpets, mats, and rugs	55.44%*	30%	—25.44%*
Hydraulic hose of cotton, flax, hemp, ramie, jute	15c lb	7c lb	—8c lb
Tapes, whole or part flax, with or without metal	40%	20%	—20%
Linoleum, and floor coverings, printed	38.77%*	30%	—8.77%*
Linoleum, inlaid or otherwise, including cork carpets	52.27%	35%	—17.27%*
Oilcloths for floors	44.29%*	20%	—24.29%*
Shirt collars and cuffs, wholly and partly linen	40c doz +20%	30%	—19.10%*
Bands, belts, cords, bindings, ribbons, tapes, webbings, of flax, hemp, &c.	60%	40%	—20%
Plain woven fabrics of single jute yarns, bleached	23.02%*	10%	—13.92%*
All pile fabrics	60%	40%	—20%
Bags or sacks made of plain woven fabrics, of single jute yarns, not colored, &c.	½c lb & 15%	10%	—18.84%*
Handkerchiefs of flax, hemp, &c., not hemmed	50%	35%	—15%
Handkerchiefs of flax, hemp, &c., hemstitched	55%	40%	—15%
Woven fabrics, not including articles of flax, hemp, ramie, including skirting cloth	51.78%*	30%	—21.78%*
Damasks and woven articles, of flax, hemp, ramie, &c.	45%	35%	—10%
Woven figured upholstery goods, of flax, hemp, &c	45%	35%	—10%
Istle or tampico, dressed, dyed, or combed	20%	20%	None

SCHEDULE K.

Wool and Manufactures of Wool.

Article.	Old Rate.	New Rate.	Inc. or Dec.
Combed wool or tops	91.85%*	8%	—83.85%*
Yarns, wholly or chiefly wool	79.44%*	18%	—61.44%*
Cloths, knit fabrics, felts, not woven and manufactures chiefly of wool	94.03%*	35%	—59.03%*
Press cloths of camels hair	94.03%*	10%	—84.03%*
Wool stockings, machine knit	94.03%*	20%	—74.03%*
Seamless wool stockings, gloves, and mittens not worth over $1.20 doz. pairs	94.03%*	30%	—64.03%*
Same, worth over $1.20 doz. pairs	94.03%*	40%	—54.03%*
Camel and horse hair cloths	94.03%*	25%	—69.03%*
Blankets of wool	72.60%*	25%	—47.69%*
Blankets, chiefly wool or cotton, worth under 40c lb	30%	25%	—5%
Cheaper flannels	93.29%*	25%	—68.29%*
Flannels worth 50c lb	93.29%*	30%	—63.29%*
Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting, and similar goods of wool	99.70%*	35%	—64.70%*
Ready-made clothing, all kinds wearing apparel, including shawls, chiefly of wool	79.56%*	35%	—44.56%*
Webbings, suspenders, braces, bandings, cords, ribbons, of wool or woolen India rubber	50c lb +60%	35%	—47.07%*
CARPETS— Aubusson, Axminster, moquette, and Chenille	60c sq yd +40%	35%	—29.62%*
Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay	60c sq yd +40%	30%	—39.38%*
Brussels	44c sq yd +40%	25%	—44.45%*
Velvet and tapestry carpet	40c sq yd +40%	30%	—32.05%*
Tapestry Brussels carpet	28c sq yd +40%	20%	—68.53%*
Treble ingrain, 3-ply and all-chain Venetian	22c sq yd +40%	20%	—60.94%*
Wool Dutch and 2-ply ingrain	18c sq yd +40%	20%	—35.32%*
Carpets woven whole and Oriental, Berlin, Axminster, Aubusson, and similar rugs worth 30c sq ft	90c sq yd +40%	50%	—18.10%*
Same, worth under 30c sq ft	90c sq yd +40%	50%	—18.10%*
Druggets and bockings	22c sq yd +40%	20%	—48.17%*
Carpets of wool or cotton, mats, etc., of cotton	50%	20%	—30%
Hair of Angora goat, alpaca, etc.	12c lb	15%	(A)
Tops from Angora goat-hair, etc	New	20%	(A)
Yarns from Angora goat-hair, etc.	New	25%	(A)
Cloth of Angora goat-hair, etc	79.44%*	40%	—39.44%*
Plushes, velvets, pile fabrics of Angora goat-hair, etc	77.44%*	45%	—32.44%*

NOTE.—All rates in Schedule K become effective Jan. 1, 1914, until which time the Payne rates in Schedule K remain in effect.

SCHEDULE L.

Silk and Silk Goods.

Article.	Old Rate.	New Rate.	Inc. or Dec.
Silk partially manufactured from cocoons or waste	35c lb	20%	—15%
Spun silk	37.09%*	35%	—2.09%*
Thrown silk	22.44%*	15%	—7.44%*
Velvets, plushes, chenilles or other pile fabrics	54.47%*	50%	—4.47%*
Velvet and plush ribbons	52.58%*	50%	—2.58%*
Silk handkerchiefs or mufflers, unfinished, not hemmed or hemmed only	50%	40%	—10%
Silk handkerchiefs or mufflers, hemstitched	60%	50%	—10%
Silk ribbons, bandings, beltings, hatbands tassels, garters, suspenders, webbings, &c.	50%	45%	—5%
Silk ready-made clothing and wearing apparel	60%	50%	—10%
Silk woven fabrics	50%	45%	—5%
Silk yarns, threads, filaments of artificial or imitation silk or imitation horse hair	41.79%*	35%	—6.79%*

SCHEDULE M.

Papers and Books.

Article.	Old Rate.	New Rate.	Inc. or Dec.
Sheathing paper and roofing felt	10%	5%	—5%
Pulp board in rolls, not laminated	10%	5%	—5%
Filter masse or stock made of wood pulp or vegetable fibre	1½c lb +15%	20%	—8.56%*
Printing paper, sized, unsized, &c., value over 2½c lb	15.80%*	12%	—3.80%*
Copying, stereotype, tissue, crepe, pottery, &c., papers	42.33%*	30%	—12.33%*
Papers, covered with metal leaf or fancy effect not lithographic	46.48%*	25%	—21.48%*
Surface-coated papers	50%	40%	—10%
Parchment papers	2c lb +10%	35%	—12.95%*
Bags, envelopes, printed matter other than lithographic	47.74%	35%	—12.74%*
Articles of paper printed by photogelatin process	3c lb +25%	35%	+4.76%*
Photographic paper	28.99%*	25%	—3.99%*
Solar printing paper	28.99%*	15%	—13.99%*
Pictures, calendars, cards, booklets, labels, flats, cigar bands, placards, &c., lithographically printed, music, periodical or newspaper illustrations, &c.; labels and flaps in less than 8 colors	20c lb	15c lb	—5c lb
Same, in over 8 colors	30c lb	20c lb	—10c lb
Cigar bands, less than 8 colors	20c lb	20c lb	None
Cigar bands, over 8 colors	30c lb	25c lb	—5c lb
Labels and flaps of metal leaf	50 to 55c lb	35c lb	—15 to 20c lb
Cigar bands in metal leaf	50 to 55c lb	40c lb	—0.62%*
Booklets	20.25%*	12%	—8.25%*
Other lithographic articles: Under 8-16th of an inch thick	20c lb	15c lb	—5c lb
Same, 8-16th to 20-1000 inch	8½c lb	5c lb	—3½c lb
Same, 8-1000ths to 20-1000ths	8½c lb	7c lb	—1½c lb
Over 20-1000ths inch thick	8c lb	5c lb	—3c lb
Fashion magazines	20.25%*	6c lb	(A)
Decalcomanias	43.48%*	15%	—28.48%*
Writing, letter, note, drawing, Japan, ledger, bond, record, tablet, typewriter and onion skin papers	45.13%*	25%	—20.13%*
Paper envelopes, embossed, printed, tinted, decorated, lined	35%	25%	—10%
Other paper envelopes	20%	15%	—5%
Jacquard designs on ruled paper, cardboard and Bristol-board	35%	25%	—10%
Cardboard and Bristol-board	35%	25%	—10%
Pressboards or press paper	35%	25%	—10%
Paper hangings with paper back	25%	25%	None
Wrapping paper, with decorated surface	35%	25%	—10%
Books of all kinds, bound or unbound (not otherwise provided for)	25%	15%	—10%
Blank books, pamphlets, engravings, photographs, etchings, maps, charts, music in books or sheets and printed matter	25%	15%	—10%
Views of landscape, building, &c., in U. S.	35%	25%	—10%
Thinner than 8-1000 inch	25%	$2 per M	+8.57%*
Thicker than 8-1000 inch	70.19%*	20c lb	—6.01%*
Photograph, autograph, scrap, stamp and postcard albums	35%	25%	—10%
Playing cards	10c pack + 20%	60%	+57.86%*
Other post-cards	25%	15%	—10%
Basket clause covering paper and paper manufactures, not specifically mentioned	35%	25%	—10%

SCHEDULE N.

Sundries.

Article.	Old Rate.	New Rate.	Inc. or Dec.
Beads, spangles, imitation pearl beads unstrung	35%	35%	None
Fabrics, wearing apparel, trimmings, curtains, &c., made chiefly of beads, spangles, glass, paste, gelatin, metal, &c., not specifically provided for	60%	50%	—10%
Ramie hat braids	15%	40%	+25%
Ramie hats, not trimmed	35%	50%	+15%
Ramie hats, trimmed	50%	50%	None
Braids, laces, and willow sheets chiefly made of straw, grass, palm, &c.	15%	15%	None
Same, bleached or colored	20%	20%	None
Hats, bonnets, &c., chiefly of straw, chip, grass, palm, willow, osier, Manilla, &c., partly manufactured	35%	25%	—10%
Same, blocked or trimmed	50%	40%	—10%
Brooms	40%	15%	—25%
Brushes, feather dusters, and hair pencils	40%	35%	—5%
Bristles, assorted or prepared	7½c lb	7c lb	—½c lb
Button forms of lastings, mohair or silk	10%	10%	None
Buttons, vegetable ivory, 36 lines and over	New	35%	(A)
Smaller than 36 lines	New	45%	(A)
Shell and pearl, 36 lines and over	New	25%	(A)
Smaller than 36 lines	New	45%	(A)
Agate and shoe	New	15%	(A)
Other similar types of buttons	48.04%*	40%	—8.04%*
Cork manufactures in cubes, &c.	8c lb	4c lb	—4c lb
Cork stoppers over ¾ in. diameter	15c lb	12c lb	—3c lb
Same, under ¾ in. diameter	25c lb	15c lb	—10c lb
Artificial or granulated cork	6c lb	3c lb	—3c lb
Cork insulation	30%	¾c lb	(A)
Cork paper	New	35%	(A)
Other cork manufactures	30%	30%	None
Dice, dominoes, checkers, chess pieces, poker chips, pool, billiard and similar balls	50%	50%	None
Dolls and toys and parts of toys not made of china	35%	35%	None
Manufact'd emery	1c lb	1c lb	None
Emery wheels, paper, and files	25%	20%	—5%
Crude artificial abrasives	10%	Free	—10%
Firecrackers	8c lb	6c lb	—2c lb
Other fireworks	12c lb	10c lb	—2c lb
Fulminates	20%	Free	—20%
Gunpowder and explosives— Value over 20c lb.	4c lb	Free	—4c lb
Value under 20c lb	2c lb	Free	—2c lb
Matches in boxes— Containing under 100	6c gross	3c gross	—3c gross
Matches not in boxes of 100	⅜c per M	⅜c per M	—⅜c per M
Wind matches	35%	25%	—10%
Fancy matches and tapers	35%	25%	—10%

Note.—Importation of white phosphorus matches prohibited.

Percussion caps	30%	15%	—15%
Cartridges and shells, empty	30%	15%	—15%
Blasting caps	$2.25 per M	$1 per M	—$1.25 per M
Safety fuses	33.09%*	15%	—18.09%*
Feathers & downs, not dressed	20%	20%	None
Same when dressed	60%	40%	—20%
Artificial feathers, leaves, flowers, &c., and same when ornamental	60%	60%	None
Quills and down goods	60%	40%	—20%
Boats, boutonniers and other feather goods	60%	60%	None

Note.—Importation of aigrettes, osprey plumes, feathers, heads, wings, and tails of wild birds prohibited except for scientific and educational uses.

Furs & fur skins, not dressed	20%	Free	—20%
Furs dressed on skin	20%	30%	+10%
Dog & goat skin mats	35%	10%	—25%
Manufactures of fur for use as material	35%	40%	+5%
Wearing apparel of dog, goat, or cattle skin	50%	15%	—35%
All other wearing apparel of fur	50%	50%	None.
Prepared fur for hatters' use	20%	20%	None
Fans, all kind except palm	50%	50%	None
Gun wads	20%	10%	—10%
Human hair	20%	20%	None
Human hair, raw	Free	10%	+10%
Human hair manufactures	35%	35%	None
Curled hair for beds	10%	10%	None
Hair cloth (crinoline)	8c sq yd	6c sq yd	—2c sq yd
Hair-seat and hair-press cloth	20c sq yd	15c sq yd	—5c sq yd
Hats of rabbit, beaver, and like fur	51.71%*	45%	—6.71%*
Indurated fibre wear	35%	25%	—10%
Jewelry	75%*	60%	—15%*
Stampings, mesh and other materials of metal suitable for making cigar cases, &c.	75%*	50%	—25%*
Diamonds and other precious stones in the rough	Free	10%	+10%
Marine coral, uncut	Free	Free	None
Pearls, not set or strung	10%	20%	+10%
Diamonds, cut but not set	10%	20%	+10%
Coral, rubies, cameos, and other precious and semi-precious stones, cut but not set	10%	20%	+10%
Diamond dust	Free	10%	+10%
Imitation precious stones, synthetic pearls, rubies, &c.	20%	20%	None
Laces and lace articles, edgings, galloons, chiffon, veilings, embroideries, &c.	59.90%*	60%	+.10%*
Lace window curtains, coach, carriage, auto laces	61.78%*	60%	—1.78%*
Lace fabrics, &c.	60%	60%	None
Chamois skins	20%	15%	—5%
Pianoforte and glove leather	20%	10%	—10%
Bags, baskets, belts, satchels, card cases, pocketbooks, portfolios, and like leather goods	40%	30%	—10%
Other leather manufactures	40%	30%	—10%
Leather goods fitted with travel, lunch, and bottle sets	50%	35%	—15%
Manufactures of amber	25%	10%	—15%
Cut gut, whip gut, manufactures & musical instrument strings	25%	20%	—5%
Manufactures of asbestos	25%	20%	—5%
Asbestos yarn and woven fabrics	40%	20%	—20%
Manufactures of wax	25%	20%	—5%
Bladders, manufactures of	25%	10%	—15%
Horn and horn manufactures	35%	20%	—15%
Chip manufactures	35%	20%	—15%
Straw and grass manufactures	35%	25%	—10%
India rubber manufactures known as druggists' goods	35%	15%	—20%
India rubber manufactures, known as gutta percha	35%	10%	—25%
Palm-leaf manufactures (except fans)	35%	15%	—20%
Whalebone manufactures	35%	20%	—15%
Quill manufactures	35%	20%	—15%
Combs of horn or horn and metal	50%	25%	—25%
Ivory tusks, natural state	Free	20%	+20%
Ivory or vegetable ivory manufactures	35%	35%	None
Mother of pearl and shell manufactures	35%	25%	—10%
Plaster of paris manufactures	35%	25%	—10%
Papier-mache manufactures	35%	25%	—10%
Vulcanized rubber manufactures	35%	25%	—10%
Shells, engraved, &c	35%	25%	—10%
Masks	35%	25%	—10%
Matting of cocoa fibre or rattan	6c sq yd	5c sq yd	—1c sq yd
Mats of cocoa fibre or mattan	4c sq ft	3c sq ft	—1c sq ft
Moss, seagrass, seaweed, manufactured or dyed	10%	10%	None
Musical instruments, pianoforte actions & metal strings for same	45%	35%	—10%
Phonographs, gramaphones	45%	25%	—20%
Violin resin	20%	10%	—10%
Paintings, oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings	15%	15%	None
Sculptures, handwrought, professional production of sculptor only	15%	15%	None
Peat moss	$1 ton	50c ton	—50c ton
Pencils, lead, of paper or wood	45c gr +25%	38c gross	—12.88%*
Slate pencils, wood-covered	35%	25%	—10%
Other slate pencils	3c per 100	2%	—17.08%*
Pencil leads, not in wood	¾c oz	10%	—11¾%*
Pencil leads, colored	1¼c oz	10%	—43.78%*
Pencil leads, copying	2c oz	10%	—10.50%*
Photographic dry plates	25%	15%	—10%
Photographic film negatives for moving pictures	25%	2c ft	(A)
Exposed and developed	New	3c ft	(A)
Photographic film positives	25.97%*	1c ft	(A)
Common tobacco pipes and bowls of clay	15c gross	25%	—27.05%*
Other tobacco pipes, &c., of clay	50c gr +25%	25%	—13.57%*
Pipes and bowls of other material, cigarette books, tobacco pouches, cigarette paper and other smoking articles	60%	50%	—10%
Meerschaum, crude	Free	20%	+20%
Hatters' plush	10%	10%	None
Umbrellas, parasols, &c., not paper, lace, or embroidered	50%	35%	—15%
Sticks for same and walking canes	40%	30%	—10%
Waste, not specifically provided for	10%	10%	None
Basket clause for raw or unmanufactured articles not enumerated in sundry schedule	10%	10%	None
Basket clause for manufactured articles not enumerated in sundries schedule	20%	15%	—5%
Gloves	44.15%*	31.77%*	—12.38%*

Note.—On account of the complexity of the Payne glove schedule, it is impossible to make any other than a comparison of the glove rates by using equivalent ad valorems. The Underwood rates on men's, women's, or children's glacé finish, Schmaschen, gloves under 14 inches long, is $1 per dozen pairs; over 14 inches long, 25 cents per dozen for each additional inch over 14; for all other women's or children's gloves wholly or chiefly of leather, under 14 inches long, $2.50 per dozen pairs, and over 14 inches 25 cents per dozen pairs for each additional inch over 14; all men's leather gloves, not thus specifically mentioned, to pay $2.50 per dozen pairs. The Underwood bill as agreed upon provides for the following cumulative duties on gloves: On leather gloves, lined with cotton or vegetable fiber, 25 cents per dozen pairs; when lined with knitted glove, silk, leather, or wool, 50 cents per dozen pairs; lined with fur, $3 dozen, and on all pique gloves, 20 cents per dozen pairs additional.

THE FREE LIST

Article.	Old Rate.	New Rate.	Decrease.
Acids— Acetic acid	23.34%*	Free	—23.34%*
Arsenic acid	Free	Free	None
Carbolic acid	Free	Free	None
Chromic acid	11.18%*	Free	None
Fluoric acid	Free	Free	—11.18%*
Hydrofluoric acid	Free	Free	None
Hydrochloric or muriatic acid	Free	Free	None
Nitric acid	Free	Free	None
Phosphoric acid	Free	Free	None
Phthalic	Free	Free	None
Prussic acid	Free	Free	None
Sulphuric acid	19.11%*	Free	None
Sulphuric acid for agricultural use	Free	Free	None
Valerianic acid	Free	Free	None
Aconite	Free	Free	None
Acorns, raw	Free	Free	None
Agates, unmanufactured	Free	Free	None
Agricultural implements, plows, harrows, harvesters, reapers, thrashing machines, wagons, carts, cotton gins	15%	Free	—15%
Machinery for use in making sugar	15%	Free	—15%
Blood albumen	3c lb	Free	—3c lb
Other albumen	Free	Free	None
Alcohol, methyl or wood	20%	Free	—20%
Alizarin, natural or synthetic	Free	Free	None
Ammonia, sulphate of	Free	Free	None
Perchlorate of ammonia	New	Free	(A)
Antimony ore, but only as to the antimony content	30.65%*	Free	—30.65%*
Cattle for breeding	Free	Free	None
Horses for breeding	Free	Free	None
Sheep for breeding	Free	Free	None
Cattle and horses of immigrants	Free	Free	None
Wild animals for Zoos	Free	Free	None
Annatto, roucou, and extracts	Free	Free	None
Antitoxin, vaccine virus, and therapeutic serums	Free	Free	None
Apatite	Free	Free	None
Arrowroot, natural state	Free	Free	None
Arsenic and orpiment	Free	Free	None
Articles, the growth, produce, and manufacture of U. S., returned	Free	Free	None
Asafoetida	Free	Free	None
Asbestos, unmanufactured	Free	Free	None
Ashes, wood, and lye of	Free	Free	None
Cotton bagging, gunny cloth, and similar fabrics	6-10c sq yd	Free	—6-10c sq yd
Burlap, plain woven, unbleached	23.92%*	Free	—23.92%*
Balm of Gilead	Free	Free	None
Quinine barks, cinchona	Free	Free	None
Bauxite, crude	27.13%*	Free	—27.13%*
Beeswax	Free	Free	None
Bells, broken and bell metal	Free	Free	None
Bibles, bound or unbound	25%	Free	—25%
Binding twine	Free	Free	None
Birds, stuffed, not suitable for millinery	Free	Free	None
Birds, land and water fowls	Free	Free	None
Bread, biscuit, wafers, not sweetened	20%	Free	—20%
Bismuth	Free	Free	None
Bladders and intestines, crude	Free	Free	None
Dried blood	Free	Free	None
Soluble dried blood	1½c lb	Free	—1½c lb
Blue vitriol	4.65%*	Free	—4.65%*
Verdigris	Free	Free	None
Bolting cloths, of silk, for milling purposes only	Free	Free	None
Bones, crude	Free	Free	None
Bone dust, meal and ash	Free	Free	None
Books, engravings, &c., imported for use of the U. S. Government	Free	Free	None
Books, maps, music, photographs, lithographs over 20 years old, hydrographic charts and publications for exchange by societies and foreign Government publications	Free	Free	None
Books and music in raised print for the blind	Free	Free	None
Books and pamphlets in languages other than English	Free	Free	None
Books, maps, music, prints, &c., for schools, &c.	Free	Free	None
Books, libraries, reasonable furniture & household effects of persons from foreign countries if used abroad one year, not for sale	Free	Free	None
Borax, crude	11.82%*	Free	—11.82%*
Brass, old brass	Free	Free	None
Brazilian pebble, unwrought	Free	Free	None
Bristles, crude	Free	Free	None
Bromin	Free	Free	None
Broom corn	$3 ton	Free	—$3 ton
Buckwheat	15c bu	Free	—15c bu
Buckwheat flour	25%	Free	—25%
Bullion, gold or silver	Free	Free	None
Burgundy pitch	Free	Free	None
Burrstones, manufactured	15%	Free	—15%
Cadmium	Free	Free	None
Acetate of calcium	55c lb	Free	—55c lb
Cash registers	30%	Free	—30%
Linotype machines	30%	Free	—30%
Typesetting machines	30%	Free	—30%
Sewing machines	30%	Free	—30%
Typewriters	30%	Free	—30%
Oil spreading machines	30%	Free	—30%
Shoe machinery	30%	Free	None
Cream separators worth under $75	15%	Free	—15%
Sand blast machines	15%	Free	—15%
Castor or castoreum	Free	Free	None
Catgut for surgical use	Free	Free	None
Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic cement in barrels	8c 100 lbs	Free	—8c 100 lbs
Same in bulk	7c 100 lbs	Free	—7c 100 lbs
Cement not otherwise mentioned	20%	Free	—20%
Cerium ore	Free	Free	None
Chalk, crude	Free	Free	None
Charcoal and bone-black	20%	Free	—20%
Chromic ore	Free	Free	None
Chromium, crude	5%	Free	—5%
Common blue clay	Free	Free	None
Coal, anthracite	Free	Free	None
Coal, bituminous and shale	45c ton	Free	—45c ton
Coal compositions	20%	Free	—20%
Coal culm	15c ton	Free	—15c ton
Coke	20%	Free	—20%
Coal tar, crude	Free	Free	None
Creosote oil	Free	Free	None
Cobalt and cobalt ore	Free	Free	None
Cocculus indicus	Free	Free	None
Cochineal	Free	Free	None
Cocoa, crude, and shells	Free	Free	None
Coffee	Free	Free	None
Coins, of gold, silver, copper	Free	Free	None
Coir and coir-yarn	Free	Free	None
Copper composition metal	Free	Free	None
Copper ore and matte	Free	Free	None
Copper regulus and cement	Free	Free	None
Old copper	Free	Free	None
Copper pigs, ingots, bars, plates and composition metal	Free	Free	None
Copperas, or sulphate of iron	15-100c lb	Free	—15-100c lb
Corn or maize	15c bu	Free	—15c bu
Cornmeal	40c 100 lbs	Free	—40c 100 lbs
Cotton, raw	Free	Free	None
Cotton waste	Free	Free	None
Cryolite	Free	Free	None
Cudbear	Free	Free	None
Curling stones, quoits	Free	Free	None
Curry and curry powder	Free	Free	None
Cuttle-fish bone	Free	Free	None
Dandelion roots, unground	Free	Free	None
Glaziers' and engravers' diamonds, unset	Free	Free	None
Miners' diamonds	Free	Free	None
Divi-divi	Free	Free	None
Dragon's blood	Free	Free	None
Drugs— Hemlock bark	Free	Free	None
Mangrove bark	Free	Free	None
Other non-edible barks	Free	Free	None
Camomile flowers	Free	Free	None
Rose leaves	Free	Free	None
Senna leaves	Free	Free	None
Sumac leaves	Free	Free	None
Crude leaves and flowers	Free	Free	None
Aloes gum	Free	Free	None
Benzoin, gamboge and mastic gum	Free	Free	None
Resin gum, crude	Free	Free	None
Gum tragacanth	Free	Free	None
Other crude gums	Free	Free	None
Nut galls	Free	Free	None
Columbo roots	Free	Free	None
Orris root	Free	Free	None
Rhubarb roots	Free	Free	None
Other crude roots	Free	Free	None
Canwood, fustic, logwood	Free	Free	None
Other crude dye woods	Free	Free	None
Crude tanning woods	Free	Free	None
Cantharides	Free	Free	None
Cubebs	Free	Free	None
All other crude drugs	Free	Free	None
Eggs, of poultry	5c doz	Free	—5c doz
Eggs, of birds, fish, and insects	Free	Free	None
Emery ore corundum	Free	Free	None
Palm leaf fans	Free	Free	None
Felt, adhesive	Free	Free	None
Fibrin	Free	Free	None
Fresh-water fish	¾c lb	Free	—¾c lb
Herring, fresh	¼c lb	Free	—¼c lb
Herring, pickled or salted	½c lb	Free	—½c lb
Herring, smoked or kippered	½c lb	Free	—½c lb
Eels and smelts	¾c lb	Free	—¾c lb
Mackerel, halibut, or salmon, fresh or salted	1c lb	Free	—1c lb
Preserved fish	¾c lb	Free	—¾c lb
Fish skins	Free	Free	None
Flax straw	$5 ton	Free	—$5 ton
Flax, not dressed	$22.40 ton	Free	—$22.40 ton
Flax, hackled	$67.20 ton	Free	—$67.20 ton
Tow of flax	$20 ton	Free	—$20 ton
Hemp, not hackled	$22.18 ton	Free	—$22.18 ton
Hemp, hackled	$45 ton	Free	—$45 ton
Tow of hemp	$22.50 ton	Free	—$22.50 ton
Flint and flint-stones	Free	Free	None
Fossils	Free	Free	None
Fruits & berries, green, ripe or dried, and fruits in brine	Free	Free	None
Fruit plants, tropical	Free	Free	None
Fulminates	20%	Free	—20%
Furs & fur skins, undressed	Free	Free	None
Gambier & crude gutta percha	Free	Free	None
Glass plates or disks, unwrought	Free	Free	None
Horsehide gloves	44.15%*	Free	—44.15%*
Gold beaters' skins	Free	Free	None
Textile grasses	Free	Free	None
Jute and manila fibre	Free	Free	None
Grease, fats, vegetable tallow and oils, except fish oil, (for soap making & leather dressing)	Free	Free	None
Guano, manure, basic slag, and lime nitrogen	Free	Free	None
Gum—copal, damar, kauri	Free	Free	None
Gum amber, in chips	Free	Free	None
Gunpowder and explosives worth under 20c lb	2c lb	Free	—2c lb
Same, worth over 20c lb	4c lb	Free	—4c lb
Hair of horse, cattle, &c., not manufactured	Free	Free	None
Hide cuttings, raw and blue stock	Free	Free	None
Hide rope	Free	Free	None
Hides of cattle, uncured	Free	Free	None
Hones and whetstones	Free	Free	None
Hoop or band iron for baling cotton	8-10c lb	Free	—8-10c lb
Hop roots for cultivation	Free	Free	None
Horns and parts of, unmanuf'd	Free	Free	None
Ice and crude India rubber	Free	Free	None
Indigo, crude	Free	Free	None
Indigo, extracts	¾c lb	Free	—¾c lb
Indigo, carmined	10c lb	Free	—10c lb
Iodine, crude	Free	Free	None
Iodine, resublimed	20c lb	Free	—20c lb
Ipecac and jalap	Free	Free	None
Iridium, &c., combinations	Free	Free	None
Iron ore	15c ton	Free	—15c ton
Iron in pigs	$2.50 ton	Free	—$2.50 ton
Spiegeleisen	$2.50 ton	Free	—$2.50 ton
Scrap iron and steel	$1 ton	Free	—$1 ton
Ferromanganese	$2.50 ton	Free	—$2.50 ton
Jet, unmanufactured	Free	Free	None
Joss stick and old junk	Free	Free	None
Kelp, kieserite, kyanite	Free	Free	None
Lac dye and lactarene	Free	Free	None
Lard	1½c lb	Free	None
Lava and leeches	Free	Free	—1½c lb
Skins for morocco, unfinished	5%	Free	None
Skins for morocco, finished	15%	Free	—5%
Bookbinders' skins	15%	Free	—15%
Leather, band, bend, belting	5%	Free	—15%
Leather, grained, buffed, split	7½%	Free	—5%
Patent leather under 10 lbs.	27c lb+15%	Free	—7½%
Same, 10 to 25 lbs.	27c lb+8%	Free	—27c lb+15%
Same, over 25 lbs.	20c lb+10%	Free	—27c lb + 8%
Upper leather	15%	Free	—20c lb+10%
Calfskins	15%	Free	—15%
Other leather	15%	Free	—15%
Leather in vamps and uppers	15%	Free	—15%
Chamois skin	30%	Free	—15%
Boots and shoes of cattle skin	10%	Free	—30%
Other boots and shoes	15%	Free	—10%
Harness and saddlery	35%	Free	—15%
Leather shoe laces	50c gross +10%	Free	—35%
Lemon juice; life-saving apparatus	Free	Free	50c gr +10%
Limestone rock asphalt, asphaltum and bitumen	50c ton	Free	None
Lithographic stones not engraved, litmus, loadstones, madder, magnesite, manganese ore, manna, manuscripts, crude marrow, marshmallow root or flowers, natural	Free	Free	—50c ton
Meats— Bacon and hams	4c lb	Free	None
Fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork	25%	Free	—4c lb
Prepared and preserved meats	25%	Free	—25%
Bologna sausages	Free	Free	—25%
Trophy and prize medals of gold, silver, copper as honorary distinctions	Free	Free	None
Fresh milk	2c gal	Free	None
Cream, fresh	5c gal	Free	—2c gal
Condensed milk	2c lb	Free	—5c gal
Sugar of milk	5c lb	Free	—2c lb
Mineral salts, evaporated; crude minerals, mineral rescue appliances and safety lamps, models of inventions, moss and seaweed not specially provided for, myrobolans fruit	Free	Free	—5c lb
Nails and spikes	4-10c lb	Free	None
Horseshoe nails, hobnails	1½c lb	Free	—4-10c lb
Wrought iron or steel nails	1½c lb	Free	—1½c lb
Wire nails under 16 gauge	4-10 c lb	Free	—1½c lb
Wire nails under 1 inch	¾c lb	Free	—4-10c lb
Spikes	¾c lb	Free	—¾c lb
Horse, mule, and ox shoes	¾c lb	Free	—¾c lb
Cut tacks, brads, or sprigs	¾c lb	Free	—¾c lb
Same over 16 oz. to the 1,000	¾c per M	Free	—¾c per M
Needles, handsewing and darning; newspapers, paper covered periodicals, marrons, cocoanuts in shells, cocoanut meat not shredded, nux vomica, oakum	¾c lb	Free	—¾c lb
Oatmeal and rolled oats	1c lb	Free	None
Oat hulls	10c 100 lbs	Free	—1c lb
Oil cake, oleostearin, orange and lemon peel, orchil liquid, gold, silver, nickel and platinum ores, crude paper stock	Free	Free	—10c per cwt
Oils: Birch tar oil, cajeput oil, cocoanut oil, cottonseed oil, croton oil, ichthyol oil, palm oil, soya bean oil, olive oil unfit for food, Chinese nut oil, crude mineral oil, benzine, paraffine oil, American fish and whale oil and paraffin	Free	Free	None
Cod liver oil	15c gal	Free	None
News and bookprint paper, valued under 2½c lb	3-16c lb	Free	—15c gal
Same, value 2½c to 2½c lb	3-10c lb	Free	—3-16c lb
Parchment and vellum, mother of pearl and shells in natural state, personal effects of U. S. dying abroad, old pewter, philosophical and scientific apparatus for institutions, crude phosphates	Free	Free	—3.10c lb
Paris green and London purple	15%	Free	None
Phosphorus	18c lb	Free	—15%
Photographic and moving-picture films not exposed or developed	25%	Free	—18c lb
Plants, trees, seeds, imported by Department of Agriculture; platinum unmanufactured ingots, vases, &c.; plumbago; crude potash; sulphate of potash; carbonate of potash; caustic potash, not refined; nitrate and muriate of potash	Free	Free	—25%
Cyanide of potassium	Free	Free	None
Caustic potash, refined	12½%	Free	—12½%
Potatoes	1c lb	Free	—1c lb
Professional books, implements, tools of immigrants; pulu

COMPLETE TABLE OF THE NEW TARIFF DUTIES COMPARED WITH THE OLD

Compiled from the Conference Report Made Public Yesterday and to be Approved by Both Houses of Congress

THE FREE LIST—Continued

Article.	Old Rate.	New Rate.	Decrease.
Steel ingots, cogged ingots, &c., of bessemer and similar process not containing high alloys	21.98%*	Free	—21.98%*
Strychnine and its salts	15c oz	Free	—15c oz
Sulphur, refined	15.72%*	Free	—15.72%*
Sulphur, sublimed or flowers	18.02%*	Free	—18.02%*
Sulphur, lac or precipitated, crude sulphur or brimstone and sulphur ore as pyrites	Free	Free	None
Sumac	3.10c lb	Free	—3.10c lb
Swine	$1.50 head	Free	—$1.50 head
Swine for breeding	Free	Free	None
Cattle not 1 year old	$2 per head	Free	—$2 head
Other cattle, not worth $14 head	$3.75 head	Free	—$3.75 head
Same, worth over $14 head	27½%	Free	—27½%
Sheep, not 1 year old	75c head	Free	—75c head
Sheep over 1 year old	$1.50 head	Free	—$1.50 head
Tagua nuts; tamarinds; crude material for tanning and dyeing	Free	Free	None
Talcum & French chalk, unground	New	Free	(A)
Tallow	½c lb	Free	—½c lb
Quebracho extr.	¾c lb	Free	—¾c lb
Tapioca, tapioca flour, cassava, tar and pitch of wood, tea and tea plants, teeth, terrajaponica, tin ore, black oxide of tin, tin in bars, tobacco stems	Free	Free	None
Tungsten ores	10%	Free	—10%
Turmeric, turpentine, turtles, uranium, valonia, vegetable or mineral wax, whalebone, unmanuf'd	Free	Free	None
Old type, stereotype metal and linotype composition, fit only for remanuf're	Free	Free	None
Wafers, unleavened, not edible	Free	Free	None
Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles and like personal effects arriving in the U. S. (not merchandise)	Free	Free	None
Wheat	25c bu	Free	—25c bu
Wheat flour, semolina	25%	Free	—25%

[Note—Attached to the provision for free wheat, wheat flour, and semolina is a proviso that wheat shall be dutiable at 10 cents a bushel, wheat flour dutiable at 45 cents a barrel, and semolina at 10 per cent, when imported directly or indirectly from the country which imposes a duty on wheat, wheat flour, or semolina imported from the United States.]

Barbed wire	23.44%*	Free	—23.44%*
Witherite, zaffer	Free	Free	None
Logs & rd. timber	Free	Free	None
Kindling wood	Free	Free	None
Timber, hewn, not sawed	½c cu ft	Free	—½c cu ft
Sawed boards of white wood, sycamore and basswood	50c M ft	Free	—50c M ft
Sawed lumber, not specially named	$1.25 M ft	Free	—$1.25 M ft
Firewood	Free	Free	None
Fence posts	Free	Free	None
Clapboards	$1.25 M	Free	—$1.25 M
Laths	20c M	Free	—20c M
Pickets	10%	Free	—10%
Staves	10%	Free	—10%
Shingles	50c M	Free	—50c M
Ship planking and timber	Free	Free	None
Wood flour	35%	Free	—35%
Rough cab. woods, such as box cedar, ebony, mahogany, rosew'd, walnut, &c.	Free	Free	None
Rough sticks of bamboo, malacca, orange, &c., for umbrellas, whips, fishing rods or canes	Free	Free	None
Mechanically grd. wood pulp, and chemical wood pulp, bled, and unbleached	11.39%*	Free	—11.39%*
Wool of sheep, unman'f'd, until Dec. 1, 1913	43.61%*	43.61%*	None
Wools, unm'n'f'd, after Dec. 1, '13	43.61%*	Free	—43.61%*
Wool noils, until Dec. 1, 1913	20c lb	20c lb	None
Wool noils, after Dec. 1, 1913	20c lb	Free	—20c lb
Wool wastes of various kinds after Dec. 1, '13	20c lb	Free	—20c lb
Original paintings in oil, water or other colors, pastels, original drawings, &c., original sculptures or statuary, the professional productions of sculptors only, &c.	Free	Free	None
Works of art, except rugs and carpets, collections illustrating art progress and artistic antiquities over 100 years old	Free	Free	None
Works of art, &c., brought by professional artists and lecturers for temporary exhibition	Free	Free	None
Works of art produced by American artists temporarily abroad	Free	Free	None
Works of art for presentation to nation, State, city, or to religious college or public institutions, except stained glass windows	Free	Free	None

NEW TARIFF IN HOUSE TO PASS TO-DAY

Continued from Page 1.

will defend it. The House will meet at 11 o'clock to allow time for the debate.

"After the report is acted upon," said Mr. Underwood, "we expect to take up and act upon the Senate amendment relating to cotton futures, which is the only thing in disagreement between the houses."

The debate on the report and the amendment will make it late to-morrow afternoon before the bill can be sent to the Senate. If there is any prospect of the report being adopted by a reasonable hour, Mr. Simmons will keep the Senate in session to receive it. But in any case the debate in the Senate will not begin before Wednesday.

Aside from Mr. La Follette's denunciation of the secret party conference, Mr. Pomerene's effort to insist upon the Senate amendments taxing wine spirits and spurious wines and Mr. Reed's of Missouri comment on the exemption from the income tax of a municipality's share in the incomes of public utility corporations, the Senate debate is expected to hinge on the tax on cotton futures. Mr. Smith of South Carolina, father of the compromise, and Mr. Smith of Georgia, its foster father, will plead for its adoption. Mr. Clarke of Arkansas will oppose them and favor strict adherence to his amendment.

Alignment on Cotton Tax.

The differences over the cotton tax present a curious alignment of the Democratic strength in both houses. Though Mr. Clarke is himself a Southerner, Southern Senators are leading the opposition to his amendment, fearing the tax it proposes on cotton futures will prove a levy on the cotton farmer and a serious injury to the whole trade. Mr. Smith of South Carolina, who was president of a union of cotton farmers before he came to the Senate, and who was elected on a cotton platform, denounces the Clarke amendment as a "tragedy" to cotton growers, while there is reason to believe that the Senate conferees would gladly have dropped the amendment if they had not been bound to it by caucus vote.

In the House the more radical Democrats, who are largely from the South, favor the drastic Clarke amendment as the more obvious blow at the cotton speculators. If parliamentary procedure permits a vote on the Clarke amendment before the Smith-Lever substitute is presented, it is certain that many Democrats will break away from Mr. Underwood and vote to accept it. A few days ago the Texas delegation, with only two dissenters, agreed to accept the Clarke amendment. The knowledge that Mr. Underwood will offer the compromise with the President's indorsement has not shaken them, and under the leadership of Representatives Horace W. Vaughan and Thetus W. Sims they will carry on the fight to the last.

On the Senate side it was said late this afternoon that a Senator particularly warm in his support of the Clarke amendment, in a desperate attempt to bolster up a losing fight, had written to the Lobby Committee calling attention to the efforts of representatives of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange to defeat the provision. But Chairman Overman of the committee said that so far he had received no such approaches. It is not expected that this move, even if pressed vigorously, will have any effect on the result.

A study of the report shows that the conferees, in an effort to placate the sugar growers, had accepted the Senate amendment putting beet and sugar cane machinery on the free list, along with other agricultural implements. Countervailing duties were placed on potatoes, wheat, and wheat products imported from countries levying duties on these articles when imported from the United States.

Of the 674 Senate amendments, 427 were accepted outright, 151 were rejected, 97 were compromised, and one resulted in a disagreement. For the first time the Senate amendments generally reduced the House rates. The conferees accepted amendments lowering various rates on dyes and acids in the chemical schedule, while the Senate amendments increasing rates on calomel, ultra-marine blue, and wash blue were rejected.

In the earthenware schedule, Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic cements, limestone and asphalt and bitumen, went to the free list, while the Senate's effort to increase rates on high-grade plate glass failed.

Changes in Metal Rates.

Some of the most important changes in the bill came in the metal schedule. The Senate amendments were accepted putting on the free list the heavier forms of iron and reducing duties on manufactured iron and steel. Increases were made in the House rates on lead ores and heavy grades of zinc. In general the Senate amendments postponing the operation of the reductions in rates on sugar, raw wool, manufactured wool, and fixing the enforcement of the income tax were adopted, as was the amendment abolishing at once the Dutch standard of color test on sugar, thereby effecting an immediate reduction on sugars of a certain grade.

The conference committee accepted heavy reductions in nearly every food product. Cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals, together with wheat products and eggs, will go to the free list, while the duty on butter, oats, beets, frozen eggs, peas, chocolate, meat extracts, Zante currants, and cocoa are reduced.

The Senate classification of cotton cloth was accepted, with a few changes in rates. The rates on cotton yarns of certain kinds were increased, while the duties on various grades of stockings are lowered. As in the metal schedule, the conferees accepted most of the Senate amendments to the jute schedule, putting flax on the free list and reducing the finished products. Senate amendments effecting many reductions in the wool schedule were accepted. The Senate receded from nearly all its amendments to the silk schedule.

Important Senate amendments to the income tax section were agreed to. These increased the surtax on private incomes, exempted mutual life and mutual marine insurance companies from that part of their incomes paid back to policy holders, reduced the exemption limit to $3,000, and made $4,000 the exemption for married couples. The House provision for collection of the tax at its source was modified to begin on Nov. 1.

The Senate amendment authorizing the President to impose retaliatory duties was rejected, while the House provision for a 5 per cent. discount on all duties on goods imported in ships of American registry was retained in so far as it applied to countries without treaties covering the question. The Senate amendment directed against importing goods made by convict labor was accepted, while the provision as to child labor was rejected.

ADMINISTRATIVE FEATURES.

General Provisions Governing the Levying of the New Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The administrative features of the bill are very comprehensive. In their preparation the Ways and Means Committee and the Finance Committee studied the reports of two Government commissions and another report from the General Board of Customs Appraisers.

Under the new legal regulations all merchandise imported into the United States is held to be the property of the person to whom it is consigned or who holds the bill of lading.

Invoices shall be made out in the currency of the country where the merchandise is made or purchased, or agreed to be purchased, and shall contain a description of the merchandise. It is required that a statement shall be made in the invoice of the purchase price agreed upon, and that transactions that are actual purchases and sales shall be entered as such. Invoices shall have entered thereon a statement signed by the purchaser or owner setting forth that the invoice is correct. If it is a bill of sale the price agreed upon shall be stated. When obtained in any other manner than by purchase the wholesale price in the markets of the country of export shall be stated. This paragraph follows, in large measure, provision of Section 3 of the Payne law, except for the insertion of the words "or when purchases are made in several places in the Consular district where the merchandise is assembled for shipment," and makes changes with reference to agreements to purchase.

The conferees rewrote a provision in this section. It provides that when merchandise arrives in the United States and remains the property of the shipper or consignor, the acceptance of a fraudulent or false invoice thereof by the consignee or his agent or the existence of any other facts constituting an attempted fraud shall be deemed an attempt to enter such merchandise, notwithstanding no actual entry has been made or offered.

Sub-section 4 of Section 28 of the Payne law is re-enacted. It requires all imports to be accompanied by an invoice under oath. The invoice must state the cost of the merchandise or the market value.

Whenever merchandise is imported into the United States a declaration shall be filed with the Collector of the Port.

Criminal and civil liability for making false statements in regard to an invoice are separated in the administrative sections of the new Tariff act. This is a change from the Payne law.

The new law changes the provision of the Payne law that the invoice shall be sworn to before a notary public designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Hereafter the invoice may be sworn to before any notary public. Should the notary public be guilty of attesting a statement without the personal appearance of the importer, the Treasury Department, according to the framers of the law, could go before the State official appointing the notary and have his certificate revoked.

To meet what the framers of the law claim is a usual practice where the importer has a person totally ignorant of the facts surrounding importations or the value of merchandise to take the invoice and make the entry, the Act provides that its criminal provisions shall be applicable to any person who shall introduce or attempt to introduce into the commerce of the United States imported merchandise by means of fraudulent invoice or make any false statements in the declarations without reasonable cause to believe the truth of such statement. Under this provision the Treasury can compel the entry to be made by some one having knowledge of the real purchase price or circumstances of the entry.

Provision is made that where any one seeks to introduce merchandise into commerce by the use of fraudulent or false invoices or deprives the United States of lawful duties, such merchandise or its value shall be forfeited.

In cases of undervaluation there is to be levied an additional duty of 1 per cent. of the total appraised value for each 1 per cent. that such appraised value exceeds the value declared in the entry. If the appraised value exceeds the entered value by more than 75 per cent., such entry shall be held to be presumptively fraudulent and the merchandise may be seized.

Another provision is intended to give the importer a proper length of time after he has made entry to correct errors but the privilege is not to be granted to such an extent as to permit the importers to be tipped off by appraising officers as to the values to be set upon their merchandise.

The new law re-enacts Sub-section 8 of Section 28 of the present law providing that where merchandise has been consigned for sale or on account of a manufacturer to an agent or partner in this country, there shall be a statement, in addition to the invoice, containing a declaration of the cost of production of such merchandise. Where such merchandise is sent for account, a statement shall be made setting forth the details of the purchase of the merchandise.

Sub-section 10 of Section 28 of the Payne law is re-enacted. It provides that it shall be the duty of the Appraiser to ascertain the actual market value and wholesale price of the merchandise at the time of the exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country whence the same has been imported.

Where neither the market value nor the cost of manufacture of an article subject to an ad valorem duty can be obtained to the satisfaction of the appraising officer, the selling price in the United States may be taken, after deducting from it the cost incident to bringing the same to this country. It was claimed by the framers of the bill that some importers make a few wash sales in the country of export, and then claim in the United States that those sales must determine the foreign market value, which, in turn, fixes the value at which the importation must be made. The general expenses of bringing over the goods is not to be allowed for at an amount greater than 8 per cent.

The provisions for the continuance of the nine General Appraisers of merchandise are not repealed.

Provision is made for authority to the Appraiser to revise and correct the reports of the Assistant Appraisers and to the Collector of Customs to appeal from the report of the Appraiser to the General Appraiser for a reappraisement of value of merchandise. Power is given to appeal from the General Appraiser from a reappraisement before the Board of General Appraisers. A fee of $1 is required to be deposited for each appraisement objected to.

A new provision is aded that "no reappraisement or re-reappraisement shall be considered invalid because of the absence of the merchandise or samples thereof before the officer or officers making the same." This was rendered necessary by a recent interpretation of the customs law. It is often impracticable to have the samples present, and great expense, the framers of the law say, is involved to the Government to no purpose.

The conference agreed to strike from the bill the House provision that "each protest (of an importer) will be limited to a single article or class of articles and to a single entry or payment, and issues of classification shall not be joined with other issues in the same protest."

The conferees retained the Senate amendment prohibiting contingent fees in customs cases, and agreed to an amendment limiting inquiry as to appropriations previously made to one year.

A provision of the House bill allowing collectors of customs summarily to impose a fine for failure of importers to produce books and papers was dropped by the conferees.

Provision is made for conditions under which the decision of the Collector as to the rate and amount of duty may be appealed from. The time for filing protests is extended from fifteen to thirty days. Protests shall be in writing, and a fee of $1 shall be deposited with each protest. This section was remodeled because the framers of the act believed that the present practice tends to incur litigation. The report of the Board of General Appraisers for the year ending June 30, 1912, shows that the board received during the year 96,009 protests, and that there were pending 146,153 protests. It is claimed that fully one-half of the present protests are fictitious, and the framers of the bill held that the imposition of this fee would eliminate the fictitious protests and work a great saving of labor and expense to the Treasury Department. The power to appeal is limited to the appeal against a higher rate of duty.

Authority is given to the General Appraisers to examine importers and consignees under oath respecting any imported merchandise.

It is provided that if any one cited to appear before the Board of Appraisers shall fail to do so or shall decline to answer, he shall be liable to penalty of not less than $20 nor more than $500 fine. The maximum fine in the Payne law is $100.

The preservation and publication of decisions of the Board of General Appraisers is provided for and the Payne law provision is re-enacted substantially except that a statement of the facts upon which a decision is based is required for the assistance of other Appraisers and to help the Treasury Department to check up the witnesses and see the nature of the testimony presented.

Sub-section 18 of Section 28 of the Payne law is re-enacted. It provides that whenever imported merchandise is subject to an ad valorem duty it shall be assessed at the actual market value at the point of exportation in the usual wholesale quantities, and contains definitions of "value," "actual market value" and "wholesale price."

Sub-section 19 of Section 28 of the Payne law is re-enacted. It provides that any merchandise in a bonded warehouse may be withdrawn for consumption within three years subject to the duties and charges at the time of such withdrawal.

Provision is made that where suit is brought against the Government for the possession of property seized under the regulations of the Customs act, the burden of proof shall lie upon the claimant.

In suits for the recovery of merchandise fraudulently imported the burden of proof is placed upon the defendant.

Shippers and producers are required to produce their books to authorized agents of the Government, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to impose additional duties in case of refusal, the additional duties amounting to 10 per cent. ad valorem. It is provided also that these additional duties shall not be imposed if the laws of the country of exportation provide for oaths by its authorized officers to invoices or affidavits of cost before certification by Consuls and for punishment for false swearing whenever American Consuls are directed to require such oaths before certification of the invoices.

Where merchandise purchased or manufactured in the different Consular districts is assembled for shipment, the invoice shall have the original bills showing prices actually paid, and shall state all charges and expenses.

An allowance in the liquidation of duties for shortage or non-importation caused by destruction or injury of perishable articles is provided for. Importers are not to be relieved from the payment of duties on entries abandoned unless the portion so abandoned shall amount to 10 per cent. or more of the total value or quantity of the invoice.

Sub-section 23 of Section 28 of the Payne law is re-enacted. It provides that whenever, in cases of appeal, it is decided that the importer has been charged a greater duty than he should properly be required to pay, the amount so overcharged shall be refunded after the final decision.

It is provided that there shall be no personal liability on any Collector or other customs officer to an importer or agent on account of any rulings or decisions. It shall be a criminal offense to offer a bribe to a customs officer. It shall be a crime for any employe or officer of the United States to solicit a bribe.

Baggage or personal effects of passengers in transit may be forwarded without payment of duty.

Court of Customs Appeals.

The existing statutes for the creation and maintenance of a United States Court of Customs Appeals are not repealed by the new law and remain in operation.

Trade Agreements with Foreign Countries.

The maximum and minimum provision of the Payne law is repealed, and in its place the following is to be enacted:

"That for the purpose of readjusting the present duties on importations into the United States and at the same time to encourage the export trade of this country, the President of the United States is authorized and empowered to negotiate trade agreements with foreign nations wherein mutual concessions are made looking toward free trade relations and further reciprocal expansion of trade and commerce; provided, however, that said trade agreements before coming operative shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States for ratification or rejection."

The Senate amended this provision so as to authorize the President to impose countervailing duties, but the Senate conferees withdrew this amendment. This legislation for trade agreements is somewhat along the lines of the reciprocity treaties authorized by the Dingley tariff law, the difference being that the reciprocity treaties were required to be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate, whereas the trade agreements now provided for will require only a majority vote of both houses.

Cuban Treaty.

The provision of the Payne law relating to the reciprocity treaty with Cuba which grants a 20 per cent. reduction in tariff rates on articles imported from Cuba is retained. This provision reads as follows: "That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the Republic of Cuba on the 11th day of December, 1902, or the provisions of the act of Congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same."

The Conference Committee, however, wrote into the bill a new paragraph providing that the section above should be modified by the words: "Except as to the proviso of Article 8 of said treaty, which proviso is hereby abrogated and repealed."

This means that the 20 per cent. preferential duty on sugar granted to Cuba by the treaty of 1902 will not remain in force after raw sugar becomes free of duty on May 1, 1916.

A new treaty to give Cuba preferential tariff treatment to take the place of her loss of the sugar preferential will be negotiated.

The new law, which limited the amount of rice, tobacco, and sugar that might be imported free of duty into the United States from the Philippines, is amended so as to remove the limitations on quantity that may be imported free. The House bill provided that this free importation should be limited to articles from the Philippines containing not more than 50 per cent. of foreign material. The Senate struck out this limitation so as to provide that all Philippines products, without regard to the amount of foreign material contained, should be admitted free.

The conferees changed this by agreement so as to provide for limiting the free importation of articles from the Philippines to such as contained not more than 20 per cent. of foreign material. This limitation of 20 per cent. of foreign material on the specified quantities of goods now imported free from the Philippines is contained in the Payne law.

Countervailing Clause.

Section 6 of the Payne law is re-enacted. It provides for levying a countervailing duty against any country which shall pay or bestow directly or indirectly any bounty or grant upon the exportation of any article or merchandise from such country.

Porto Rico.

A new provision with regard to Porto Rico is contained in the new law. It provides "that articles, goods, wares, or merchandise going into Porto Rico from the United States shall be exempted from the payment of any tax imposed by the internal revenue laws of the United States." The framers of the bill contended that under the Payne law an injustice had been worked to the people of the United States through the provision that articles on which a revenue tax was levied shipped into Porto Rico from this country must first pay an internal revenue tax here, and then the tax under the laws of Porto Rico, whereas the same articles coming from a foreign country paid only internal revenue taxes in Porto Rico.

Marking of Goods.

Sections 7 and 8 of the Payne law are re-enacted. They relate to the marking, stamping and branding or labeling of imported merchandise. Penalties for violation are the same as in the Payne law.

Obscene Matter and Drugs for Illegal Purposes.

Sections 9, 10 and 11 of the Payne law are re-enacted. They relate to the importation into the United States from any foreign country of obscene books, pamphlets, papers, writings, advertisements, instruments or drugs to be used for unlawful purposes or other articles of an immoral nature.

Neat Cattle Provisions.

Sections 12 and 13 of the Payne law are re-enacted. They relate to the importation of neat cattle, and the hides of neat cattle from any foreign country into the United States, and are intended to establish a quarantine to protect the cattle of this country from the spread of contagious and infectious diseases. A penalty for violation is provided.

Convict-Made Goods.

The section of the Payne law providing for the importation into the United States of goods, wares, or articles of merchandise from any foreign country manufactured wholly or in part by convict labor is re-enacted.

The Senate conferees withdrew the Senate amendment prohibiting the importation of goods manufactured principally by children under 14 years old.

Discriminating Duty—Foreign Vessels.

Section 15 of the Payne law is re-enacted. It provides: "That a discriminating duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties proposed by law, shall be levied, collected and paid on all goods, wares or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, or which, being the production of manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States, shall come into the United States from such contiguous country; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States entitled at the time of such importation by treaty or convention or act of Congress to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be payable on goods, wares and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States, nor to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous countries in the usual course of strictly retail trade."

Imports—American Vessels.

Section 16 of the Payne law is re-enacted. It provides for the forfeiture of a vessel as well as its cargo where the vessel does not belong to American citizens or to citizens or subjects of the country where the goods are produced or can only be or most usually are first shipped for transportation. This provision is qualified to the extent that it shall not apply to vessels or goods, wares or merchandise imported in vessels of a foreign nation which does not maintain a similar regulation against vessels of the United States.

Machinery for Repair.

Section 18 of the Payne law is so amended as to permit the importation of articles to be repaired, samples, and vehicles and horses for exhibition purposes without the payment of duty under bond for their exportation within six months.

This section provides also for the importation of models of women's wearing apparel for six months in bond for use by manufacturers in their own establishments.

Materials for Shipbuilding.

Section 19 of the Payne law is re-enacted in part. It authorizes the use of foreign material free of duty for the construction of vessels built in the United States. The Payne law limits the free importation of such material to vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership and for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including that between the Atlantic and the Pacific Coasts. The change made in this section is to strike out the limitation and authorize the importation free of duty of foreign material for the construction of all vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership and for the purpose of being employed in the foreign and domestic trade of the United States. The purpose of the change, according to the framers of the bill, is to liberalize the law and encourage the building of all classes of ships at American shipyards.

Repair of American Vessels.

The present law is amended as to phraseology so that all articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American naval or other national vessels and vessels owned or used by the United States and vessels admitted to registration under the laws of the United States may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free of duty under Treasury regulations.

A new feature provides that a discount of 5 per cent. on all duties imposed by the new law shall be allowed on such goods, wares, and merchandise as shall be imported in vessels admitted to registration under United States laws.

Another provision is that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to abrogate or affect the provisions of any treaty with any foreign country.

Supplies for Foreign War Vessels.

Section 21 of the Payne Law is re-enacted. It allows the privilege of purchasing supplies from public warehouses free of duty, and from bonded manufacturing warehouses free of duty and free from internal revenue tax, as the case may be, to the vessels of war of any nation in the ports of the United States which may reciprocate such privileges toward vessels of war of the United States in its foreign ports.

Sunken and Abandoned Merchandise.

Section 22 of the Payne law is re-enacted. It relates to the free admission of merchandise removed from vessels which have been sunk in the waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States for a period of two years and abandoned by their owners.

Bonded Warehouses for Export.

The present law relating to the manufacture and exportation in bonded warehouses of imported materials subject to internal revenue tax is re-enacted with an amendment permitting the manufacture of cigars in a bonded warehouse and the withdrawal therefrom for consumption in the United States on the payment of the duty on the tobacco used in its imported condition and the internal revenue tax on the cigars.

In re-enacting this part of the Payne law the conferees redrafted part of it to clear up some ambiguities. The part redrafted relates to designating ore and metal smelting and refining works as bonded smelting warehouses under satisfactory bonds. The administration of this section has caused much difficulty.

The conferees agreed to a Senate amendment to this section permitting the manufacture of alcohol by any farmer or association of farmers or fruit growers, free of tax, for denaturing.

Drawback of Duties.

Section 25 of the Payne law, relating to an allowance of a drawback of duties paid on foreign material imported into the United States and manufactured and subsequently exported, is amended so as to limit the drawback paid on foreign material re-exported to 99 per cent. of the amount of duty paid on the importation of the material consumed for remanufacture. The Treasury Department construed the Payne law provision in such a way that the drawback sometimes amounted to more than the duties paid and sometimes to less than 99 per cent. of the duties paid on the material consumed.

Reimported Domestic Articles (Internal Revenue Tax.)

Section 26 of the Payne law relating to the reimportation of articles once exported, of the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, is re-enacted.

Goods in Bond.

Section 29 of the Payne law relating to the importation of merchandise on and after the day when the Tariff act goes into effect is re-enacted.

Tobacco and Snuff Packages.

The provisions of the Payne law relating to the manner in which manufactured tobacco and snuff shall be put up and prepared by the manufacturer for sale or removal for sale or consumption is retained on the statute books.

Tobacco and Snuff Tax.

Retention of the tax of 8 cents per pound on tobacco and snuff manufactured and sold or removed for consumption or use is provided for.

Cigar and Cigarette Packages.

Retention of the Payne law provision relating to the manner in which cigars and cigarettes shall be packed is provided for.

Cigar and Cigarette Tax and Coupons.

The Payne law provisions for prescribing taxes on cigars and cigarettes and prohibiting the packing in tobacco, snuff, cigar or cigarette packages of any coupon representing a chance in a lottery remain in the new law.

Leaf Tobacco Provision.

Section 35 of the Payne law, providing, with certain qualifications, that unstemmed leaf tobacco in the natural leaf, in the hand, and not manufactured in any manner, raised and grown in the United States, shall not be subject to any internal tax or charge, and making it lawful to buy and sell such unstemmed tobacco without payment of tax is retained in the new law.

Tonnage Duty on Vessels.

The present tonnage duty of 2 cents per ton, and not to exceed in the aggregate 10 cents per ton in any one year, on vessels entered at American ports from any foreign place in North America, Central America, the West Indies, the Bahamas, the Bermuda Islands, or the coast of South America bordering on the Caribbean Sea or Newfoundland, and a duty of 6 cents per ton, not to exceed 30 cents per ton per annum on vessels entered at American ports from any foreign port, except vessels in distress or not engaged in trade, are retained.

Panama Canal Bonds.

Specific provision that the law for the issue of Panama Canal bonds shall be retained is contained in the bill.

Amount of Imports and Exports.

A new clause provides that the President shall cause to be ascertained each year the amount of imports and exports of articles enumerated in the dutiable sections of the act and cause an estimate to be made of the amount of domestic production and consumption or said articles, and where it is ascertained that the imports in any paragraph amount to less than 5 per cent. of the domestic consumption of the articles enumerated, he shall advise the Congress as to the facts and his conclusions by special message.

The purpose of the enactment of this clause is to call to the attention of Congress all cases where the importation of foreign merchandise amounts to less than 5 per cent. of the domestic consumption, in order that Congress may consider in the future any changes that it is necessary to make where the proposed rates of duty are not sufficiently low to produce a fair amount of importations and reasonable competition as compared with the amount of domestic consumption of similar articles in the United States.

Repealing and Saving Clause.

This clause repeals all the sections of the Payne law, (act of Aug. 5, 1909,) except those schedules of the existing law establishing the Board of General Appraisers of Merchandise; those sections establishing a United States Court of Customs Appeals; the section that provides for additional Attorneys General of the United States; the section that provides for the levying of internal revenue tax upon tobacco; Section 36 of the Payne law, providing for a tonnage duty to be imposed at the entry of all vessels which shall be entered into any port of the United States from any foreign port; Section 39 of the Payne law, which gives authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time, as the proceedings may require to defray expenses on account of the Panama Canal, and Section 40 of the Payne law, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow from time to time such sums as may be necessary to meet public expenditures.

These several retained sections are explained in the body of the above summarization of the administrative features of the new law, under appropriate captions, with the exception of Section 40 of the Payne law, which is explained in the preceding paragraph.

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INCOME TAX LEVY EXPLAINED BY HULL

Incomes Above $3,000 Only Taxable from March 1 to Dec. 31 for This Year.

SAFEGUARDS FOR PAYMENT

Tax on Bond Interest and Stock Dividends Payable at Source—Regulations and Exemptions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The following statement of the provisions of the income tax section of the Tariff bill was prepared by Representative Cardell Hull of Tennessee, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, who drew the section as it passed the House:

"Under the new income tax law every citizen whose net income exceeds $3,000 will be required to pay a normal tax of 1 per cent. upon such excess. However, for the year 1913 the tax will be measured by the net income accruing from March 1 to Dec. 31. The taxpayer whose annual net income exceeds $3,000 for the year 1913 will, therefore, only be taxed on that portion of the same accruing from March 1 to Dec. 31. The normal tax of 1 per cent. applies from the lowest to the highest taxable income. Each taxable person will be furnished a blank return by the District Collector or a deputy, which such taxpayer will be required to properly fill out and return to the office of the collector of the district in which he resides between Jan. 1 and March 1, 1914.

"If any taxpayer should fail to receive such blank he will be required under penalty to apply to the collector or a deputy for a blank return. Blanks will probably be on deposit with most Postmasters for the convenience of the taxpayer.

"The Treasury regulations soon to be prepared will make clear to every taxpayer the requirements of the law and its application to income derived from the various kinds of business. To any person who keeps familiar with his business affairs during the year to the extent that at its end he knows with reasonable accuracy the amount of his aggregate annual profits, the matter of executing his tax return would be both simple and convenient.

"The statutory exemption of $3,000 is allowed for personal living or family expenses; however, this and other gross income for which special deductions are allowed by the law must be embraced in the return of gross income, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will make these deductions when he assesses and computes the tax. Each taxpayer will be notified of the amount of tax due by June 1, 1914, and will be required to make payment by June 30, 1914.

"The normal tax upon individuals is assessed and collected by either one or both of two methods, viz.: personal return of the taxpayer and deduction and payment at the source of the income. For the year 1913 all such individual taxpayers will make a personal return of income for the purpose of the assessment and payment of the tax, except as to that portion of such income from which the tax is deducted and withheld at the source during the months of November and December, 1913. This latter method of assessing and collecting the tax only relates to fixed annual or periodical income exceeding $3,000 per annum, such as fixed annual or periodical interest, salaries, rent, royalties, partnership profits, &c. Under the provisions of the law this method requiring the tax to be withheld at the source does not take effect until Nov. 1. The tax withheld upon any amount of taxable income during November or December will only be 1 per cent. of such income exceeding $3,000.

"This method of withholding the tax upon income in excess of $3,000 contains one exception, which relates to interest on corporate bonds and other like indebtedness. The one per cent. tax on such interest accruing to all individual bondholders will be withheld by the debtor corporation or its paying agent and paid to the Government, even though an individual's income is under $3,000. If the income of a person is under $3,000, or if the tax upon same is withheld for payment at the source, or if the same is paid, or to be paid elsewhere in the United States, such person may make affidavit to such fact, and thereupon no return will be required.

"Below is given a synopsis of the new law as it relates to the taxation of individuals. The corporation tax provisions are not synopsized for the reason that they are substantially a continuation of the present corporation excise tax law:

Income Tax—Personal.

INCOMES COVERED.

Those of all citizens of the United States residing at home or abroad.

Those of all persons residing in the United States although not citizens thereof.

All net incomes from property owned and from every business, trade or profession carried on in the United States by persons, aliens or citizens, residing elsewhere.

NORMAL TAX.

One per cent. per annum upon the amount of net income over $3,000 for individuals, and over $4,000 for husband and wife living together.

ADDITIONAL TAX.

1 per cent. per annum upon the total amount of net income from all sources over $20,000 and not over $50,000 per annum.

2 per cent. per annum upon the amount of net income over $50,000 and not over $75,000.

3 per cent. per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $75,000 and does not exceed $100,000.

4 per cent. per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $250,000.

5 per cent. per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $250,000 and does not exceed $500,000.

6 per cent. per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $500,000.

For the purpose of the additional tax the total net income shall comprise that embraced in the personal return on which tax is withheld at the source, dividends from corporations, and also undivided profits of corporations in the nature of mere holding companies or those formed to evade the tax.

INCLUDED IN NET INCOME.

All gains, profits, and income derived from salaries, wages, or compensation for personal services of any kind and however paid.

Professions or vocations.

Business, trade, or commerce.

Sales or dealings in property, real or personal, growing out of the ownership or use of or interest in property real or personal.

Interest, rent, dividends, and securities.

Transactions of any lawful business carried on for gain or profit.

Gains or profits or income derived from any source whatever.

Income from but not the value of property acquired by gift, bequest, devise, or descent.

Neither the return of any part of principal invested in life insurance to the insured, nor proceeds of policies paid upon the death of the insured, are included as income.

DEDUCTIONS ALLOWED.

Necessary expenses actually incurred in carying on any business from which the income arises.

All interest accrued and payable within the year on indebtedness.

All national, State, county, school, and municipal taxes.

Losses actually sustained during the year in connection with the business from which the income is derived, not compensated by insurance or otherwise, arising from fire, storm, or shipwreck.

Debts actually ascertained to be worthless and charged off during the year.

A reasonable allowance for the exhaustion or wear and tear of property arising out of its use or employment in business, not to exceed, in the case of mines, 5 per cent. of the gross value at the mine of the output for the year.

All income upon the tax which has been paid at the source.

Amounts received as dividends upon the stock of any corporation, &c., which is taxed upon its net income, but such dividends shall not be deductible unless first reported in return as part of gross income.

DEDUCTIONS NOT ALLOWED.

All personal, living or family expenses.

Taxes assessed against local benefits.

All expense of restoring property or making good the exhaustion thereof for which an allowance has been made.

Amounts paid for new buildings, permanent improvements, or betterments made to increase the value of any property or estate.

EXEMPTIONS.

Interest upon the obligations of a State or any political subdivision thereof.

Interest upon the obligations of the United States or its possessions.

The compensation of the present President during the term for which he has been elected.

The compensation of the Judges of the Supreme and inferior courts of the United States now in office.

The compensation of all officers and employes of a State, or any political sub-division thereof, but not including Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Three thousand dollars shall be deducted from the net annual income as above ascertained, of each person, and $4,000 for husband and wife living together.

TIME OF GOING INTO EFFECT.

The tax shall be computed upon the remainder of the said net income for the year ending Dec. 31, and for each calendar year thereafter, except that the tax for the year 1913 shall be computed only on that portion of income accruing from March 1 to Dec. 31.

RETURN OF INCOME

A true and accurate return of all net incomes of $3,000 or more for the year shall be made under oath or affirmation.

It must be made to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which said person resides or has his principal place of business in the United States. For the purpose of the additional or ruper tax all incomes shall be returned personally.

The form shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It shall set forth specially the gross amount of income from all separate sources. From this total shall be deducted the aggregate items of expenses and allowances above authorized.

The return must be made on or before March 1, 1914, and on or before March 1 of each year thereafter.

PERSONS REQUIRED TO MAKE RETURNS.

One.—Each taxable person of lawful age for himself.

Two.—Guardians, legal or national trustees, and executors shall make and render a return of the net income, coming into their custody or control, of the person for whom they act.

Three.—All persons, firms, companies, co-partnerships, corporations, &c., having the control, receipt, disposal or payment of, fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits, or income of another person subject to tax, arising from an annual or periodical business relationship, shall, in behalf of such other person, render a separate and distinct return for each person upon which the normal tax is paid at the source, but no tax shall be thus withheld until on and after Nov. 1, 1913, and personal returns are required as to all income on which the tax is not thus withheld and the source.

Persons conducting business in partnership shall be liable for tax only in individual capacity and upon each of such individual's share of the partnership profits, whether divided or not.

No return of income not exceeding $3,000 is required.

Persons liable for the normal tax only on their own or another's account shall not be required to make returns of the income derived from dividends on capital stock of corporations taxable upon their net incomes.

DUTY OF COLLECTORS.

The Collector or Deputy shall require each list to be verified by oath or affirmation of the party rendering it.

The Collector may increase the amount of any return if he has reason to believe that the same is understated.

No such increase shall be made except after due notice to such party and upon proof of the amount understated.

In case of disagreement between the Collector and the taxable person, such person may submit the case, with papers and proof, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

ASSESSMENT.

All persons shall be notified of the amount for which they are respectively liable on or before June 1 of each year.

NEGLECTED OR FALSE RETURNS.

In case of neglect or refusal to make returns, or in case of fraudulent or false returns, upon the discovery within three years after said return is due, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall make such return himself.

TIME OF PAYMENT.

Said regular assessments shall be paid on or before June 30 each year.

Assessments made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue are payable upon notification.

PENALTY FOR DELAY.

On sums due and unpaid after June 30 and after ten days' notice and demand thereof by the Collector, there shall be added 5 per cent. to the amount of tax unpaid and interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per month from the time the same became due.

EXCEPTIONS AS TO PENALTY.

Incomes from the estates of insane, deceased, or insolvent persons.

COLLECTION AT THE SOURCE.

All persons, firms, companies, &c., including lessees or mortgagees of real or personal property, trustees acting in any trust capacity, executors, &c., employers, and all officers and employes of the United States having control, receipt, custody, disposal, or payment of interest, rent, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, compensation, remuneration, emoluments, or other fixed determinable annual or periodical gains, profits, and income of another person exceeding $3,000 for any taxable year, who are required to make and render a return in behalf of another, are hereby authorized and required to deduct and withhold such normal tax and pay it to the United States official authorized to receive the same.

EXCEPTION.

Incomes from the dividends on the capital stock or from net earnings of a corporation, &c., subject to the normal tax are not to be included in the above.

LIABLE FOR TAX WITHHELD.

Each of the persons, firms, &c., above enumerated are hereby made personally liable for such tax.

BENEFIT OF EXEMPTION.

Where the income tax of a person is paid at the source the benefit of the $3,000 exemption shall not be allowed unless there shall be filed not less than thirty days prior to the day on which the return is due with the person or concern required to make such payment of tax at the source a notice in writing claiming the benefit of such exemption.

When a taxable person's tax is paid at the source, if he desires any deduction for losses, expense of business, &c., he may file a claim, together with a return of any other income upon which the tax is not withheld at the source, either with the Collector or with the person or corporation withholding his tax, as the taxpayer may choose.

Individual incomes not exceeding $3,000 per annum to be taxed at the source.

Incomes derived from interest on bonds, mortgages, or other indebtedness of corporations, joint stock companies or associations, insurance companies.

Incomes composed of coupons, checks, or bills of exchange for or in part payment of interest or dividends upon stock or obligations of foreign corporations, &c., engaged in business in foreign countries.

Interest upon bonds of foreign countries.

Foreign mortgages or like obligations not payable in the United States.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

No taxable person shall be released from liability for this tax.

When a return is made and his tax paid at the source, no person shall be required to make a return himself unless he has other net income.

Only one deduction of the $3,000 shall be made in case of any person

PENALTY FOR FAILURE.

Any person, corporation, &c., liable to make a return for a personal tax, refusing or neglecting to make such return, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $20 nor more than $1,000.

REVENUE FROM NEW TARIFF.

$270,000,000 from Customs and $104,000,000 from Tax for 1914.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, gave out to-night the first complete estimates of Federal revenues and expenditures under the new Tariff bill, as computed by experts of the Treasury Department, who have been working with the joint Tariff Conference Committee. The total estimates are, for the year ending July 1, 1914:

Receipts, $1,029,000,000; expenditures, $1,013,000,000; surplus, $16,000,000.

For the year ending July 1, 1915: receipts, $1,029,000,000; expenditures, $1,008,000,000; surplus, $18,000,000.

Estimated receipts under the new custom tariff, the income tax, and the corporation tax:

For 1913: Customs revenues, $27,000,000; income tax, (ten months,) $80,000,000; corporation tax, $38,000,000.

For 1915: Customs revenues, $240,000,000; income tax, $83,000,000; corporation tax, $39,000,000.

"The customs revenues will be larger for the current fiscal year 1914," said Senator Simmons, "because the rates of the Payne-Aldrich law have been in force for the first quarter, and will continue in force on wool and woolen goods until Jan. 1, and on sugar until March 1. When the next fiscal year begins, July 1, 1914, al the rates of the new law will be in oueration, and the tariff duties collected will be smaller.

"The income tax, which is collected for the calendar year, and collected for only ten months of the present year, as the law specifies that collection shall not go back of March 1, 1913. The estimated decrease in the total expenditures of the Government for 1915, $5,000,000, is based on the fact that smaller expenditures are expected for the army and navy estimates."

The balance of the total income of the Government, as given in the Treasury estimates, is made up of postal receipts, internal revenue receipts, the profits from public land sales and other sources of Federal income.

ART PROVISION REWRITTEN.

House Conferees Make It Clear That Artists' Productions Are Free.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Painters, sculptors, and art collectors and importers will find satisfaction in the tariff bill provision relating to the importation of art works which marks the ending of the fight they have fought for many years. The conference report on the tariff bill shows that the House conferees won a complete victory in their insistence on making art importations free.

The Senate had adopted an amendment admitting free only those productions of artists and sculptors which had been in existence for at least fifty years, and had so amended the main House provision as to prohibit the free importation of any sculpture that had not actually been carved out of stone or cast in the metal by the designing sculptor himself. In receding from this and all other amendments to the art section the Senate conferees gave permission to the House conferees to rewrite the vital paragraph of the section so as to make absolutely clear that original art works and sculpture should be admitted free of duty.

As rewritten into the conference report this paragraph reads:

"Original paintings in oil, mineral, water, or other colors, pastels, original drawings and sketches in pen and ink or pencil and water colors, artists' proof etchings unbound, and engravings and wood cuts unbound, original sculpture or statuary, including not more than two replicas or reproductions of the same; but the terms 'sculpture' and 'statuary' as used in this paragraph shall be understood to include professional productions of sculptors only, whether in round or in relief, in bronze, marble, stone, terra cotta, ivory, wood or metal, or whether cut, carved, or otherwise wrought by hand from the solid block or mass of marble, stone, or alabaster, or from metal, or cast from bronze or other metal or substance, or from wax or plaster, made as the professional productions of sculptors only; and the words 'paintings' and 'sculpture' and 'statuary' as used in this paragraph shall not be understood to include any articles of utility, nor such as are made wholly or in part by stenciling or any other mechanical process; and the words 'etchings,' 'engravings,' and 'wood cuts' as used in this paragraph shall be understood to include only such as are printed by hand from plates or blocks etched or engraved with hand tools and not such as are printed from plates or blocks etched or engraved by photochemical or other mechanical processes; and the Senate agree to the same."

EPOCHAL CHANGES MARK THIS TARIFF

John J. Rooney, Analyzing the Bill, Finds Resistance to Increases Unprecedented.

WILSON'S DIRECTING FORCE

No Bill Has Ever Felt More the Executive's Hand—Wool Citadel Down After 50 Years.

BY JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

Written for The New York Times.

The "underwood Tariff," the tariff of 1913, with the unanimous report of the Democratic Conference Committee of the House and Senate, is now substantially in its final form. Its adoption Tuesday night by the House is a foregone conclusion. The debate on a tariff "conference report" is purely formal, and will, with the possible exception of the proposed tax on cotton futures, not change a word or a line in the bill.

The Senate will go through the same formality of party statement, attack and defense, will pass the bill in a form identical with the form of the House bill, (the joint conference report,) and then the measure will go to the President for his signature.

It is a foregone conclusion that President Wilson will affix his signature to this bill and, in all probability, not later than Saturday of this week. The Underwood tariff is, therefore, now in a position to be judged on its merits, to be appraised as to the results and objects claimed for it by its proposers.

"Is it a substantial revision downward?" is, naturally, the first question to be asked and answered. It is, beyond a doubt. This is conceded by its strongest opponents, and is claimed by its sponsers in both Houses of Congress. Moreover, in its passage through the House and Senate, a phenomenon not witnessed before in over half a century, before the civil war era and after of high and mounting tariffs, has taken place, a thing considered impossible six months ago by the closest observers and friends of the proposed measure. The Senate has actually reduced, many times substantially, the rates of the bill as it came from the House, and the Conference Committee has resisted the upward pressure in the majority of the bitterly contested schedules. Both these facts are without precedent in modern tariff history.

The act of 1894, (the so-called "Wilson bill,") which started with a fair promise of reduction in the House, was distorted by heavy advances in the Senate and conference to such an extent that President Cleveland denounced it as an act of "party perfidy and dishonor." It was saved from a veto solely by reason of its free wool provision and its beginnings in the direction of "free raw materials."

No such danger confronts the good name of the Underwood tariff. It will be signed with commendation and full adoption by President Wilson. Apart from its fulfillment of party pledges, there is another, but connected, reason for this. No bill in tariff history in the United States has ever felt, in its formative stages, so strongly the impress of the hand and influence of the Executive.

The "Wilson bill" escaped in the Senate from the influence of the President; the "Dingley bill" of 1897 was the product of Congress unrestrained in an upward direction; the "Payne bill" of 1909 was substantially formed beyond the control of President Taft. He waited too long, and really influenced only a few schedules against which violent agitations had been started in the country.

A general statement as to the total average reduction of this bill over the existing tariff is unsatisfactory, as being too indefinite. The individual rates must speak for themselves, each in its own schedule, and in comparison with the corresponding rates which are superceded. This is done in another column of THE NEW YORK TIMES, where the rates are compared, after being reduced to an ad valorem basis (when either is specific) for purposes of comparison.

The keystone of the arch of the high tariffs since the war has been famous Schedule K, the schedule covering wool and woolens. Around this schedule have raged the hottest contests of the past fifty years of tariff revisions. Beginning with the year 1867 there has been a continuous combination, in one form or another, between the Western wool growers and the Eastern woolen goods manufacturers. This combination, in turn, made combinations with other groups and, heretofore, these interlocking groups have formed, with the exception of "free wool" in the act of 1894, an unbreakable chain.

The chain has been broken. Schedule K is shattered. Wool goes upon the free list, beginning Dec. 1 of this year. The rates affecting wool manufactures do not go into operation till Jan. 1, 1914. These concessions were doubtless made chiefly because of the seasonal demand for wool and woolens and the lateness of the enactment of the new bill in the Fall season.

An inspection of the comparative rates, Payne and Underwood, shows the extent of the cuts in this schedule, especially as affecting all kinds of woolen garments, underwear, blankets, carpets, &c.

Note blankets. The Payne bill imposed compound (weight and value) duties which aggregated 72.69 per cent. of the foreign market value. The Underwood bill imposes 25 per cent., a reduction under the old tariff rate of 47.69 per cent. The Senate had put these blankets on the free list, but receded in conference.

On seamless wool stockings, gloves, and mittens, over $1.20 per dozen pairs, the Payne bill carried 94.03 per cent., the Underwood tariff 30 per cent., a reduction of 64.03 per cent.; wool stockings, machine knit, Payne, 94.03 per cent., Underwood, 20 per cent., a change downward of 74.03 per cent.; cheaper flannels, Payne, 93.29 per cent., Underwood, 25 per cent., a reduction of 68.29 per cent.; women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting, and similar goods of wool, Payne, 99.70 per cent., Underwood, 35 per cent., a reduction of 64.70 per cent.; ready-made clothing, all kinds wearing apparel, including shawls, chiefly of wool, Payne, 79.56 per cent., Underwood, 35 per cent., a reduction of 44.56 per cent.

Cloths, knit fabrics, felts, not woven, and manufactures chiefly of wool, Payne 94.03 per cent., Underwood 30 per cent., a reduction of 59.03 per cent.; webbings, suspenders, braces, bandings, cords, ribbons of wool or woolen India rubber, Payne 60 cents per pound plus 60 per cent., Underwood 35 per cent., a fall of 47.07 per cent.

The various types of woolen carpets are reduced by such figures as 29.62 per cent., 39.38 per cent., 44.45 per cent., 52.05 per cent., 68.53 per cent., 40.94 per cent., 35.32 per cent., while Oriental, Berlin, Axminster, Aubasson, and similar rugs are retained at the rate fixed by the House, a reduction from existing rates.

Carpets of wool or cotton and mats of cotton are reduced from 50 per cent. to 20 per cent.

In estimating the effect of these sharp reductions in this textile industry it must not be forgotten that the swollen tariff rates of all recent bills were, ostensibly, doubled and trebled as a "compensation" for the heavy duties on the raw material of the manufacture, wool. Wool going upon the free list Dec. 1, this "compensatory rate" falls to the ground. The same might be said of other materials of manufacture, such as dyes, &c., upon which, large reductions being made, the "compensatory" argument is automatically offset.

During the civil war period, and immediately after, the large internal revenue war taxes were thus used as a "compensatory" argument. But when these were stricken off the corresponding tariff rates were not reduced. Most of them were raised. That mistake against the consumer is not made in the Underwood revision.

The cotton schedule (I) has also received vigorous treatment downward, though not to the same extent as schedule K. As a class the rates of the Payne bill are not so swollen, chiefly because the "compensatory" feature of the woolen schedule does not apply to the raw material cotton.

Cotton handkerchiefs, not hemmed, are reduced from 59.27 per cent. to 25 per cent., a reduction of 34.37 per cent.; ready-made clothing of cotton from 50 per cent. to 30 per cent.; shirts, collars, and cuffs from 45 cents per dozen, plus 15 per cent., to 30 per cent., a reduction of 34.03 per cent.; cotton table covers from 50 per cent. to 35 per cent.; cotton knit stockings from 30 per cent. to 20 per cent.; cotton stockings, part machine, part hand made, are cut much more, averaging a reduction of from 25 to 45 per cent.; cotton gloves from 50 cents per dozen, plus 40 per cent., to 25 per cent., a reduction of 54.17 per cent.

Cotton garters, suspenders, bandings, &c., not embroidered, drop from 45 to 25 per cent., while shoe and corset lacings fall from 25c per pound and 15 per cent. to 25 per cent., a decline of 28.99 per cent. Cotton labels fall 17.18 per cent., and cotton belting for machinery from 30 to 15 per cent.

Cotton towels, quilts, blankets, mops, and sheets fall from 45 to 25 per cent.; cotton table damask from 40 to 25 per cent. The so-called "basket clause," covering all cottons not otherwise mentioned, drops from 45 to 30 per cent.

In the hemp, flax, and jute schedule (J) are many reductions. Oilcloths for floors drop from 44.29 to 20 per cent., linoleum and cork carpets from 52.27 to 35 per cent., handkerchiefs, not hemmed, from 50 to 35, hemmed from 55 to 40 per cent. The raw materials of manufacture are placed upon the free list.

An inspection of the comparative columns elsewhere will give other details.

Numerous reductions are also found in the silk schedule, (L,) though not to the extent of cotton or wool.

In the "earths, earthenware, and glassware" schedule (B) are many large reductions. Common window glass has been reduced from 4 to 35 per cent., while in the earthenware section material reductions are made over a large variety of articles.

The chemical schedule (A) has been revised downward in nearly every portion, ranging over a great detail of articles. Such articles as morphine, cocaine, laudunum, are sharply advanced.

The great metal schedule (C) is greatly reduced in many items. Generally speaking the "basket clause" is reduced from 45 to 20 per cent. Steel and iron, for building purposes, are substantially reduced; for instance, "steel shapes and bars" fall from 21.98 to 8 per cent., a reduction of 13.98 per cent.

Table, kitchen and household utensils, or other hollow-ware fall from 40 to 25 per cent. Needles, not specially named, are reduced from 41.94 to 20 per cent. Fish hooks, rods, tackle, except nets and seines, are reduced from 45 to 30 per cent.

Pins, including hairpins, hatpins, come down from 35 to 20 per cent. Type metal is reduced from 37.17 to 15 per cent.; new type from 25 to 15 per cent. Watch cases and clock movements are also reduced.

In the schedule (D) "Wood and Manufactures" the reductions are moderate, this schedule never having been high.

Reductions of a substantial character are made in the paper schedule (M).

In the tobacco and wines and spirits schedules (F and H) there are comparatively few changes.

Great changes, downward, are made in the "Agricultural products and provisions" schedule, (G.) This is done with the announced purpose of reducing the excessive cost of food products generally. The most conspicuous example of this policy is seen in the placing of cattle, fresh beef, and mutton on the free list. There is a reduction in butter and its substitutes from 6 cents per pound to 2½ cents per pound. Substantial downward changes are also made in vegetables, eggs, and many other food products.

The sugar schedule (E) will ultimately bring sugar to the free list, at dates fixed in the near future. The so-called "Dutch Standard" is abolished. This brings an immediate reduction in these rates.

The administrative section is also changed substantially in many respects. The details would require extended notice to properly indicate the changes from existing practice.

A striking feature is found in the imposition of a 5 per cent. discriminating duty in favor of imports carried in vessels of United States registry, provided this does not run counter to any treaty. The effect of this, in view of the many treaties of the "most favored nation" kind, is difficult to estimate.

The revenue-producing effect of the bill is, in the opinion of the writer, much underestimated. The increase of imports will be reflected in greatly increased receipts from duties. Existing rates are, in many large products, prohibitory and non-productive of any returns to the Treasury, while greatly increasing domestic prices.

SAVES THREE AND IS KILLED

Flagman Struck After Pushing Women and Child Out of Harm's Way.

David W. Smith, flagman at the Railroad Avenue crossing of the Long Island Railroad in East New York, saved the lives of two women and a child at the cost of his own at 6 o'clock last night. Smith swept the trio from before a Jamaica bound train just in the nick of time and was ground himself under the wheels of another train as he stepped to one side.

Smith was 21 years old, and lived at Freeport, L. I. He was to marry within a few weeks. Patrick Downs of Mineola, motorman of the train that killed him, was one of his closest friends. When Downs say that he had killed the flagman he broke down and cried like a child over the mangled body.

At that hour there is a rush of homeward bound persons over the tracks. The guard gates are lowered as an added precaution to the presence of the flagman. These gates do not keep impatient ones back, and last night Smith had his hands full.

"Be patient," he called cheerily to the growing crowd which grumbled at the length of time the gates were kept down.

"Hey, where you going there?" Smith called to two women who had stooped and walked under the gates taking a child with them.

Without waiting for an answer Smith rushed to them and pushed them violently back from the tracks. His quick action saved their lives. Then he stepped backward and was struck.

The Railroad Avenue Station is one of the danger points on the Long Island system. There is a local station at that point, but through trains rush by without a pause. Brooklyn bound trains take up speed at that point to make the grade to the elevated line.

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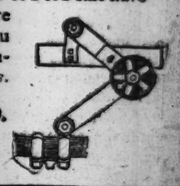

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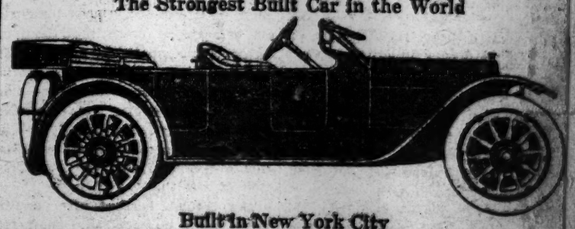

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ROOSEVELT'S SUPER-SOCIALISM.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT has now thought out and matured his doctrine of Socialism. It is not the Marxian Socialism. Much that KARL MARX taught is rejected by present-day Socialists. Mr. ROOSEVELT achieves the redistribution of wealth in a simpler and easier way. He leaves the land, the mines, the factories, the railroads, the banks—all the instruments of production and exchange—in the hands of their individual owners, but of the profits of their operation he takes whatever share the people at any given time may choose to appropriate to the common use. The people are going to say, We care not who owns and milks the cow, so long as we get our fill of the milk and cream. MARX left Socialism in its infancy, a doctrine that stumbled and sprawled under the weight of its own inconsistencies. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S doctrine is of no such complexity. It has all the simplicity of theft and much of its impudence. The means employed are admirably adapted to the end sought, and if the system can be made to work at all, it will go on forever.

Mr. ROOSEVELT'S plan for the reorganization of Government and society is set forth in his article on "The Progressive Party" in the September issue of The Century Magazine. In summary it is this:

1. Unite all the people in the Progressive Party by destroying the "bi-partisan combine of the two boss-ridden party machines whose hostility each to the other is only nominal compared to the hostility of both to the people at large."

2. Extend indefinitely the power and the functions of Government. For the solution of the problems confronting the people, and effectually to cure the evils of to-day, "it will be necessary to invoke the use of governmental power to a degree hitherto unknown in this country, and, in the interest of democracy, to apply principles which the purely individualistic democracy of a century ago would not have recognized as democratic."

3. Abolish competition. That is a cardinal doctrine of Socialism. "We believe that the business world must change from a competitive to a co-operate basis. We absolutely repudiate the theory that any good whatever can come from confining ourselves solely to the effort to reproduce the dead and gone conditions of sixty years ago—conditions of uncontrolled competition between competitors most of whom were small and weak."

4. Put the making and the repeal of laws and the interpretation of the Constitution directly into the hands of the people by the initiative and the referendum and the recall of judicial decisions by popular vote. "We hold, moreover, with the utmost emphasis, that the people themselves should have the right to decide for themselves after due deliberation what laws are to be placed upon the statute books, and what construction is to be placed upon the Constitutions, National and State, by the courts so far as concerns all laws for social and industrial justice."

5. Confiscate great fortunes and let the people take what part they choose of all private fortunes by the taxing power. "We believe that great fortunes, even when accumulated by the man himself, are of limited benefit to the country, and that they are detrimental rather than beneficial when secured through inheritance. We therefore believe in a heavily progressive inheritance tax—a tax which shall bear very lightly on small or ordinary inheritances, but which shall bear very heavily upon all inheritances of colossal size. We believe in a heavily graded income tax, along the same lines, but discriminating sharply in favor of earned, as compared with unearned, incomes."

That is the Roosevelt Socialism. We have called it super-Socialism. NIETZSCHE imagined and portrayed the superman. In a wiser society that had ceased to waste time and effort in caring for the dependent and the helpless, leaving them to their fate, all sources of social nutrition would be drawn upon for the development of the efficient, the capable, the finest specimens of the race, until the perfect type was evolved—the superman. Mr. ROOSEVELT has laid many systems of Socialism under contribution, rejecting, choosing, refining, perfecting, and upon parts of all he erects his own. He surpasses and towers above the other teachers of Socialism. We do not see how his work could have been better done—for his ends. It is so easy when there is no Opposition, when you have put all the people into one party, and when your plan is expressly contrived for laying hold of the gains of the capable, the efficient, and the successful for the benefit of the incompetent, the shiftless, the shirks, and the failures. Government under the control of all for the benefit of all would of necessity work without a hitch.

It is Socialism. It is something else, too, but unmistakably, it is Socialism. "The goal is not Socialism," says Mr. ROOSEVELT, "but so much of Socialism as will best permit the building of the individualism, an individualism where self-respect is combined with a lively sense of consideration for and duty toward others, and where full recognition of the increased need of collective action goes hand in hand with a developed instead of an atrophied power of individual action."

Socialism is never a goal, any more than republicanism or democracy is a goal. Parties and party faiths and policies are means to an end. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S system of Socialism is a means, the goal lies further on. He professes the deepest solicitude for the ideal of individualism. His collectivism, his co-operative plan for business, his Government direction and control to a degree hitherto unknown in this country," he protests, "would not mean in the slightest degree any impairment or weakening of individual character." "We are striving," he says, "in good faith to produce conditions in which there shall be a more general division of material well-being, to produce conditions under which it shall be difficult for the very rich to become so very rich, and easier for the men without capital, but with the right type of character, to lead a life of self-respecting and hard-working well-being."

The plan must be examined. It is not without foresight and purpose that Mr. ROOSEVELT would call into being a Government of men, not of laws. The Constitution of the United States, adopted a century and a quarter ago, guarantees protection to the life, liberty, and property of the citizen. When the deep, even-flowing, traditional current of constitutional interpretation by men profoundly learned in the law is diverted to the fretted and tortuous channel of popular caprice, the checks the people at the beginning laid upon themselves, the guarantees they gave as a solemn covenant of all with all are swept away, mere sticks in the Niagara Rapids. The Constitution is torn to tatters. And that is the foundation of the system, as Mr. ROOSEVELT well knows. In vain the possessor of a great fortune will appeal to the courts; the people are the courts, and they want his money. Not only the great, but the small, fortunes will be open to spoliation, any fortunes, any accumulation. There are not enough great fortunes to satisfy Mr. ROOSEVELT'S great Progressive Party after it has once made a beginning of redistributing wealth by confiscation. Observe that Mr. ROOSEVELT'S death and income taxes are not laid for revenue—he says nothing about revenue. They are imposed to take away the possessions of the rich. But in estimating the yield of the new income tax the Ways and Means Committee puts the number of incomes exceeding $1,000,000 per year at only 100, and the revenue from the tax on them would be but $9,000,000. Of these "colossal fortunes" there would be enough merely to whet the Gargantuan appetite of Demos. Inevitably, all fortunes save the most modest, would be laid under contribution.

Now the effect of this cannot be mistaken. It would kill the spirit of enterprise, at once put a stop to industrial progress, and bring the country's business to the dead level of stagnation. Who would strive and toil, who would live laborious days in building up a great business to accumulate wealth that excise taxes would diminish during his life and that the Government would seize at his death? Mr. ROOSEVELT destroys the motive of toil and enterprise when he contrives a tax that would bear heavily upon "unearned" incomes, that is incomes from investments. If you destroy the incentive you prevent the achievement. Any form of Socialism would bring on industrial paralysis, Mr. ROOSEVELT'S most of all. His plan could have no other result. It is a logical and coherent plan: First, the party of all the people; then Government interference with all industrial and commercial forces; then the doing away with competition, which all Socialists preach; then the surmounting of the terrible obstacle of the Constitution by popular vote—all these changes being accomplished the way would be open to unlimited confiscation of property and the redistribution of wealth.

The trouble is that after a little there would be nothing to confiscate. And that is the vice, the hollowness, the sham of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S Socialistic doctrine. From beginning to end of his article there is not a line or a word which, rightly understood and carried out to its true meaning, can give the least encouragement to any business man or worker in this Republic. Yet we are all business men, all workers. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S reconstitution of society would leave it inert by destroying individual initiative, hope, and ambition, which are the foundations of progress. It is a sterile system, yet being sterile, why has he constructed it? Because he knew that with his great skill he could make this Utopian dream attractive to that very considerable part of society which is the material with which agitators work—the discontented, the unsuccessful, the envious. And upon a Progressive Party thus assembled and fortified with delusions he would rise again to power. It is as the basis of his ambition that he has formulated his plan. The fatal defect of it is that the American people are far too intelligent, they have too much common sense to be deluded by the shallow sophistries of the Roosevelt Socialism. But the Colonel had to do something, his party is going to pieces.

MR. LOWELL'S COURT HOUSE.

The approval of Mr. GUY LOWELL'S design for a circular building to shelter the courts of law, quoted in yesterday's TIMES from The Architects and Builders' Journal of London, is gratifying. That British technical journal speaks with authority on the subject of architecture, and its praise of the power and majestic simplicity of Mr. LOWELL'S design is therefore worth heeding. But The Architects' Journal seems to assume that a building after this design is soon to be erected somewhere in this city as a Court House. For a long while we entertained the same belief, but hope deferred maketh the heart sick. The prospect of having a new Court House built on the Centre Street site or anywhere else in town in our time now seems dim.

The site has been selected, to be sure, and paid for in part, and we understand that money has also been appropriated to pay for the removal of some of the old buildings which now incumber it. But the old buildings remain, nevertheless, and the Autumn is upon us, with Winter not far off. There has been some talk about shifting the site a few hundred feet further east in order to avoid building on quicksand, and also to enable the plan of a civic centre with a broad intersecting boulevard to be carried out. It is probably too late in the day to protest that the avoidance of quicksands should have been taken into consideration long ago, and all the civic centre plans prepared, before the site was accepted. Time enough was consumed in all the preliminaries, assuredly. But any needful change now can probably be made without extra expense to the people, and if anything is going to be done at all within the lifetime of the present generation toward providing a decent abiding place for our courts of law a more vigorous start should be made without delay. We hope the members of the Board of Estimate will arouse themselves to the needs of the situation.

EXPEDITING THE STATE ROADS.

We are sure that Acting Governor GLYNN can have nothing but words of approval for the announcement of policy just put forth by Commissioner of Highways CARLISLE, that he will use the $5,000,000 voted by the Legislature from the new bond issue of $50,000,000 for good roads in linking up the main routes which have been built piecemeal throughout the State. The expenditure will be a great economy, since the present highway system with its "dead ends" is of limited utility. Commissioner CARLISLE'S interlocking plan will yield two continuous trunk lines across the State, one from Buffalo to Albany, the other through the southern tier, besides a complete system connecting the State routes in the northern, central, and southern parts by means of north and south lines. The detached roads, beginning nowhere and leading nowhere, will thus be unified in a scheme for the construction of interlacing "feeder" highways from the farms and sparsely settled districts.

Contracts containing specifications which have proved unsatisfactory with respect to highways already built must be amended and are in process of amendment. Some of the roads built under the first $50,000,000 bond issue have already raveled to pieces; most of them will disappear within fifteen years. But future trunk automobile routes will have concrete foundations that should outlast the fifty-year period of the new bond issue, while the "feeder" highways will be of heavy macadam, designed to withstand heavy traffic. Mr. CARLISLE announces that the new specifications will not be adopted before the holding of a public hearing, and the plans, well matured, will be put in operation early next Spring. The Commissioner has begun well. In his present policy his hands will be upheld by all who have at heart the spending of the people's money for durable roads.

SAM HOUSTON AND BAILEY.

With good reason Texans who take pride in their State are protesting against the substitution of a portrait of JOSEPH W. BAILEY for one of SAM HOUSTON in a place of honor in the Capitol at Austin. The greatness of BAILEY, of course, is not to be denied, but neither is it to be denied that there are degrees of greatness. Is the old war cry of the Texans to be forgotten? Has "Remember the Alamo!" lost its significance? HOUSTON was the founder and upbuilder of Texas, its first hero, the first President of the Lone Star State in its brief day of independence, its first Senator, after its admission to the Union, its genuinely patriotic Governor in its worst hour of trial.

Clearly, the greatness of BAILEY is different from that of the soldier and statesman of an earlier era, the avenger of the Alamo massacre, the humane conqueror of detestable SANTA ANNA. The genius of HOUSTON was constructive, that of BAILEY is—rhetorical. If BAILEY'S likeness is not appropriate in the Capitol at Austin we do not know where it is appropriate, but to displace SAM HOUSTON for it is pretty bad taste. The pride of Texas in the achievements of HOUSTON is imperishable. The pride it takes in BAILEY may be as sincere, but BAILEY should not be permitted to crowd HOUSTON off the wall.

THE NEW FACTORY FIRE LAW.

The law passed by the Legislature last May will go into effect to-morrow, requiring fireproof exits from existing factory buildings. There are 46,000 factories in the State affected by the law, which commands that those of over four stories shall have at least one exit leading to an inclosed fireproof stairway. New manufacturing plants must be built of fireproof materials, with ample provisions for the escape of persons employed on any floor. Buildings under four stories in height will not come under the requirement for fireproof stairways; in such case only enlightened owners will provide them, unless it shall be found that the newly created Industrial Board of the State Labor Department may supplement the law by exercising its general power to "make regulations for guarding against and minimizing fire hazards."

A good deal of law has been passed to prevent conflagrations like those which destroyed human lives in the Triangle factory here and in the clothing factory at Binghamton. There was enough law on the statute books when those fires occurred to have prevented them had the occupants paid decent attention to its requirements. The Binghamton fire arose from waste accumulated in the basement and spread by means of combustible goods piled on a shelf in the stairway. The construction of the building was "quick-burning," made more inflammable by thin wooden sheathing under the joints of the ceilings. The fire alarm was not automatic, the person who sounded it did not know the signal code. The fire drill itself had been done perfunctorily. Wireglass in metal-framed window openings adjoining the fire escape would have prevented the flames bursting through, which made escape impossible. Manifestly, something must be done beyond passing compulsory laws which managers of factories disregard. The fact that in the building where the Triangle fire occurred the law was again flagrantly violated, by allowing waste to accumulate on the floors among employés, shows that human carelessness is inherent. The intelligent self-interest and co-operation of employers must be enlisted to safeguard their shops and their workers, irrespective of any legal requirement.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Well-Intended, and Yet Ill-Devised.

In explaining to the prisoners in Auburn the purposes and expectations with which he was about to pass a few days among them as a prisoner of sorts himself, THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE expressed clear realization of the fact that his confinement would be entirely different from theirs. The most he hoped to gain from this experiment, he said, was a breaking down of barriers between his soul and that of his incarcerated brothers.

That sounds well, but it is pretty vague. No doubt Mr. OSBORNE will learn a lot of things while in prison, but there is something more than a possibility that a good deal of the knowledge thus acquired will be that most dangerous of possessions—knowledge that isn't true. He asks from prisoners and Wardens alike treatment precisely the same as he would have received had his sentence been imposed for cause by a court instead of voluntarily assumed, but certainly he will not get it from either.

It is inevitable that the prison authorities will be on the defensive while he is there. Abuses for which they are responsible, if there are any, will be suspended, while those due to prison construction or the legal system of dealing with crime will be emphasized. And he will not be treated by the prisoners as one of themselves. They simply cannot do it, for he is not one of themselves, and they know it. Even as to the tedium of sitting in a stone cell behind a locked door, he will not gain any real information, for, as he frankly admitted, his sense of freedom to walk out whenever he chooses radically changes the whole situation.

Mr. OSBORNE is making the same mistake as does the rich boy who thinks that by entering his father's factory "at the bottom" and passing more or less rapidly through its various grades of employment he will reach a position of responsibility and control in its office with the abilities and the knowledge that a man would have who had made the same journey with nothing to help him along except competence and ambition. Of course, boys who do this sometimes have successful careers, but it is rather in spite than because of the time in thus playing with the practicalities.

Even if Mr. OSBORNE had got himself into a prison where he was unknown to anybody, by committing a carefully arranged little crime, his experience would still be delusive and conclusions drawn from it unworthy of much confidence, though he could then have learned something more than he will now.

Crime of Peculiar Atrocity.

Deeds more horrifying than that of which Police Sergt. JOSEPH MCNIERNEY was the victim have often been committed, and yet there was in this one a special heinousness that arouses vindictive anger in the mind and makes one for the moment regret the existence of a constitutional ban on "cruel and unusual punishments." That is because MCNIERNEY, a man with an excellent record, had so thoroughly justified his reputation just before he fell under the assassin's knife.

Not less tactful than courageous, seeing that two girls were suffering annoyance in an elevated train from the attentions of two young scoundrels of a lamentably familiar type, he had tried to protect them without causing an embarrassing scene. His quiet suggestion that the girls sit between himself and another policeman was gratefully received by them, but it was resented by their annoyers, and one of them, after using the sort of language to be expected from his like, invited MCNIERNEY to the car platform to "have his face smashed." Obviously to end the outrageous episode as soon as possible, the Sergeant promptly accepted the invitation, and at once was assailed by the stalwart ruffian, not with fists, but with a dagger. Before he could meet this unexpected attack he received several serious wounds, given with an evident intention to kill.

If MCNIERNEY recovers, as at the time of writing it is reported he may, his would-be murderer will escape the chair, but his criminality will not be the less or his right to live in a civilized community the better. He and such as he are intolerable. They should not be here, and they should not stay here. They would not, if our shores were as well guarded as they might be—as they would be if we had utilized means placed at our disposal by the Italian Government.

There is no intention here of emphasizing the fact of GORGONI'S nationality, for we all know that he is no representative of his race or any more of a disgrace to it than our own criminals are to ours. Italian he happens to be, however, and therefore his exclusion would probably have been particularly easy because of the assistance in discovering what he is that we could have had for the asking. And yet we only hear of a renewed attempt to keep out illiterate immigrants! The illiterate makes, or may make, a citizen as good as any, but the man of vicious tendencies is hopeless material, and is best dealt with at home where his conduct and heredity are known.

Mr. McKinley's Case Not Relevant.

It is hard to believe that Gov. SULZER expects to justify the use he made of campaign contributions by recalling the fact that MARK HANNA raised a large fund with which to pay the burdensome and embarrassing debts of Mr. MCKINLEY. The two cases are so obviously without any real analogy that to recall the former episode will only draw attention to the great and important differences between them, and to do it cannot help hurting the Governor's cause.

The men who contributed to the McKinley fund did so in full knowledge and approval of the use to which it was to be put. The use, too, was an entirely legitimate one, which, in the circumstances, cannot be said of speculation in stocks on margin by a man who has gained many a cheap cheer by denouncing Wall Street and all its ways—that way in particular.

But perhaps Gov. SULZER does not intend to make the defense reported. Certainly he will refrain from doing it if he possesses the political shrewdness with which many have credited him.

PURE WATER HARMLESS.

Absurd to Suppose That It Causes Appendicitis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice on the first page of THE TIMES an article headed, "Appendicitis from Water?"

I am glad to see that the interrogation point is used; also that the remarkable theories put forth emanate from Paris, as it is evident that the wine producers' press agents are busy in an endeavor to stimulate trade.

I have no interest in such efforts, other than that the attack is made on the best of all thirst quenchers—pure water. The theory put forth that water drinking has a tendency to cause appendicitis has some substance—that is, when the water consumed is heavy in mineral matter, such as lime, &c.

Several years ago an intimate friend of mine had his appendix removed by the late Dr. Bull, (such removal, by the bye, being almost as fashionable as water drinking,) and it was found upon examination that the irritated condition of the appendix was due to minute particles of lime. For several months prior to the operation my friend had been in a hard water country and had drunk quantities of water heavy in mineral matter, and I firmly believe that the drinking of this water was the direct cause of the trouble.

The eminent surgeon, Charles W. De Lacey Evans, M. D., M. R. C. S. E., of London, in his book, "How to Prolong Life," says:

The combinations of lime held in solution in the water we drink, when taken into the stomach, are soon distributed throughout the system and deposited in all the tissues, exactly as they are precipitated, and form incrustations on the bottoms of kettles in which water is boiled. The result is general induration, partial and often in some organs and tissues complete ossification.

I believe that not only distilled water but such spring waters as contain a small amount of mineral matter are absolutely safe, and could not possibly cause appendicitis, in fact, would have a tendency to prevent same, as they would help the elimination of waste matter that would otherwise accumulate in the body. JOHN A. POWER.

Jamaica, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1913.

"RED-LIGHT" PICTURE FILMS

Instruct Children in Details of Crime and Vice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of our most esteemed critics in reviewing one of the much-discussed "red light" dramas, comments: "It is not for children. They can go to the 'movies.'" Indeed they can! The "movies" present reels dealing with this degrading subject in a more picturesque way and at a minimum price. In the two films now being shown around the city, advertised in front of the theatres in huge red letters, "In the Clutches of the White Slave Trader" and "The Fight Against Evil; or, the White Slave Trade," there is no delicate handling of this shameful subject. And this is what the children attend!

Not long ago an article appeared in the papers telling of two boys who had studied burglary through the films depicting followers of that honorable profession. Is it possible that the reels on the white slave traffic might not only corrupt the morals of the youth of the city, but instruct them in the ways of crime? These plays are not only unnecessary but are public nuisances. It's time the National Board of Censorship took a hand in the matter and made the "movies" a safe place for the children.

GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN.

New York, Sept. 29, 1913.

Mail Collection Schedules.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to indorse the suggestion made in your columns a short time since for a clear statement on all letter boxes giving the hours of collection. They are, of course, supposed to be given, but a very brief examination of the letter boxes will serve to show that the present notices are purely perfunctory; that most of them are either entirely obliterated or so dirty or defaced or obscure that a busy man cannot stop to decipher them.

Any improvement in the direction of clearer notices would undoubtedly be warmly welcomed by the "mail box" public.

New York, Sept. 24, 1913. E. R. C.

FEATHER TRADE "FAKES."

Dr. Hornaday Exposes Milliners' Claims to Bird Protection.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To the everlasting credit of our feather trade opponents and their attorneys I wish to state that not once during the recent rather bitter campaign for the plumage clause in the Tariff bill did they show any disposition to make use of the fake egret "farms" (!) of Venezuela as campaign ammunition. Now Mr. Syrett rushes to the front, after the battle is all over, and gallantly displays a gossamer fabric of fairy tales that will not deceive any well-informed person. He boldly cites the fake "garceros" of Venezuela as invented for the London feather trade, and tries to throw dust in the eyes of the public regarding the breeding of birds of paradise for the market, and other breeding and bird-protecting operations.

Mr. Syrett cites the "Upper Senegal and on the Niger" (West Africa) as protected sources of supply of "white heron." If this is true, the feather dealers of London will be blithe to ken it! In 1912 the London feather market—the greatest in the world—handled not one heron or egret feather from Africa. You can find all the details of the sales in "Our Vanishing Wild Life," Chapter XIII. The reports of the sales show that all the heron and egret feathers of the London sales came from Venezuela, Brazil, China, Burma, and other portions of the East Indies. Somehow the great (?) egret industry of Colombia, as described in the veracious fairy tales of J. J. Schmidt (not "Smith," as published) were quite overlooked by the London trade.

One word more regarding the British Society for the Protection of the Feather Trade, officially known as "the Committee for the Economic Preservation of Birds." I have before me now a copy of the pledge that each candidate for membership must sign, or agee to, before he can become a member. The articles are so thoroughly rich that I quote two of them in full:

B.—That the committee will so far as possible discourage irresponsible attacks upon the trade in feathers, and will publicly deny those charges and allegations published in the press which this committee may find in the course of its investigations to be untrue or unfounded. [The prisoner at the bar is to sit in judgment upon himself!]

C.—That any members who may be added to the committee should undertake by joining it to agree to its objects and the above resolutions and to refrain from all attacks on the trade during the accumulation of evidence. ["Evidence" can be "accumulated" until all the birds are dead!]

And it is to the signers of this brazen document that a few respectable British zoologists have loaned the use of their good names, and three of them are now cited by Mr. Syrett as sponsors! There is no excuse for them. No matter who they are, or what positions they hold, they have become cheap stalking horses for the London feather trade, and have allied themselves with the worst enemies of the birds.

WILLIAM T. HORNADAY.

New York, Sept. 27, 1913.

EMPLOYMENT MEN PROTEST.

Do Not Want Their Agencies Dragged Into White Slave Play.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The employment agents have read in the papers that the indecent scene in the play called "The Lure" has been cut out because of the filth and an employment agency substituted for the brothel. This is unjust to employment agencies, which are probably without exception as moral as any business in the city.

There is less immorality in the employment agencies of New York than in doctors' offices and ice cream and hotel parlors; in fact, at present I cannot think of any general line of business better conducted.

When the persons who concocted this foul and filthy play arranged it at first they had not thought about employment agencies. Employment agencies were moral enough then. But when the police stopped the play because of its vileness and demoralizing effect, and the promoters were threatened with the loss of their dollars unless they modified it, the idea occurred that an employment agency might be substituted. I do not suppose that the promoters of this so-called play have read the recent reports of the Commissioner of Licenses on the conditions of the employment agencies of New York. If so, they might have substituted a grocery store.

The employment agencies through the United Employment Agents' Association of Greater New York are deeply shocked at the slander, and counsel has been consulted in order to see if this nefarious use of a reputable business cannot be enjoined by law. CHARLES O'CONOR IRWIN,

President, the United Employment Agents' Association.

New York, Sept. 29, 1913.

Militancy and American Money.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The coming of Mrs. Pankhurst to procure means for further development of the militant movement resolves itself into the simple proposition. Do we wish to further the destruction of property in England? In a sense the noble, historic buildings, with their wealth of art collections, churches and pleasure grounds belong to the whole world, for England is the Mecca of most travelers. Even persons who never cross the water feel a proprietorship in scenes made familiar by paintings and photographs and through literary associations most dear.

If the arson squad incited by the Pankhursts had been successful we are told that more than thirty buildings would have been sacrificed, with such possible loss of life as a serious fire is apt to bring.

ONLY A WOMAN.

New York, Sept. 29, 1913.

Mr. H. S. Bryan Misquoted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an interview on Mexico in your issue of yesterday I am made to say that President "Huerta is a bluff." Also that he is "not much of a man." I take it that this was a misunderstanding of what I said. Certainly it does not express what I did actually say. Speaking of a possibility of President Huerta going to war with the United States, I said that would be a bluff. In speaking of Huerta personally, I said he was not much of a statesman, not that he was not much of a man. HARRY S. BRYAN.

New York, Sept. 26, 1913.

The Judges' Vacations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is three years since my accident and my case is now awaiting action of the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court and has been since June 16 last. It cannot be reached until some time after Oct. 7, when the Judges return from their Summer vacation, and then they work about four hours a day. The question is, How can a poor man get justice or anything like it against a corporation? JAMES V. GORDON.

New York, Sept. 27, 1913.

Children of Tuberculous Parents.

Ten little girls and boys are especially in need of watchful care and outdoor life if they are to be made sturdy and kept in good health. Three of them are the children of a laborer who died of tuberculosis some months ago, and the fathers of the others are ill with the disease at present. The mothers are overburdened with care and anxiety and cannot give them the special care they need, nor can they get the fresh air they should have so long as they are at home in the city. An opportunity has been secured for all of them to go to a preventorium, where they can have every chance to grow strong. The Charity Organization Society asks for $75 to provide them with suitable outfits for the stay there.

This may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES:

"A. L. D." $10; J. B. Carbeny Company, $5; Cash, $1; Cash, $1; Mrs. Annie R. Hughes, $2; "E. L. R." $2; Mrs. George G. Homlese, $5, and Anonymous, $1.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Prof. Jenks Says It Is Still Short of His Ideal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am much pleased at the tone of your editorial comment on my brief address at the opening of New York University, School of Commerce and Finance, but I wish to point out an evident misunderstanding—though perhaps a natural one from the brief report given—and to add a word of comment on one view expressed in the article. I did not say that I considered the Currency bill, in its present form, the best, or even the best now possible. In the paragraph following the one that you quote, I said: 'They [Congressmen] will get the best law possible now, and improve it as fast as their constituents can be shown what is best." I assumed in that statement—as I think, from late reports, I was justified in assuming—that the Senate Committee is quite open-minded, and that we may expect further material amendments before the bill passes. At any rate, that remark was merely incidental to the central thought which I had—that it is extremely desirable for the business men and the Congressmen each to assume good motives and good intentions on the part of the other, and to attempt to co-operate cordially instead of working at cross purposes; in that I feel confident that you will agree.

I further emphasized the point that a statesman desiring political action must often take, temporarily, something quite short of his ideal, and attempt to develop his ideal later; that statesmen cannot wisely ignore the opinions of their constituents.

I see no reason to assume that the committees of both House and Senate are not attempting to carry out the spirit of the Democratic platform and of the Democratic Party as regards currency legislation and, at the same time, to get a good measure. Their platform and their party have stood for direct Government control (to put it mildly) of the currency. Apparently, the large majority of the Democratic Party suspect the motives of the great New York bankers and fear to follow their advice. The nomination of the President, and the position of the present Secretary of State, as well as that of many of the men prominent in the present Administration, were dependent, to a considerable extent, upon this feeling as expressed in the Baltimore Convention. Personally, I have little sympathy with that extreme feeling, but we must recognize it as a political fact.

I agree with THE TIMES that banknotes are to be preferred to Government notes; but will not THE TIMES agree that the Government notes suggested in the present Currency bill have most of the qualities of banknotes, and that even now the committees have thrown many safeguards around them and have given the banks a large measure of real control? No Government note can be issued except on the request of a Federal reserve bank by a national bank. Every note has back of it its face value in short-time commercial paper selected by the bank and approved by the Government agent. In addition thereto there is held by the bank 33 1-3 per cent. cash reserve, with the exception of 5 per cent. held to the credit of the individual Federal reserve bank in the United States Treasury—as is the case under the present system. If these notes are presented at the Treasury for redemption, they are redeemed out of this 5 per cent., which belongs to the bank and which must be immediately made good by the bank, as now. Moreover, in addition to all this, the bank is held responsible to the entire amount of its assets, and the stockholders are held doubly liable on their stock, as in the case under our present system.

Does not all this mean, in substance, that the banks are held responsible under this bill for these Government notes to the same extent that they would be held responsible for their own banknotes, but that after their responsibility is all exhausted, the Government adds its gurantee? To be sure, these notes are not issued in the name of individual banks as now, but in the name of the Federal reserve banks, but they will be paid out to individuals by the national banks. The capital of the reserve banks is furnished by the national banks, and under the amendment accepted by the House Committee the individual banks will derive a majority of the profit arising from the banknote circulation.

I should, myself, like to see the Senate Committee modify still further some provisions as regards the notes, but I very much question whether it is politically practicable for them directly to adopt banknotes instead of Government notes. Will not the bankers then make suggestions that will remove entirely any danger that they still feel exists in connection with Government notes, giving full consideration to the very remarkable and unusual character of these Government notes, which makes them so like banknotes, instead of asking the Senate to do what it believes to be politically impossible, by providing directly for banknotes?

The Chairman of the Senate Committee is a trained man, has even been an editor. He organized a national bank, and was its President for ten years, and still, according to the account in Who's Who, has large banking and business interests. I differ emphatically from him in some of the views that he has expressed regarding New York bankers, but his statements, as well as those of some other members of these committees, show a thorough familiarity with the researches of the Aldrich Commission, with English, German and French banking laws and banking practice, and it is hardly correct, I think, to assume that the committees are not giving careful study and attention to the bill. I hope with THE TIMES that they will take whatever time is necessary to mature their judgment, but I urge again careful co-operation rather than unsympathetic attacks.

JEREMIAH W. JENKS.

New York University, Sept. 27, 1913.

BETTER WORK.

We built a subway years ago,
Wrought in an open trench;
And all the city heard each blow
Of pick and axe and wrench;
We scattered litter all about
And crudely worked with noise and shout.

But now another tube we build,
And greater than the last;
In workman's ways we're better skilled,
We still the noisy blast;
And trench and trash are covered o'er,
Impeding none the while we bore.

So, too, the methods will die out
Whereby we deal with sin;
We've started in with noise and shout,
Muck-raking with a din.
We'll learn to keep the surface clean,
The while we work below unseen.

The mightiest machine will move
In silence swift and strong;
There'll be no noise in any groove
The great wheels glide along;
And when the mills of God do grind,
There is no refuse left behind.

M. E. BUHLER.

PAY PANAMA CLAIMS WITH NO FRICTION

Dr. Rowe Reports on the Successful Work of the Joint Commission.

HARMONY WAS A HELP

Task a Delicate One, for Thousands of Small Farmers Were Driven from Homes.

Dr. L. S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania, who is Chairman of the Joint Claims Commission appointed to adjust the claims of persons whose property was flooded or taken by the Government in the Panama Canal Zone, was among the passengers who arrived yesterday afternoon from Colon on the steamship Pastores of the United Fruit Company's fleet. Dr. Rowe, who left for Washington soon after landing, had an interesting story to tell of the wonderful work that is now nearing completion on the Isthmus. First of all he talked briefly of the work of his commission.

"The task confronting the commission," he said, "was an exceedingly difficult and delicate one. The decision of the United States to acquire title to all the land in the Canal Zone involved much more than the expropriation of a large amount of property. The policy adopted by the Government of the United States was not only to acquire title to all the land in the Canal Zone but also to depopulate the zone.

"In other words, the thousands of small farmers, who had for many years cultivated small tracts of public land as a means of livelihood, were to be driven from their homes. This involved the necessity of passing on a great number of claims for damages for such eviction.

"It is a source of great satisfaction that practically all the decisions of the commission were reached by unanimous agreement. The closest possible co-operation existed between the Panamanian and American commissioners. This complete harmony among the members of the tribunal greatly facilitated the work, and in many respects made the task much easier than it would otherwise have been."

With reference to the canal itself, Dr. Rowe said:

"The Panama Canal is an accomplished fact. Within a comparatively few days the waters of Lake Gatun will enter the Culebra Cut, and all that now remains to be done is to place the finishing touches on this great world enterprise. All the problems have been solved. The officials in charge naturally desire a considerable period for the purpose of finally testing every part of the work. This, however, is an element of added precaution—to assure the smooth working of every portion of this national undertaking when once opened to the world's commerce.

"No one who has had the opportunity to study at close range the great work that is being conducted on the Isthmus can help but feel a deep sense of patriotic pride, not only in the results accomplished, but also because of the spirit in which that work has been done.

"The work of the Government of the United States on the Canal Zone will ever remain an example of the possibilities of governmental efficiency, and cannot help but react favorably on the standards of governmental efficiency in the United States.

"Viewing the situation from the standpoint of the position of the United States among the nations of the world, the completion of the Panama Canal possesses a significance even deeper than its commercial importance. With the completion of the canal, the United States becomes a Central American power, vitally interested in everything affecting the progress and welfare of the countries of Central and South America. Although we have given a kind of lip service to these principles ever since the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine, the completion of the canal makes it an integral and vital part of national thought and policy."

Dr. Rowe said that it was important that the people of the United States should spare no effort to understand the point of view of the nations of Central and South America. News of the serious condition of Lieut. Col. D. D. Gaillard, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., the man who dug Culebra Cut, had been received with the deepest sorrow on the Isthmus, according to Dr. Rowe. Col. Gaillard is now in a hospital near Washington, a victim of a serious mental disease, which may necessitate an operation for the removal of a tumor of the brain.

POWER OVER STATE RATES.

Commerce Commission Contests with Texas Over Discriminations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Interstate Commerce Commission, in a brief to the Supreme Court in the Shreveport cases, completed to-day, contends that it has authority to prevent discriminations against interstate commerce by State Railroad Commissions.

The conflict between Federal and State jurisdiction in the regulation of railroads is sharply drawn in these cases, which grew out of orders by the Texas Railroad Commission alleged to discriminate in favor of Houston and Dallas, Texas, and against Shreveport, La.

The Commerce Commission ordered the Houston, East & West Texas Railway Company and the Texas & Pacific Railway Company to remove the discrimination resulting from the fixing of

NEW BARRIE PLAY HAS TENDER CHARM

And with "The Tyranny of Tears" Helps to Provide an Evening of Unusual Delight.

DREW SEEN TO ADVANTAGE

And Admirable Acting Is Provided by Miss Crewes, Miss Boland, Mr. Le Strange and Mr. Cooper.

THE TYRANNY OF TEARS, a comedy in four acts, by C. Haddon Chambers.

Mr. Parbury.....John Drew
George Gunning.....Julian L'Estrange
Colonel Armitage.....Herbert Druce
Evans.....Walter Soderling
Miss Hyacinth Woodward.....Mary Boland
Mrs. Parbury.....Laura Hope Crews

THE WILL, a play in one act, by J. M. Barrie, Empire:

Mr. Devizes, Sr.....Frank Kemble Cooper
Mr. Devizes, Jr.....Fred Eric
Philip Ross.....John Drew
Surtees.....Sidney Herbert
Sennet.....Walter Soderling
Creed.....Murray Ross
Mrs. Ross.....Mary Boland

The performance at the Empire Theatre last night provided a threefold delight, of which the first, possibly, lay in the fact that we were seeing plays and not extra-illustrated last editions of the latest thing in hysteria, scandal, or sensation—the kind of plays, in fact, which once made theatregoing a pleasure for the cultivated. Then, by way of variety, there was some very excellent acting, indeed, with Mr. John Drew demonstrating an unmistakable versatility not usually credited to him by that younger generation which has been forced to see him chiefly in a single line of effort. Nor was Mr. Drew alone in thus adding the values of good histrionism to two capital plays. In Mr. Haddon Chambers's happily revived "The Tyranny of Tears," Mr. Julian L'Estrange, as the superficial cynic, contributed a delightful share, while Miss Laura Hope Crewes, as the easy weeper, and Miss Mary Boland as the private secretary, took care of the feminine element with excellent effect.

Again, in Mr. Barrie's play, "The Will," a characteristic and appealing bit of sentiment, Mr. Drew, successively and successfully, drew three distinct portraits, each of which was admirable in itself. In this play Mr. Frank Kemble Cooper provided, also, some occasion for congratulation in a little study in character most adroitly colored. And Miss Boland distinguished herself by capital variation in performance.

Since it is not "The Will" naturally demands first attention, though it is the shorter play of the evening, and in the bill as arranged—not very wisely it seems—follows the longer comedy.

"The Will," in its poignant brevity, sums up a whole life's history. When the curtain falls one feels like musing, "'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true."

To a solicitor's office come a newly married couple, he a mere clerk, she his supersensitive young wife, and both radiantly happy. He wants to make his will, and she is all tears at every mention of the word death. There will not be much to give away, but what there is shall be hers, barring a few little bequests, that she insists on having him make. They are humble folk, beginning life with next to nothing, save only love of each other, of which they have a bountiful supply. And the lawyer is impressed, while from the wall the portrait of Queen Victoria beams benignantly upon their tender foolishness.

The curtain falls, and when it next arises King Edward's face is in the frame upon the wall. She comes again, this time in furs and jewels, for to-day he is rich and about to alter his will for the fourth time, now, as he fears, for only the thought of self. She has come before him as she imagines he will provide for with only a life interest. The little bequests she demanded years before now seem too large, so generous. The assertion emotions have gone. They are not the radiant couple that they were, though still united in the pride of family. Their son is at Eton, has just smoked his first cigar "with a real Lord" and "both were sick together." Their daughter is to be married, and not to a plain mister either. Oh, yes, they have got on.

Again the curtain falls. And when it goes up again the portrait on the wall is the King George. The man now comes alone—he is Sir Phillip now—and his hair is whiter, his figure a little more bent, but still the indomitable pride is there. Sorrow and anger are the prevailing moods. She, who was so particular about the will, has died. His son has turned out a "rotter," his married daughter has bolted with a chauffeur. And there is no one to whom he can leave his money unless it be the three or four hard men with whom he battled for it. Yes, let them have it—for all the joy it has brought to him.

In his wounded pride he rails at all things, wonders why they should be as they are, and has his answer, presently, in the musings of the old solicitor, now almost senile in his age, who intermixes the memory of their first will and his recollection of a former client who died of "the accursed thing"—a little spot which might have been cured if he had only known and taken it in time.

Sweetly sentimental as the play is—a sort of miniature "Milestones"—it is touched in its earlier phase with a bit of the Barrie whimsicality, and in its last with a meaning that is easily enough read.

"The Tyranny of Tears" comes in direct contrast not only to the Barrie playlet, but to the type of thing of which we see most nowadays. In it Mr. Chambers has gracefully contrasted character, with a playful yet illuminative study of a marital condition, emphasized by what one imagines is a rather less common type of feminine weakness than belongs to these more militant days. That the wife should be naturally jealous of the "maternal" caress of the pretty secretary—even though bestowed on the husband's photograph—seems, however, not unreasonable proposition under the circumstances. And while the proceedings do not always make for what we are nowadays pleased to regard as realism, they certainly do afford food for healthy laughter.

Mr. Drew knows how to handle with grace, ease, and distinction such a rôle as the author-husband. And he has splendid support in Miss Crewes, whose portrait of the lachrymose wife is one of the best things she has done. Mr. Le Strange adds decided values, especially in such a scene as that at the breakfast table, which he plays with right and sure touch, and Miss Boland acts with an excellent sense of the proprieties and the opportunities.

The others serve very well, indeed.

Pompeii Pictures at Wallack's.

Moving pictures were given for the first time at Wallack's Theatre last night, when "The Last Days of Pompeii" was shown on the screen. The picture play follows the famous book closely and has been elaborately staged. There are six acts to the production. A large audience enjoyed the pictures. "The Last Days of Pompeii" will remain at Wallack's for only a few weeks, as the theatre is soon to return to the fold of regular theatres.

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DALY'S THEATRE TO REOPEN

Lawrence and Randall, Lessees, Will Produce 'The Woman of the Hour.'

Lionel E. Lawrence and W. W. Randall have leased Daly's Theatre and will prepare to re-establish the old playhouse as a producing theatre.

Lawrence and Randall will reopen Daly's on Nov. 3, with a new farce by Mrs. Jane Fiegel, wife of the editor of The Tammany Times, called "The Woman of the Hour." The piece, in three acts, tells of the time when the women voters have come into power in New York, and have closed up the city so tightly that even they wish to tilt the lid slightly.

Lawrence and Randall have also purchased the plays "Alma" and "The Climax" and will send them on tour.

MISS WALKER'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to W. A. Keys, Jr., in Evansville, Ind.

The wedding of Miss Mary Howser Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Tyler Walker of Evansville, Ind., and William Anderson Keys, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Anderson Keys of New York, will take place on Oct. 14 in Grace Memorial Church, Evansville, and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride.

Miss Walker's attendants will be Mrs. George Cunningham of Evansville, matron of honor, and the Misses Virginia and Adelaide Keys, sisters of the bridegroom; Marguerite Metcalfe, Virginia Geddes, and Vira Cowell, all of New York, and Miss Frances Ebersoll of Cincinnati.

Theodore M. Tonnele of New York, will be the best man, and the ushers selected are Henry B. Walker, a brother of the bride, George Cunningham of Evansville, Ferdinand L. Mayer of Indianapolis, Thomas J. Gillespie, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Milton Walker of Marion, Ind., and Newman Ebersoll of Cincinnati.

Craig, Olympic Winner, to Wed.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Elisabeth Spies, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hull Spies of Montclair, N. J., to Ralph Cook Craig of Detroit, Mich., which is to be celebrated to-morrow evening at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. Craig won the title of Olympic champion jumper at Stockholm in 1912. He won both the 220 and 100 yard dashes. He was noted as a member of the University of Michigan track team previous to his Olympic victories.

Barker-Moffett Wedding Oct. 18.

The date for the wedding of Miss Helen Moffett, daughter of the late James A. Moffett and Mrs. Moffett, to Harold Oakley Barker has been set for Saturday, Oct. 18. Owing to the bride's family being in mourning, only relatives and intimate friends will attend the ceremony, which will take place at 4:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, 212 West Seventy-second Street. Miss Moffett will be unattended, and the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks will officiate. The engagement was announced last Winter.

Miss Janet Wechsler's Wedding.

Miss Janet Wechsler of 532 West 111th Street, and Burnham M. Levy are to be married on Tuesday, October 7th, at Delmonico's. After an extended trip the couple will reside in this city. Miss Wechsler has spent the Summer at Long Branch.

Miss Silverstein Weds To-night.

The wedding of Miss Helen Silverstein to Joseph B. Lederer, son of Emil Lederer, passenger traffic manager of the Hamburg-American Line, will take place to-night at Sherry's. The couple will sail on Thursday on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria for an extended trip abroad.

Wedding Notes.

Mrs. Charles Greenlief Ayres has sent out invitations to the wedding of her daughter, Miss Emily Dearborn Ayres, and George Emlen Starr of Philadelphia at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, Oct. 22, in St. Thomas's Church. The reception will be held at the Plaza.

The marriage of Miss Edith Logan, daughter of Mrs. John A. Logan, and Dewees Dilworth, whose engagement was announced in the Summer, will take place on Nov. 25 in St. Thomas's Church, and the reception will be held at the home of Mrs. Logan, 17 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Miss Marion Shaw, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Martin Shaw, and Charles Spaulding Presbrey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Presbrey, will be married on Nov. 12 in St. Bartholomew's Church, and the reception will take place at the St. Regis. Mr. Presbrey has taken an apartment at 565 Park Avenue, where he and his bride will live on their return from their bridal trip.

Miss Annie Ruth Reynolds, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hardy L. Reynolds of St. Albans, Vt., and James Rittenhouse Scott of this city are to be married to-morrow at the country home of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. George Austen, near Charlottesville, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are to live in Washington, D. C.

Give "The Taming of the Shrew."

E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe presented "The Taming of the Shrew" at the Manhattan Opera House before a large audience. "The Taming of the Shrew" will be continued to-night and to-morrow night, while on Wednesday afternoon Mr. Sothern, with Miss Marlowe out of the cast, will present "If I Were King." Thursday and Friday nights and Saturday afternoon the two stars will give "Romeo and Juliet." Saturday night "Hamlet" will be the bill.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Years of Discretion" will open its tour next Monday at the Bronx Opera House, with Effie Shannon, Alice Putnam, Herbert Kelcey, John Flood, Louis Massen, Robert McWade, Jr., E. M. Holland, Grant Mitchell, and Camilla Lalberg in the cast.

Olga Nethersole, who is to appear in vaudeville this season, will arrive here to-day on the Kronprincessin Cecilia. Miss Nethersole will be headliner of the bill at the Palace Theatre next week.

The Metropolis Theatre has passed into the hands of Frank A. Keeney, and last night's performance by the stock company there of "The Ninety and Nine" was the first under his direction. The theatre has been reconstructed and redecorated.

In the cast of "To-day," which is to open at the forty-eighth Street Theatre next Monday night, will be Edwin Arden, Emily Stevens, Marie Wainwright, Gus Weinberg, Theresa Maxwell, Alice Gale, Margaret Robinson, and Charles Pitt.

During the first week of his American tour, which commences next Monday in Toronto, Cyril Maude will offer the following plays: Clyde Fitch's "Toddles" for three performances, the late Capt. Marshall's "The Second in Command" for two performances, and "Beauty and the Barge," by W. W. Jacobs and Louis N. Parker, for three performances.

Rehearsals for the American production of George A. Birmingham's "General John Regan" start to-day. The play will open in Atlantic City on Oct. 27.

The name of Victor Herbert's new comic opera, which H. B. Frazee is to produce next month, with Anne Swinburne in the leading role, is "The Madcap Duchess" and not "The Madcap Princess," as was announced in this column yesterday.

Forbes-Robertson and Gertrude Elliott occupied a box last night at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, witnessing a performance of "The Lure."

De Wolf Hopper is to be the only man on the stage at the Casino Theatre this afternoon, when the Conference Sur La Mode begins at 3 o'clock. Mr. Hopper will introduce Miss Jean Parke, the lecturer of the afternoon. Then he will modestly retire. Miss Parke's talk will be illustrated by young women wearing the gowns used in "Miss Caprice."

Frederick Truesdall has been engaged for the company supporting Henrietta Crosman in "The Tongues of Men."

Miss Allison Skipworth and George W. Howard have been engaged by John Cort for his coming production of "The Marriage Game."

Lillian Russell began her tour in Albany yesterday afternoon. The company is made up of feature vaudeville acts, and for a great part of the time will play two cities every day—one in the afternoon and another at night.

Ida Darling has been engaged by F. C. Whitney for the company which will support Bertha Kalich in Carina Jordan's play, "Rachel."

'ALL ABOARD' IS ENJOINED BY COURT

Lew Fields Estopped from Presenting It on Suit of Frohman et Al.

INFRINGEMENT IS UPHELD

Judge Hough Finds That Last Summer's Popular Show Traverses "The Girl on the Film."

Lew Fields, the actor-manager, was enjoined from presenting the musical play "All Aboard," which lately completed an all Summer run here, by Judge Hough in the Federal Court yesterday afternoon. Judge Hough granted an injunction as the result of a suit brought by Chappel & Co., Limited, of London, and Charles Frohman.

Mr. Frohman, who owns the American rights to the musical comedy, "The Girl on the Film," produced in England by Chappel & Co., asserted that "All Aboard" was an infringement of the former play. Judge Hough upheld this opinion.

The injunction can only be lifted, Judge Hough stated, by Lew Fields giving a large bond for liquidating damages.

"All Aboard" was given its first production in New York on June 6 of this year at the Lew Fields Roof Garden. At that time it was announced that the book of the comedy was by Mark Swan and that the lyrics were by E. Ray Goetz, who also wrote the music with Malvin Franklin.

"All Aboard" opened in Chicago on Sunday night, and is advertised for a long stay in that city.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Lew Fields's production of "All Aboard" was given to-night at the American Music Hall, with none of the original features curtailed. The manager of the company stated to-night he had not heard that an injunction restraining the performance had been issued by any court in New York and that no notice of such an injunction had been served on any person in authority connected with the production. There had been some question, he said, as to the use of a moving-picture film as a finale, but this feature had not been eliminated as to-night's performance in view of the fact that no legal prohibition had been served.

"LA GIOCONDA" IN ITALIAN.

Messrs. Amadi and Alessandroni Appear for the First Time.

The Italian performance of Ponchielli's "La Gioconda" took place last evening at the Century Opera House, closing the series of performances of that opera; and again it was shown that a week had not exhausted the Century's audience by the repetitions of one opera The audience was large; it filled the upper portions of the house to their limit, and the presence of the enthusiasts showed once more how large the proportion of Italian music-lovers in the audience is on the Italian night.

Changes were made in the cast that introduced for the first time two Italian singers—Alberto Amadi, tenor, as Enzo Grimaldi, and Cesare Alessandroni, baritone, as Barnaba. Neither of them will rank among the best singers of the company, though they showed operatic routine that made them effective figures in the highly theatrical situations developed on the stage. Mr. Amadi's voice is light, without much to offer in the way of color or resonance. Mr. Alessandroni's is more robust in something of unctuous richness, but is much marred by a pervasive tremolo.

The three English-speaking ladies, the Misses Amsden, Howard, and Jordan, and Mr. Kaufman deserved admiration for the spectacular features of the performance, including the ballet, were successful.

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GREET FORBES-ROBERTSON.

Actor Says His Retirement Soon Is Due to Money Made in America.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, England's classic actor, declared that his ability to retire from the stage at the end of his coming season was due to the money which he had made in America. He made this statement at the reception given in his honor at the new Shubert Theatre in Forty-fourth Street, west of Broadway, yesterday afternoon.

E. H. Sothern had been announced as the principal speaker at the reception, but De Wolf Hopper, the Chairman of the gathering, explained that Mr. Sothern was suffering from a slight attack of throat trouble and could not be present. Instead, Miss Julia Marlowe read a short address of welcome written by her husband, Mr. Sothern.

Miss Gertrude Elliott spoke very briefly and George MacFarlane of the "Miss Caprice" company at the Casino sang two songs.

In his reply to Miss Marlowe's introduction Forbes-Robertson said that his retirement did not include the retirement of his wife, Miss Elliott, and that she would continue to appear on the stage here for many seasons. He spoke at length upon the beauties of the new Shubert Theatre, which he is to open Thursday night, and declared that the idea of dedicating it as a monument to the late Sam Shubert was a splendid tribute to the dead manager.

Following the speechmaking the guests of the reception, including many prominent actors and actresses and other well-known persons, stepped upon the stage and were introduced to Forbes-Robertson and Miss Elliott.

It was the first opportunity given for an inspection, also, of the new theatre, and the guests spent several hours in taking in the building from the cellar to the fly galleries. The architect of the new theatre is Henry D. Herts.

NOT ENGAGED, SHE SAYS.

Miss Smith Denies Betrothal Announced by Lieut. Freeman.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 29.—Coronado and San Diego society is much wrought upon over the disputed engagement of Lieut. Com. J. R. Freeman of the cruiser Pittsburgh. Last Saturday night at a party he gave on his ship, he announced his engagement to Miss Josephine Smith, niece of Mrs. Parker Syms of Coronado. The following afternoon Miss Smith emphatically denied her engagement to the young naval officer, but she would not throw any light on the subject. The result is that their friends are in a state of perplexity.

Lieut. Freeman eight years ago brought a torpedo fleet of six boats around the Horn and up the Pacific Coast. The Office was believed to be a confirmed bachelor, and the announcement of his engagement came as a surprise to his friends. He is now on his way to San Francisco, so his opinion of his alleged fiancée's denial cannot be obtained until he reaches San Francisco.

Miss Smith, one of the younger set in Coronado, has been living with her aunt, Mrs. Syms. Her parents are well known in the East. She is rich, being the heiress of her late uncle, Admiral Smith, U. S. N.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse have gone on a motor trip through New England and will occupy their house in East Fifty-sixth Street on their return.

Mrs. John Astor and her daughter, Miss Muriel Astor, have left Newport, returning to New York.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will begin a series of Autumnal entertainments with a harvest dance at Garrison, N. Y., on Oct. 16.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm D. Whitman are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at their home, 5% Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Whitman was Miss Jennie Crocker of San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Vernon Mann, who have been in the Southampton Hospital since they were injured in the railroad accident at Bridgehampton, L. I., returned to their home in Flushing on Saturday.

Judge John Clinton Gray has returned from Europe and is at the St. Regis. Mrs. Gray will return about the end of October, and they will spend the Winter at the St. Regis.

Mrs. Filippo Camperio, with her young son, has arrived here from Italy, and is at the Richmond. After a few weeks' visit she will go to Washington, D. C., to spend the Winter with her mother, Mrs. S. W. Terry. Lieut. Camperio will join his wife in November.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hager, Jr, of Briarcliff, are at the Hotel Gotham for a visit.

Mrs. George Riggs has returned from the country and is staying at the Colony Club. Mr. and Mrs. Riggs will open their apartment at 145 WestFifty-eighth Street on Oct. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Junius Parker are at the Plaza for an indefinite stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Archer Vance Pancoast have closed their country home at Tokeneke Park and are at their city home 316 West Seventy-second Street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell Phillips are returning on the Olympic after a visit in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Eckley Hungerford Stearns have left the Gotham and are at their apartment at 40 East Sixty-second Street.

Col. and Mrs. Henry Hersey Andrew have closed their cottage at Roxmor, Woodland, N. J., and returned to their town house, 507 West End Avenue.

Mrs. Craig Lippincott of Philadelphia is at the Wolcott for a week, where she will be joined by her daughter, Miss Constance Lippincott.

The wedding of Miss Florence S. Wyeth to Alan Dater McLean wil take place to-day in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church. A reception will be held afterward at the residence of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. John A. Wyeth, 244 Lexington Avenue.

Dean B. Mason, the American Consul at Algiers, and Mrs. Mason are being entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Shoemaker at Riverside, Conn.

Miss Maria de Barril, who has been spending several days in Quebec, Canada, will return to New York on Thursday.

Miss Cottenet and Miss Fanny Cottenet have been staying in Dresden at the Hotel Bellevue, as have also Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sherman and Miss Sherman of New York.

William Tousey.

William Tousey, son of Sinclair Tousey, founder of the American News Company, died yesterday at his home, 14 East Forty-sixth Street. He was 68 years old. Death was due to paralysis, from which he had suffered for the last year. Mr. Tousey was a bachelor, and had not been in active business for thirty-five years. At one time he was associated with his father in the American News Company. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Union League Club.

Col. Walter M. Bramhall.

Col. Walter M. Bramhall, who commanded the Sixth New York Independent Battery during the civil war, died on Sunday in the Memorial Hospital at Orange, N. J., aged 74 years. He served with the Thirty-second Regiment of Volunteers from the opening of the war until 1861, when he was promoted and placed in command of the battery, which he commanded until 1864. After the war he was interested in the fruit business in California, from which he retired fifteen years ago, and had since lived in South Orange with his brother, George W. Bramhall.

President Haupt Dies of Injuries.

Special to The New York Times.

MILTON, Penn., Sept. 29.—Samuel B. Haupt, President and General Manager of the Susquehanna, Bloomsburg & Berwick Railroad, died here to-day. He was 64 years old. He was injured in a wreck on his road four weeks ago. Mr. Haupt was a veteran of the civil war and a member of the Union League of Philadelphia. He was General Superintendent of motive power for the Norfolk & Western Railroad before he came here.

Capt. Dickson, Aviator, Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Capt. Bertram Dickson, the English aviator, died today. He was the first British army officer to fly in the army manoeuvres. Just three years ago Capt. Dickson collided with Aviator Thomas, while flying at Milan. The machines became interlocked, and fell nearly a thousand feet, both aviators being badly injured.

AUG. D. SHEPARD DIES IN FANWOOD

Ex-President of American Bank Note Company Was 78 Years Old.

IN UNION LEAGUE CLUB

Brother of Late Col. Elliott F. Shepard Was Also a Member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Augustus Dennis Shepard, at one time President of the American Bank Note Company, died yesterday of heart disease in his home, The Gables, at Fanwood, N. J. He was 78 years old, and, though in good health until stricken last Friday, had not been active in business for eight years.

In 1879 Mr. Shepard formed a merger between the old National Bank Note Company, which his father, Fitch Shepard, founded, and the American Bank Note Company, of which he became the President after serving as Vice President and Director. At the same time the Continental Bank Note Company was taken into the consolidation. Following his term as President of the new organization, Mr. Shepard became Chairman of the Board of Directors. For forty years he was connected with the company in one capacity or another.

Mr. Shepard was one of the original members of the Union League Club in this city, and also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Downtown Association. He was one of the earliest members of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church in Fanwood, to which place he moved in 1868.

Mr. Shepard's brother was the late Col. Elliott F. Shepard, who married Margaret Louisa Vanderbilt, a granddaughter of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, and was the first President of the New York State Bar Association. Col. Shepard also at one time owned The Mail and Express of this city.

Mr. Shepard is survived by his wife, Joanna Mead Shepard, and six children, Mrs. John Doull Miller, Mrs. Osborn W. Bright, Augustus D. Shepard, Jr., Burritt Ludlow Shepard, Rutherford M. Shepard of this city, and Frederick M. Shepard of Philadelphia.

WEEK'S BILLS IN THEATRES.

The attractions at the stock and "combination" theatres this week embrace "The Poor Little Rich Girl," at the Grand Opera House; Evelyn Nesbit Thaw in "Mariette," at the West End; "Seven Days," at Keith's Harlem Opera House; "So'n Windhund," at the Irving Place Theatre; "Kiss Me Quick," at the Royal Theatre in the Bronx; "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary," at the Prospect Theatre, Bronx; H. B. Warner in "The Ghost Breaker," at the Bronx Opera House; "Brewster's Millions," at the Cecil Spooner Theatre; "The Resurrection," at the Academy of Music, and "The Ninety and Nine," at the Metropolis.

John Bunny, the moving-picture star, is the feature attraction at Hammerstein's this week. Others are Belle Baker, Bert Leslie and company in "Hogan the Painter," the Courtney Sisters, Raymond and Caverly, the Nichols Sisters, Yorke and Adams, Billy McDermott, Alexander and Scott, Temptation, a Parisian novelty, with Madeline Harrison; Weber and Wilson, the Girl from Milwaukee, Ringling, the Three Keatons, and Nornan, the Fire Man.

Frank Sheridan, in Richard Harding Davis's dramatic sketch, "Blackmail," scored at the Colonial yesterday, as did Clifton Crawford, who made his first appearance in vaudeville in New York. Others on the bill this week are Maurice and Walton, in new dances; Fred V. Bowers, the singing comedian, and his company; Robert L. Dailey and company, in a dramatic skit called "Our Bob"; Wood and Wyde, presenting "Good Night"; "The Act Beautiful," a European animal act, and Jed and Ethel Dooley.

At the Union Square Theatre Amelia Bingham is the feature in "Dramatic Moments from Great Plays." Others are Claud and Fannie Usher, in "The Straight Path"; Ben Deely and company, in "The New Bellboy"; Bert Klein and Alice Gibson, in "A Vaudeville Bouquet of Tinkle Tunes"; Commodore Brown, Clarice Vance, Stella Tracy and Johnnie Stanley, in "Three Miles from New York"; Waterbury brothers and Tenny, Wheeler and Wilson, in a "Stitch of Musical Comedy," and the Youngers.

The bill at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre is headed by "The Five Dunbars"; "Fun in a Candy Shop," in which Others are Clyde Veaux and company in the sketch "Duke of Mulberry," Clifford and Douglas, Harry Dare, Maxinoff Troupe of Russian dancers, Burns and Burt, acrobats; kinemacolor, and black and white photo plays.

At the Alhambra Theatre Fritzi Scheff is the principal feature. Others on the programme include Courtney Sisters, Julius Tannen, Mae Melville and Robert Higgins in "Futuing Ars," Mrs. Gene Hughes and company presenting "Youth," La Titcomb, Martinetti and Sylvester, Sharp and Turck, and Alexander brothers.

At Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre for the first half of this week the bill is headed by a European novelty, "The Electrical Venus." Others are Ivy and Ivy, Gladiator and Nymph, Faust and Williams, Bernard and Harris, Saunders and Cameron-Brown and Hodges, kinemacolor and black and white photo plays.

Ethel Levey is the star of the bill at Keith's Bronx Theatre. The programme includes Francis Dooley and Corinne Sales at "Pavement Patter," William A. Weston and company, Allan Dinehart and Ann Heritage in "Just Half Way." Bernard Reinold in a sketch by Rupert Hughes, "How Hemmister Did It"; George McKay and Ottie Ardine, Williams and Wolfus, Lynch and Zeller, and the Stanleys, shadowgraphists.

At Loew's American Roof Ryan, Richfield and company head the bill. Bessie Browning, character singer, is also featured, and others are Billy B. Van, "Between Trains"; Two Macks, Three Ambler Brothers, Hall and Francis, Mc Coy and Abbott, Herman Brown-ing, and Francis Hoban and company. The bill for the last half includes Snyder and Buckley, Ellis Nowlan Troupe, Bruce Morgan and Betty, and four others.

At Loew's National the bill for the first half of this week includes Snyder and Buckley, Porter J. White, Levering Troupe, Bruce Morgan and Betty, Lesbard and Louie, Enrico, Cohen and Howard. The last half will offer Gracie Emmet and company, Axel Christianson, Telegraph Four, Godfrey and Henderson, Altus Brothers, Adler and Browning, and the Harris Troupe.

At Miner's People's Theatre on the Bowery Dave Marion is presenting his musical burlesque, "The Land of the Impossible." Marion has surrounded himself with a company including Agnes Behler, Phil White, Inez De Verdier, William Lawrence, Mark Thompson, Tom Nolan, and others. There is also a large chorus.

Billy Watson's "Big Show" is at Miner's in the Bronx. With Watson are Eddie B. Collins, Charles Johnson, Margaret Flavin, Anita Julius, Esla Leslie, Margaret Newell, and others. Watson and Eddie Collins are also seen in two comedies, "Krausemeyer's Alley" and "Bashful Venus." An added attraction are the French Quadrille Dancers from the Follies Bergere.

At the Columbia Theatre this week Al Reeves and his Big Beauty Show are presenting a new production, "Easy Sailing," with "Any Time" as an afterpiece. In addition the performance consists of a vaudeville bill, headed by Al Reeves's banjo specialty. Others are Zella Russell in a pianologue and La Belle Carmencita in characteristic dances. Andy Lewis is assisted in the filmmaking by Vera George, Olivette Tremayne, May Osborn, Val Miller, and Chick Cameron.

The Roseland Girls in burlesque are at the Murray Hill Theatre in a travesty "Society a la Carte." Among the performers are Solly Ward, Eddie Swartz, Lillian Fitzgerald, Mina Schall, Jeannette Spellman, Jane Pearson, Harry D. Mack, Walter Pearson, and Ben Hilbert.

At F. F. Proctor's 125th Street Theatre the bill is headed by the Chinese Cabaret, singers, tango dancers, and comedians. Marie Fanchonetti and company are also on the programme. Others are Arthur Forbes and company in "A Slight Mistake," Jim Tenbrooke Trio in "Bits of Vaudeville," Blondell and Tucker, comedians; Hans Wagner, the boy violinist; McDonald and Kenny, Leonard Kane, Lulu Roma, Rivers and Wilson, trapeze artists; Anthony's Baseball Dogs, the Kinemacolor and black and white photo plays.

At the Palace Theatre Marie Dressler is appearing in twenty-five minutes of chatter and song. She recites a poem, burlesquing the lengths to which the present women of fashion go in order to reduce weight. Paul Armstrong's "Woman Proposes" is another attraction. Others on the bill are Henry E. Dixey, Lolo, the Sioux Indian; Hussey and Lee, comedians; Muriel and Frances, Volant and his flying piano, Teschow's troupe of trained cats, the Four Feresz, in a ladder act, and Pathe's weekly.

SWIFT & COMPANY'S sales of Fresh Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, averaged 13.51 cents per pound.—Adv.

ISAAC V. BROKAW DEAD.

Head of Brokaw Brothers Was Pioneer New York Merchant.

Isaac Vail Brokaw, head of the firm of Brokaw Brothers, clothiers, died at his country home in Elberon, N. J., Sunday night after less than a week's illness. The funeral will be held from his New York home, 1 East Seventy-ninth Street, to-morrow.

Mr. Brokaw was in his seventy-eighth year, having been born in Metuchen, N. J., Nov. 27, 1835. His father was Simeon Brokaw, a lineal descendant of Bourgon Brouchard, who came to America in 1675 as a Huguenot leader, and his mother was one of the Quaker Vails of New Jersey. At the age of 16 Mr. Brokaw came to New York and took his first position in the clothing business with Wilson G. Hunt & Co. In 1856 he founded the present firm of Brokaw Brothers.

Throughout his life Mr. Brokaw was interested in religious and philanthropic matters, and besides several known gifts to institutions for public benefit, he was generous in anonymous benefactions. The Brokaw Memorial at Princeton University, which he built in memory of a son who lost his life trying to save another, is one of his best-known donations to the public.

In 1909, when his son-in-law, Carl Fischer-Hansen, a former lawyer, was convicted in New York of subornation of perjury and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary, Mr. Brokaw's generous spirit was manifested by his offer to pay all of Fischer-Hansen's debts and provide a life annuity for him, although Mrs. Fischer-Hansen won a divorce suit in Nevada a year after her husband's release from prison. That payments were ever made to him by his father-in-law Fischer-Hansen denied, but he admitted that he had received no money only because he did not need it and not because Mr. Brokaw would not give.

The aged merchant is survived by a widow and four children, his daughter, Mrs. Elvera Brokaw Fischer, and three sons, Irving, Howard C., and George T.

Mr. Brokaw was a member of the Republican Club, Union League Club, and Huguenot Society.

The Rev. John P. Langan Buried.

The Rev. Brother John Patrick Langan, S. J., who died on Saturday in St. Vincent's Hospital, was buried yesterday at St. Andrew's-on-the-Hudson, near Poughkeepsie. Requiem mass was celebrated in St. Francis Xavier's Church, West Sixteenth Street, by the Rev. Francis Xavier Langan, a brother of Brother Langan. There were present the Very Rev. Anthony Maas, Provincial of the society; the Very Rev. Father Hanselman, and fifty Jesuit Fathers and Brothers. The Rev. Brother Langan was 63 years old. He had been a member of the Society of Jesus for thirty-seven years.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY POWELL KINGSFORD, widow of John J. Kingsford, died on Saturday in London. She was born in this city and was 87 years old. Her husband was in business in New York and a Director in several banks. Mrs. Kingsford was a daughter of the late Daniel Parish. She had lived for several years in Short Hills, N. J., with her son, Daniel P. Kingsford.

Mrs. MARY NORHAM PALMER, widow of Walter L. Palmer, died yesterday. Her funeral will take place to-day from the home of her niece, Mrs. Foster Milliken, 763 Fifth Avenue.

HOWARD LAPSLEY of 104 East Sixty-fifth Street, died on Sunday at his Summer home at Narragansett Pier, R. I., aged 70 years. He was the son of the late David and Anna Welsh Lapsley of Philadelphia.

RICHARD B. McCAULEY, born in Brooklyn forty-three years ago, died at his home, 287 Twenty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, last Friday. He was a wholesale poultry dealer in Manhattan.

LEWIS H. CAMPBELL of 278 Seventy-fifth Street, Bay Ridge, died at his home Sunday. He was 47 years old.

MEYER LIVINGSTON, 75 years old, for many years Director of the Temple Israel, died at his home, 16 Maple Place, Rockaway Beach, Sunday. He is survived by a widow, four sons, and four daughters. Mr. Livingston was a member of B'nai B'rith and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

MATILDA GRANT SMITH, wife of Monroville N. Smith, died Sunday at her home in Greenpoint. She was 54 years old and is survived by her husband, two sons, and three daughters. Mrs. Smith was the daughter of Oliver and Matilda Grant, and was related to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

Mrs. LYDIA M. M. ALLEN, daughter of the late Henry W. Hamblin, died Sunday in her home, at 77 Huron Street, Greenpoint. She was 72 years old, and had been a resident of Greenpoint for forty years. Mrs. Allen left a daughter, Miss Lizzie Allen.

HENRY C. DENNETT, a former Justice of the Peace in Hohokus, N. J., where he lived, died Saturday at his home. He worked in the interests of the volunteer fire companies in New York years ago. Mr. Dennett was a descendant of John Locke, the English philosopher.

JACOB C. MOORE, one time Town Clerk and later Postmaster of the old town of New Utrecht, died Saturday in his home in East Orange, N. J., in his sixty-fifth year. He is survived by a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Dr. WILLIAM A. SCHENCK, 87 years old, died Sunday in his home in Flemington, N. J. He was born in the house in which he died. Dr. Shenck practiced medicine in Sydney, Australia, for several years and married there. He returned to Flemington in 1867 and practiced there until he retired several years ago.

Mrs. ELLEN O'NEILL, a well-known charity worker in Jersey City, died suddenly of heart disease last Saturday at her home, 146 Vroom Street, Jersey City. She was 60 years old and is survived by one son.

JOHN S. LANE, 74 years old, died at his home in Meriden, Conn., last Sunday. He was formerly a railroad supervisor, and served on the branch of the New Haven Railroad between New Haven and Springfield for several years. Mr. Lane is survived by a widow, three sons, and two daughters.

THOMAS F. REILL

FULLERTON FAVORS BAKER AT THIRD BASE---GIANTS WIN AND LOSE

FULLERTON STILL HAS THE ATHLETICS IN FRONT FOR THE WORLD'S SERIES

Rates Baker Ahead of Herzog and Shafer in His Estimate of the Third Basemen for the Championship Games—As To Problem Which Confronts McGraw of Choosing Between Herzog and Shafer Fullerton Picks the Latter.

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.

Written for The New York Times.

This is the fifth of a series of twelve preliminary articles in which the constants in the world's series are discussed critically and impartially. These articles will be followed by Fullerton's daily report of the games played in the world's series.

	Shafer.	Herzog.	Baker.
Batting	88	86	84
Batting	88	77	94
Batting	78	82	78
Throwing	90	92	93
Fielding	78	80	80
Average	84 2-5	83 1-5	85 4-5
Team value	.748	.758	.764

Third base furnishes us with one of the big problems of the pre-world's series dope. Yet we should worry, as it probably furnishes McGraw with one much more important. Philadelphia is fixed, set, and all ready, since barring accident during the final days of the rapidly closing season Home Run Baker will be there, but the problem that is worrying us a little and worrying McGraw a lot is who will be there for the Giants.

In past seasons McGraw never has had to worry about such things. He went into the series last Fall with the best he had in the positions, and the surplus not worth much. This year he cannot use all his talent. Either Herzog or Shafer must be out of the game.

Here is the problem: Shafer has played such great ball and has hit so well and so consistently that he is, for the season at least, a better ball player than Herzog. McGraw made the change and he is the final judge. But any one who saw the world's series of last Fall will gasp with astonishment to think of Herzog being displaced as third baseman. Frankly, I never thought a great deal of Herzog as a player. He has faults that seem unforgivable in a player. But last Fall he revealed himself as one of the gamest and most desperate "money players" the game ever has known. Herzog played the greatest ball of the series; played it on nerve and desperate courage. Boston was prevented from winning four straight games, and his marvelous work held down the scores in every game. I have watched Nash and Jimmy Collins, Jere Denny at his best, and Bill Bradley when he was great, but I never saw anything like Herzog's third base play against Boston. He was diving, sliding sideways, stabbing them with one hand, doing everything—and besides that, wading into the batters and helping to win himself a great world's series player, yet for some reason or other Shafer, who was not considered good enough to play last Fall, seems to be elected to play the part. Whether he will be as great a world's series player as he has been a regular season player remains to be seen.

Shafer's Versatility.

Shafer can play second, too, and considerable shortstop, but appears to have located his true position at third. An accident or anything disabling or removing Doyle or Fletcher from the game would mean Shafer in their places and Herzog back on third, which gives McGraw a still strong aggregation of infielders where last Fall one accident would have crippled it almost beyond hope.

Herzog evidently has not had a good year. His hitting is low, an dhis fielding has not been up to his standard. Again, we must refuse to voice any unproved gossip about trouble in the ranks of the Giants. The gossip involves Herzog, but it is denied. At the best Shafer can outhit Herzog through a regular season, has fielded better; so, trouble or no trouble, McGraw's choice seems a wise one for the regular season.

Perhaps McGraw only desired to add hitting strength and he got it, as Shafer has developed into a corking hitter, dangerous at all times, and he has hit all kinds of pitching. I have found only two pitchers who kept him in trouble—and both were of the extremely speedy variety. His average against left handers for the year has been within twenty points of his hitting against right handers. In ten games against curve ball pitchers he hit .278, in eighteen games against fast ball and spitters he hit .254, in nine games against slow pitching, both right and left handers, he hit 291.

Shafer is one of the prettiest hitters I ever watched. One can tell by his position at the plate that he hits well. He stands sturdily, with little motion, cracks the ball solidly with a lot of follow to his bat and drives them hard with seemingly little effort. He hits the same in a pinch as in a slugging match. In fact, I took twelve games in which the Giants scored three or fewer runs, and Shafer hit 261, while in twenty-two games in which the Giants batted in six or more runs his average was only 288, which shows rather conclusively that he keeps on hitting without much regard to the effectiveness of the opposing pitcher. It would look as if he is the proper type of clean-driving, dangerous hitter and well fitted to the batting end of the coming series at least.

Of course, Shafer is not the equal of Baker, who is one of the greatest sluggers in the modern game, a man always a threat up in the .300 class, and besides that a clean-up drive, likely to break up a game any time. You recall his famous drive that upset the hopes of the Giants a couple of years ago; but perhaps you have forgotten that in that same game he hit two other balls quite as hard that did not happen to go toward the right spot. He does that all the time, and against almost any kind of pitching, and, besides, that, he hits for his team. He hits well in concert with batters in front of him, hits toward right field viciously on the hit-and-run—a fact that will hamper the Giants with Doyle covering second so large a percentage of the time, and with a man on third he is one of the surest men in the business to deliver the long fly. He hits almost every ball squarely and hard, and seemingly without wasted power. I am told by one of his fellow players that he follows through every ball he hits as a golfer does, almost that part is not apparent from the stands. In my estimation, he hits all harder on the average than any man since Ed Delahanty's day, not even barring Lajoie.

Calculating Ball Playing Speed.

Before considering the relative speeds of these men, a word of explanation about speed is due. When I speak of speed in these articles I do not mean entirely how fast a man can run. In studying speeds I have taken into consideration the rapidity with which a player starts for a boll, with which he handles it, with which he covers ground, the rate at which he goes to first; the speed in starting to steal and in running and sliding, his speed in taking two bases on a hit. Many a man who can run 100 yards in close to ten seconds cannot reach first base after hitting a ball in six seconds. Billy Sunday, heralded as the speediest man that ever played ball, who went over first base at a ten-second clip, could not get to first base one step faster than Jimmy Ryan could, and he could beat Ryan thirty yards in a hundred.

Shafer is the faster man of the trio, a speedy, neat man in the field, a flyer going down to first, a quick starter from the plate and a fair one from first base. There is little of the showy or sensational in him; he is neat and graceful and effective in everything he does. His rival, Baker, is slow, flat-footed and rather awkward. It is one of the puzzles of the team to how rapidly he executed plays when he looks so slow. He is one of those sluggish-looking fellows who are deceiving to the eye.

I remember once seeing a Jap run a race against Tim Donohue. The Jap looked as if he was running twice as fast, and Tim beat him a yard. Baker is neither as slow nor as awkward as he appears, although he is not fast in any relative use of the term excepting in recovering and throwing balls he has knocked down. He gets the ball to first in a hurry and with immense power back of it, and he covers ground well between himself and the base, although not so far toward shortstop, where Barry is invaluable in helping him. He starts quickly forward for bunts as a rule, and his rapid throwing hides his slowness when he has to come far to get them.

Baker is an extremely effective fielder, blocking the hard drives that sizz down toward third in nice style, recovering without fighting the ball and shooting it to first with great speed and accuracy. He is one of the best and most reliable throwers in the business. The speed of his throwing offsets much of the seeming advantage of the two New Yorkers in their speed. Baker does not field or run as rapidly as either Shafer or Herzog. On the bases either one can beat him. Shafer is a clever and agile base runner, a nice slider, and tricky at times. Herzog is not a finished base runner by any means, but he makes up for it by the desperation with which he tries. It is my firm belief that, on the bases, he would be a better man in a world's series than Shafer, but that is McGraw's problem—not ours.

Where Baker Excels.

There is one respect in which Baker has it all over Shafer, and that is in blocking and tagging runners. It is an old story of Baker's awkwardness at third that has misled a lot of us. Before the Cubs and Athletics played for the world's championship we were touted from inside American League sources that Baker did not like the spikes, and that if runners jumped at him he would muff the ball or fail to touch the runner in striving to avoid him. The Cubs tried it. They jumped at him, and instead of finding him running they bumped against about as solid a bit of flesh as there is in baseball. They came back to the bench angrily demanding to know who started the rumor that Chief Baker was so awkward he couldn't dodge, and that he merely stuck his leg in front of the base, anchored there and blocked by sheer strength. The Detroit team had the same theory—and they jumped at Baker until Cobb cut him and caused a roar. Cobb thought Baker would desert the bag, but he did not. Then two years ago the Giants had the same idea. Snodgrass took two flying leaps, feet first at Baker, and twice cut him badly. The crowd thought Snodgrass was trying to hurt Baker and hissed. Perhaps Snodgrass was the most surprised man on the field. He probably expected Baker to run and tried to drive him off the bag, and when he didn't run the result was disastrous.

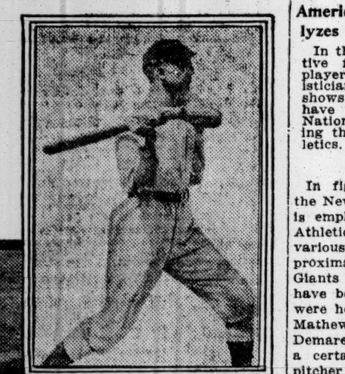
It is hardly probable the Giants will do much jumping at the Athletic third baseman this Fall, and Baker will have his big pinata leg stuck out there just the same as ever. It looks awkward and probably it hampers him in moving, but it is hard to slide around or through. Shafer touches runners rather daintily and with the umpiring as strict as it is likely to be during the series, he may be compelled to touch runners a bit more convincingly. I saw him twice during the present season get decisions in which he did not touch the runner at all; one he missed two feet. He went through with the bluff, touched at the runner and tossed the ball back to the pitcher quickly, depending upon the perspective to deceive the umpire. This is done frequently by many basemen, but it is dangerous when the umpires are working at top speed and are on top of every play.

Considering the team worth of the players wholly from a view of what they ought to do in the coming series, it is impossible not to figure Baker the better man, or the best of the three, on account of his terrific hitting. He is one of those fellows likely to break up a game at any time with one smash, a thing neither Shafer nor Herzog is likely to do, being shorter hitters. Considered against the style of pitching they must encounter this Fall, it looks as if Baker will do a lot of slugging. He will not be up against as good pitching as he was two years ago unless Demaree has a good week. I do not look for Shafer to hit either Plank or Bender to any extent. They do not fit his style well. In fact, I would like to see Shawkey against him to study whether he can hit that kind or not. I do not think he would. Giving him credit with being a consistent and good hitter, it looks as if he has a lot of the worst of it in the pitching styles. Of course, in studying Mack's pitchers we must go the limit. No one knows whom he will work, Bender or Plank, of course, but after that it is a guess depending upon how the first two games go, and we have to study all the younger members of the corps and credit the New York batters with what they ought to do against them all. This we will have to take up when it comes to considering the pitchers.

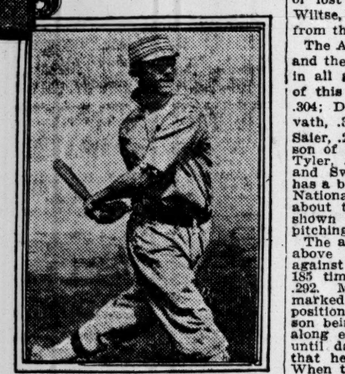
We find, in studying third base, that the advantage lies with New York excepting for the hitting—and, as some one remarked—the rules don't allow one to steal first base.

To-morrow we will take up the outfielders, commencing with the spirited parties who plow up left garden with their spikes.

SHAFER



HERZOG



BAKER

WORLD'S SERIES THIRD BASEMEN

American League Statistician Analyzes Work of McGraw's 4 Stars.

In this his sixth article of comparative figures on the world's series players, Irwin M. Howe, official statistician of the American League, shows how the New York pitchers have worked against a collection of National League players approximating the batting strength of the Athletics.

By IRWIN M. HOWE.

In figuring out the effectiveness of the New York pitchers the same system is employed as in the figuring of the Athletic boxmen. Fifteen players from various National League clubs who approximate the batting strength of the Giants have been selected and figures have been compiled to show how they were held by McGraw's pitchers. Only Mathewson, Marquard, Tesreau, and Demaree are considered, as it is next to a certainty that no other New York pitcher will figure in the series except to do relief work when a game is won or lost beyond all question. Fromme, Wiltse, and Crandall will see the series from the New York bench.

The All-National League team selected and the batting averages of each player in all games played up to the writing of this article are as follows: Lobert, .304; Doolan, .213; Daubert, .361; Cravath, .335; Marsans, .290; Phelan, .252; Saier, .288; Archer, .261; Viox, .315; Wilson of Pittsburgh, .286; Konetchy, .272; Tyler, .210; Bescher, .266; Ragan, .160, and Sweeney, .268. This combination has a batting average of .285 against all National League pitchers, this being about the same as the Athletics have shown against all American League pitching.

The above combination batted slightly above its general average in games against Mathewson, getting 54 hits in 185 times at bat for a percentage of .292. Matty's work all year has been marked by plenty of hitting by the opposition and a scarcity of runs, the reason being that the big fellow has gone along easily and conserved his energy until danger threatened, knowing well that he could check all trouble then. When the gong sounds for the opening game at the Polo Grounds Matty will be seen walking to the slab. He has started two games for McGraw and won both starts. Last year Tesreau got the opening assignment and the Giants lost.

Like his formidable rival, Bender, Mathewson has had a great season. Unofficially he is credited with 24 victories and 6 defeats at this time—three more victories than Bender and the same number of defeats. Matty has worked in fifty more innings than the Indian, but has been called upon so seldom for relief work that he has worked in ten games less. As a versatile pitcher Mathewson has no equal in the game. Thirteen years ago he brought to the Polo Grounds a magnificent physique, remarkable powers of endurance and intelligence of a high order. With these he perfected the "fade-away," conserved his strength, and catalogued mentally the batting peculiarities of all his opponents. For twelve years he has been McGraw's ace, and to-day he is even more respected than ever before.

The team selected above has batted .340 against Marquard, getting 52 hits in 153 times at bat. Rube had a poor start this season, but he rounded into form about June 15, and now ranks next to Matty in effective pitching. He has drawn his full share of hard games, too. Against the Athletics in 1911 Rube showed up poorly, being taken out of the box each time he started a game. Last year he won both his games against the Red Sox, and in neither did the Stahl clan have a real chance to win. Two years of experience should make Marquard far more effective against the Mackmen.

Tesreau was undoubtedly be McGraw's third choice. He, too, rounded into form slowly this season, but lately he has been going fine. With such control of the spitball as he has recently shown, Tesreau should be a hard man to beat, and on a dark day his great speed should add to his effectiveness. He did not look good against the Red Sox last year, but the experience gained since that time should help him greatly. The picked team batted .316 against Tesreau, getting 50 hits in 158 times at bat.

Demaree has been the most effective in checking the all-National team, limiting it to 25 hits in 108 times at bat, for an average of only .231. He will undoubtedly be worked in the series. Taking his regular turn in the box during the greater part of the season, he has lost only three games. He should be as effective as any pitcher McGraw may send out.

Chicago Post-Season Series.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—The National Baseball Commission, supplemental to the announcement of the dates, umpires, and details of the city series of baseball games between the Chicago National and Chicago American League Clubs, to-day gave out the official list of players eligible to contest in this series. It follows:

Chicago National League Club—Archer, Bresnahan, Bridwell, Cheney, Corridon, Evers, Good, Humphries, Lavender, Leach, Miller, Moore, Needham, Phelan, Pierce, Saier, Schulte, Smith, Stack, Stewart, Vaughn, Watson, Williams, and Zimmerman.

Chicago American League Club—Benz, Berger, Bodie, Breton, Callahan, Chase, Chappell, Cicotte, Collins, Easterly, Fournier, Gleason, Kuhn, Lathrop, Lord, Russell, Schalk, Scott, Smith, Sullivan, Walsh, Weaver, and White.

The commission also handed down a finding in which it approved a decision of the National Board, in which the latter annulled the release of Player Ritchie to the Montreal Club of the International League by the Louisville Club of the American Association. The National Board based its ruling on the incapacity of the player when he reported to Montreal.

Old Ball Player Found Dead.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 29.—Walter Moore, formerly a player on the Buffalo baseball team in the old Eastern League, and later with Al G. Field's minstrels, was found dead in bed to-day with the gas turned on.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games; first game 1:45 P. M. New York Americans vs. Boston. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Adv.

GIANT RESERVES GET EVEN BREAK

Indian Thorpe Distinguishes Himself Both at Bat and in Field at Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 29.—The best the Braves could do was to capture one of to-day's games. The Giants—or, rather, their understudies—took the first, 5 to 3. The second resulted in a Boston victory, 8 to 1. Only 6½ innings of the second game were played as darkness had begun to set in at 5 o'clock. McGraw's team, with only three of the regulars in the line-up, found little difficulty in the first contest—although it must be admitted that the Braves excelled at the bat—for all the breaks went against the Bostonians. In the second affair battery errors, coupled with inability to fathom James's delivery, were responsible for defeat. Schauer's wildness and Hartley's inability to throw straight were painfully conspicuous.

But out of the gloom two stars shone bright. Thorpe's batting and his fine work in the outfield called forth praise on all sides. Then, too, Deal, the recruit who played third base for Boston, loomed large in all departments of the game. Smith, who played in Maranville's place, acquitted himself with great credit, and outfielder Schulte made a most favorable impression. James was in his greatest form, and completely dominated the second game.

Thorpe scored the first run of the opening game. He really fanned, but Rariden, who dropped the ball, preferred to catch Herzog at third. Herzog had been passed, and Meride reached first by similar courtesy of Hess. McCormick's single brought the Indian around. Stock filed to centre.

After Cooper had flied to Mann in the second inning, McLean drove the ball into right field for a single and Hearne fouled out. Herzog singled, sending McLean to third, and on a double steal the latter was safe at the plate, owing to Sweeney's high throw to Rariden.

Thorpe distinguished himself again in the third inning by putting the ball in the centre-field bleachers for a home run. A brilliant running catch by Schultz disposed of Merkle, and McCormick and Stock both hit to Smith, who retired them in very speedy fashion.

A startling one-hand catch of Cooper's fout by Deal opened the fourth inning. Smith and McLean's grounder pass him. Hearne singled to right. Herzog flied to Schultz. Shafer hit through third base and McLean scored. Smith and Myers retired Thorpe at first base, despite his rapid sprinting.

With Merkle out in the fifth inning, McCormick doubled to centre. Stock singled to the same pasture and stole second base. Cooper scored McCormick with a single toward first base and was caught by Sweeney in an attempt to purloin second base. McLean hit to Sweeney, who threw him out to Myers. This ended the Giants scoring.

Pitcher Quinn went in the box at this point. His first performance was to fan Hearne and Herzog and to pitch Shafer one that easily made an infield out.

In the second inning Schultz beat out an infield hit between the pitcher and first. Mann doubled to right, Schultz stopping at third. Deal dropped a safety in left, but Schultz, thinking the ball might be caught, did not start until it fell safe, and was thrown out at the plate, Thorpe to McLean. Rariden went out, Shafer to Merkle, Mann scoring. Shafer also threw out Hess.

Deal and Rariden singled in the fifth inning, and Dugey, batting for Hess, was passed. Smith and Myers both fanned, but Sweeney, who came between, flied to right, and Deal ran home. Crandall and Wilson succeeded to the battery work in the eighth.

The Giants were unable to do much with Perdue in the second game, one run in the second being their share. Merkle hit to Deal in the second inning, and was retired by a very pretty pickup on Schmidt's part. Griffith indulged in a three-baser to the centre-field fence, but when Stock hit to Deal he was the victim of a clever pick up. Stock going to second on the play, and a moment later stealing third. Cooper singled along the third base line, scoring Stock, and was caught trying to make second.

In the third inning Lord singled to right and scored when Mann doubled to centre. Deal sacrificed to Stock. Whaling filled to centre, scoring Mann. James walked. Smith flied to to Cooper.

Boston scored five runs in the fifth inning. Griffith and Sweeney walked. Schmidt's single scored the former and placed the latter on third base. A wild pitch scored Sweeney, Schmidt going to second, and another, supplemented by a poor throw by Hartley, cleared the bases. Lord walked and was forced by Mann, who promptly stole second. Deal filed to Stock. Whaling doubled to right and Mann scored. James hit to Stock, who lost the ball in the sun. When the pitcher started to steal, Hartley threw the ball into centre field, and Whaling scored, James taking third. Smith struck out, and the Braves had annexed five runs with this inning.

In the sixth inning Griffith doubled to right. Sweeney filed to McCormick. Schmidt went out, Stock to Merkle. A wild pitch scored Griffith. Lord singled to left and stole second. Mann struck out.

In the seventh inning Schafer singled to left. Thorpe hit to Schmidt, Merkle filed to Mann, McCormick struck out, and the game was called. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'zog, 2b	4	0	0	2	3
Shafer,2b	5	0	0	2	6
Thorpe,cf, lf	4	2	3	3	1
McK'e, rf	4	1	2	5	0
Stock, ss	4	0	1	2	3
C'per,lf,cf	4	0	1	0	0
McL'n, c	2	0	0	5	0
W'son, c	0	0	0	1	0
Hearne, p	3	0	1	0	0
C'dall, p	1	0	0	0	0
†Grant	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	9	27	12

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smith, ss	3	0	1	2	7
Lord, lf	4	1	2	1	0
Mann, cf	3	1	1	2	0
Deal, 3b	4	1	2	1	4
Whaling, rf	3	1	1	1	0
James, p	4	1	2	0	2
Griffith, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Sw'ney, 2b	4	0	0	2	1
Schmidt, ss	4	0	0	1	4
Stock, c	3	0	1	8	1
Hartley, c	3	0	0	1	0
Total	35	4	8	21	19

†Batted for Hess in the eighth inning.

Errors—Hartley, Deal.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	1	—8

Two-base hits—Thorpe, Deal. Three-base hit—Whaling. Stolen bases—Lord, Deal, James, Griffith, Sweeney, Schmidt, Stock. Sacrifice hits—Deal, Whaling. Double plays—Shafer, Hearne, and McLean; Griffith, Schmidt, and Stock. Left on bases—New York, 5; Boston, 6. Bases on balls—Off James, 1; off Quinn, 1. Struck out—By James, 2; by Quinn, 1. Passed ball—McLean. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Byron.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'zog, 2b	3	0	0	0	1
Shafer,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Thorpe, lf	3	0	0	2	0
McK'e, rf	2	0	0	6	0
Stock, ss	2	0	0	2	3
C'per, cf	2	0	1	3	0
Hartley, c	2	0	0	5	0
Perdue, p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	19	0	1	18	7

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smith, ss	3	0	0	2	3
Griffith, rf	3	2	1	1	0
Sw'ney, 2b	2	1	0	1	1
Schm't, 1b	4	1	1	10	1
Lord, lf	3	1	2	0	0
Mann, cf	4	2	1	1	0
Deal, 3b	3	0	0	1	3
Whal'g, c	2	1	1	3	2
Perdue, p	0	0	0	0	1
James, p	1	1	1	0	2
Total	27	8	6	21	13

Errors—Stock, 2; Hartley.

Boston	0	0	0	2	5	1	0	0	—8
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Mann, Griffith, Whaling. Three-base hit—McCormick. Hits—Off Perdue, 2 in 3 innings; off James, 1 in 4 innings. Stolen bases—Stock, Griffith, Mann, James, Whaling, Lord. Sacrifice fly—Whaling. Left on bases—New York, 1; Boston, 7. Bases on balls—Off Schauer, 6; off James, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Struck out—By Schauer, 2; by James, 4. Passed balls—Hartley, 2. Wild pitches—Schauer, 2. Time of game—One hour 36 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Orth.

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Boston, 3.
Boston, 8; New York, 1.
(Seven innings; darkness.)
Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
Brooklyn, 4; Philadelphia, 4.
(Fourteen innings; darkness.)
Pittsburgh-Cincinnati—Rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Boston, 1.
New York, 5; Boston, 1.
(Eight innings.)
Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	To Play.	P.C.
New York	97	48	9	.669
Philadelphia	85	58	11	.595
Chicago	86	65	3	.570
Pittsburgh	78	69	7	.531
Boston	66	82	6	.446
Brooklyn	64	81	9	.441
Cincinnati	64	87	5	.424
St. Louis	49	99	6	.331

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	To Play.	P.C.
Philadelphia	95	53	6	.642
Washington	86	63	5	.577
Cleveland	83	65	6	.561
Boston	76	69	9	.524
Chicago	77	72	5	.517
Detroit	64	85	5	.430
New York	55	91	8	.377
St. Louis	56	94	4	.373

Where They Play To-Day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York—Two games.
Philadelphia at Washington.

SUPERBAS WIN AND TIE.

Second Game Goes Fourteen Innings—Reulbach's Good Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—Brooklyn defeated Philadelphia in the first game here to-day by 3 to 1 and tied the second, which was called on account of darkness, at 4 runs for each club in fourteen innings of play. Reulbach held the home team down to four scattered hits in the opening engagement, while Brooklyn made good use of its hits in the early innings and won easily. In the closing affair, the visitors had the score in the eighth and ninth innings. Brooklyn went ahead in the eleventh, when two runs were scored on three singles and Cutshaw's double after two men were out. In Philadelphia's half of this inning the score was again tied on Magee's single and Cravath's home run. Brooklyn went out in order in the last three innings, in each of which Philadelphia failed to take advantage of scoring opportunities. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	5	1	1	2	0
C'sh'w,2b	4	0	0	2	3
St'gel, cf	3	1	1	2	0
Wheat, lf	3	0	1	1	0
K'pat'k,3b	4	0	1	1	3
Smith, 3b	4	1	1	1	2
Fisher, ss	4	0	0	0	4
F'cher, c	3	0	2	4	2
R'bach, p	3	0	0	2	1
Total	32	3	7	27	13

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Knabe,2b	4	0	1	0	4
D'lan, ss	3	0	0	4	2
Lob't, 3b	4	0	1	0	2
Magee, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Cravath, rf	3	1	1	2	0
Lud's, 1b	2	0	1	9	0
Pask't, cf	3	0	0	6	0
Burns, c	2	0	0	5	1
Kil'fer, c	0	0	0	1	0
Mayer, p	2	0	0	0	1
M'sh'l, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Devore	1	0	0	0	0
†Dolan	1	0	0	0	0
‡Miller	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	4	27	10

*Batted for Burns in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Mayer in the eighth inning.
‡Batted for Dolan in the ninth inning.

Errors—Smith, Doolan.

Brooklyn	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Stengel, Kirkpatrick, Smith, Luderus, Magee. Three-base hit—Fischer. Hits—Off Mayer, 6 in 8 innings; off Marshall, 1 in 1 inning. Sacrifice flies—Wheat, Fischer, Luderus. Stolen base—Stengel. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Mayer, 1; off Marshall, 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Reulbach, 4; by Mayer, 4; by Marshall, 1. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Rigler.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	7	0	4	5	0
C'sh'w, 2b	7	0	2	3	5
St'ng'l, cf	5	0	1	3	0
Col'ns, cf	1	0	0	1	0
Wheat, lf	6	0	3	1	0
Cook, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Mowrey, ss	5	0	1	1	3
Fisch'r, c	6	1	1	1	1
Yingl'g, p	4	2	3	1	2
Total	56	3	16	42	22

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Knabe, 2b	7	0	0	2	4
Dool'n, ss	7	0	2	3	5
Lob't, 3b	6	1	2	1	3
Magee, lf	5	1	3	5	1
C'v'th, rf	6	1	1	2	0
Lud'r's, 1b	6	0	1	12	1
Luderus, 1b	1	0	0	1	0
Kil'fer, c	6	0	1	10	1
Alex'd'r, p	6	0	0	1	1
Total	54	4	13	42	15

Errors—Kirkpatrick, Mowe.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0—4
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Wheat, Cutshaw, Luderus, Paskert, (2,) Doolan. Home run—Cravath. Sacrifice hits—Lobert, Fischer, Mowe. Sacrifice fly—Stengel. Double plays—Magee, Doolan, and Knabe; Knabe, Doolan, and Luderus. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 11; Philadelphia, 11. First base on balls—Off Yingling, 1; off Alexander, 2. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Yingling, 1; by Alexander, 10. Passed ball—Fischer. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Byron.

Grand Rapids Awarded Pennant.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 29.—At the conclusion of the annual meeting here yesterday and to-day of the Central League executive officials it was announced that no business of importance was transacted, with the exception of the awarding of this year's pennant to Grand Rapids. President Heilbroner was highly commended by the league officials for the results obtained during his administration. The next meeting of the league will be held in November, when the National Association of Minor Baseball Leagues meets in Columbus.

Close Race In Association.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—The American Association closed to-day what President Chivington pronounced a very good season. Milwaukee is the new pennant winner, having won only after a close race. Four clubs were pennant contenders this year. Besides Milwaukee, Columbus early in the season, then Louisville, and finally Minneapolis battled at the top, and the keenness of the race and the uncertainty of the outcome kept the enthusiasts all over the circuit interested.

Waseda Ties American Nine.

TOKIO, Sept. 29.—The Waseda University baseball team and the visiting nine from the University of Washington, Seattle, played a tie to-day, the game being called on account of darkness. The score: Waseda University, 7, 3, 2; Washington University, 7, 14, 7.

American Association.

At Columbus—Minneapolis, 9; Columbus, 4.
Columbus, 10; Minneapolis, 0.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 5; St. Paul, 4.
St. Paul, 10; Indianapolis, 6.
At Louisville—Louisville, 5; Milwaukee, 2.
Milwaukee, 9; Louisville, 2.
Kansas City at Toledo—Wet grounds.

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YANKEES CLIMB OUT OF CELLAR AGAIN

Capture Double-Header from World's Champion Bostons at the Polo Grounds.

The Yankees and the Browns passed each other on the cellar stairs yesterday, the Yankee parade heading northward while the Brownies skidded in the opposite direction. St. Lou didn't play, but they had to march just the same, as Chance's men acted as if they were celebrating somebody's birthday, and trimmed the Boston Red Sox in both ends of a double header. It took the Giants a whole week to do as much a year ago, all of which proves nothing except that world's champions go back wonderfully in one short season. The fading champs did not do much yesterday except glance at the empty stands that were filled with world's series coin last Fall and murmur to themselves: "Those were the happy days."

The opening number was registered on the right side of the New York ledger by the score of 3 to 1. Incidentally this victory broke a losing streak which extended more than two years. Back in June, 1911, Hal Chase's aggregation, now scattered to all sections of the baseball map, defeated the Red Sox on the hilltop grounds. Since that time Boston played nineteen games in this city and the best the Yankees could get was a tie in one game. With this big losing streak off their chests the Yanks went back at the Sox with more confidence in the second game and won it, 5 to 1. Umpire Jack Egan, not wishing to strain his world's series lamps trying to pick out balls and strikes, sent everybody home happy by calling the second conflict, after the Sox had batted in the eighth inning, on account of darkness.

New York was up against a difficult proposition in the opener. It was the combination of Hugh Bedient on the slab and Olaf Henriksen as a pinch hitter. Last Fall this pair enabled the Sox to cut up a melon which amounted to $4,000 each. This year the only cut the Sox figure in will be a short cut for home after next Saturday's game. Bedient was effective most of the way, but the Yanks clinched three singles, with a double steal, for a brace of runs in the third inning, and in the sixth they unloaded a double and a triple into the wide space between Lewis and Hooper for another.

Three runs proved more than enough, as Ray Keating, with visions of next year's contract floating before him, unleashed one of those pitching efforts that gained him so much publicity early in the season, while the other Yankee pitchers were suffering from too much Bermuda. The fading champions managed to push a run across in the eighth on a combination of two singles, an infield out, and Whiteman's fumble, but during the other eight innings only one of the visitors reached third base. Henriksen got his chance in

FOOTBALL AND GOLF

PRINCETON COACHES SHAKE UP ELEVEN

New Combination Formed After Failure to Prevent Rutgers Scoring.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 29.—The Tiger coaches tore the combination of football players which appeared against Rutgers on Saturday to pieces this afternoon, and sent in its place a team which looked almost like a new eleven. The inability of the Tigers to prevent the New Brunswick team scoring on Saturday made necessary the change, with the additional incentive to give several men the opportunity to show their particular ability in a new light, such as Glick, until to-day playing an end, who got away for a sixty-yard run on Saturday, and to-day the coaches sent him to right half back, where he would have a chance to show his speed.

The changes were as follows: Glick went to right half back, "Stew" Baker, the regular quarter back, made the right flank; Law went to quarter in place of Baker, Hammond took left end in place of Brown, who has held down the place; F. Trenkman played at full back, while Merritt took a half back position instead of full back, alternating with Doolittle.

The combination played a thirty-minute scrimmage with the first "subs" at the end of the practice, but because of their fumbling, mainly, were unable to tally a score. There was constant loose handling of the ball, and out of nine chances for a safe catch only one was handled accurately.

Capt. Baker is still suffering some from his injury on Saturday. He was limping this afternoon so much that the coaches decided to keep him out of the line-up, and he watched the practice from the side lines. Trainer Keene Fitzpatrick has brought Eddie Trenkman around to normal again, and he appeared on the field for the first time to-day in football togs, taking Ballin's place at tackle for practice.

"Jeff" Herring '07, had his combination of ineligibles on the field this afternoon for a drill, and he is lining them up to be used against the 'Varsity place at tackle for practice.

While the 'Varsity was working easily the two scrub elevens engaged in a hard scrimmage, which resulted in no score but plenty of spectacular plays. Borden succeeded in getting away for two runs, netting thirty yards each time, and Streit played a smashing game at full back.

Arthur Poe, 1900, and Roy Bard, 1900, joined the coaching staff this afternoon.

Meehan and Robin Join Fordham.

Football stock at Fordham rose several points yesterday afternoon, when Westy Meehan and Clinton Robin reported to Head Coach Tom Thorpe on Fordham Field for their first practice of the season. Meehan is the tallest man on the squad, standing 6 feet 3 inches and weighing 210 pounds. He started the season with the Maroon eleven last Fall, but left college after the sudden death of his father, after the second game on the schedule. He returned to the law school yesterday. Westy is an experienced forward, and he is expected to greatly strengthen the Fordham line for the Princeton game on Saturday. Robin is a six-footer, but only weighs 170 pounds. He is a product of Fordham Prep, where he made the enviable distinction of being the most versatile athlete ever developed at the Prep. He was Captain of the track team and a prominent member of every team representing the Prep. Coach Thorpe said that Robin would be a valuable acquisition to his back field. Both Meehan and Robin are excellent punters, and yesterday, urged on by the coaches, their punts averaged a distance of sixty yards. The coaches are having difficulty in finding a quarter back to take Lon Hayes's place, as Harry Kane seems to have the first call for the position, although many think Kane plays a far better game as half back. An hour's scrimmage with the scrubs wound up the practice period. The High School of Commerce eleven will line-up against the 'Varsity this afternoon.

Penn. Team In Good Condition.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—Head Coach Brooke gave the University of Pennsylvania 'Varsity eleven only a light workout on Franklin Field this afternoon. All the regulars, with the exception of Capt. Young and Simpson, the big centre, were out in togs in the best of condition after the first game of the season on Saturday. Young is suffering with a slight abrasion on a foot as a result of a tight shoe worn in the Gettysburg game, but expects to be in the Franklin and Marshall game Wednesday. Late afternoon classes prevented Simpson from being on the field. No scrimmage was held, but in its stead Brooke spent the time in criticising some of the defects of the team which cropped out Saturday, while a thorough drill in the forward pass and in tackling was held.

Eight new candidates reported on the field to-day. Among these was "Ike" Ballou, the former Princeton quarter back, who has entered the veterinary school, and Farr, an Indian, who played on the Carlisle scrubs two years ago. Ballou is not eligible for the 'Varsity this year, but will play with the scrubbs, while Farr will be a strong candidate for the first eleven.

Indians Work Out for Lehigh.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 29.—With full knowledge that Lehigh will be after their scalps, the Carlisle Indians plunged this afternoon into a strenuous round of football drills, designed particularly for the benefit of the South Bethlehem collegians. Heretofore the redskins have tried out only simple plays, but to-day Coach Warner gave his players more complicated formations, which were tried out fully both in signals and in the half-hour scrimmage which closed the afternoon's practice. Stress was laid by Coaches Warner and Longman on the necessity for blocking more effectually. The end runs have been seriously handicapped by the inability of the Indians to put out the opposing ends. Carlisle's charging on Saturday was remarkably effective against the weak West Virginians. Capt. Welch, Wallette, Guyon, and Calac were carefully coached at place kicking, as the Indians sorely need reliable work in this department.

Boxing Among Amateurs.

Amateur boxing competitions for the year will be inaugurated by the National Turn Verein next Saturday and Monday nights, when the Newark organization will card five classes, in which most of the metropolitan clubs are expected to have nominations. Entries have been promised from the clubs of the Middle Atlantic Association, principally from the vicinity of Philadelphia, to the extent of at least one man in each of the following weights: 108 pounds, 115 pounds, 125 pounds, 135 pounds, and 145 pounds. Several metropolitan title holders have signified their intention of making the series a medium for a successful season, and it is expected that Newark will show up strongly. The home organization will have half a dozen men in competition. One of these is a 108-pound lad who is said to be a "comer," while another of the National's entries will be Matt Clark, who is expected to do particularly well in the featherweight division. The special incentive for club representation is the point trophy, which is to be awarded to the organization which tallies the greatest number of first or second places during the months of October, November, and December. The individual prizes will be diamond-mounted gold rings to the winners and gold, ruby-mounted rings for second in each event.

Wolgast and Nelson Matched.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 29.—Ad Wolgast of Cadillac, Mich., and Battling Nelson of Hegewisch, Ill., two former lightweight champions, to-day signed articles for a ten-round no-decision boxing contest at 125 pounds to be held here Oct. 13. Both Wolgast and Nelson fought several battles in Milwaukee before they became champions, but neither has appeared in the ring here since.

Blute Defeats Young Paul.

Jimmy Blute of Yorkville defeated Young Paul of Harlem in five rounds at the New Polo A. A. of Harlem last night, the bout being stopped in the fifth by Referee Barnett to save Paul from further punishment. In the first three rounds Paul outboxed his opponent, shooting in rights and lefts from all angles, but in the fourth Blute took the upper hand, and drove Paul around the ring. In the fifth he continued to outclass Paul, and the referee ended the bout.

Mike Glover Beats Young Denny.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—Mike Glover, the Boston welterweight, outfought Young Denny of New Orleans for the first eight rounds of their ten-round bout before the New Orleans Athletic Club to-night. Denny seemed to get better as the fight proceeded, and the last two rounds were his. No decision was given.

McGoorty and Klaus Draw.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 29.—Eddie McGoorty of Oshkosh and Frank Klaus of Pittsburgh fought ten rounds to a draw here to-night.

ENGLISH CHAMPION WINS.

Miss Ravenscroft Best in Qualifying Round in Canadian Golf.

MONTREAL, Sept. 29.—The thirteenth annual women's meeting of the Royal Canadian Golfing Association opened today on the links of the Royal Montreal Golfing Club at Dixie. In the first three pairs of the forty-three to tee off in the qualifying round, no less than five holders of titles were pitted against one another—Miss Ravenscroft, the English champion of 1912; Miss Harrison, the Irish champion of 1913; the American woman open champion, Mrs. R. H. Barlow; Miss Dodd, the Englishwoman open champion of 1913, and Miss Anderson, at one time the holder of the Canadian championship.

Miss Ravenscroft won the special prize by turning in the best gross score, 81. Miss Dodd and Miss Harrison each had 84. Mrs. Barlow wen around in 94. Sixteen pairs will start out to-morrow morning. The scores:

	Total.	Net.
Miss Nesbitt, Woodstock	88	80
Lady Sibyl Grayson	94	82
Miss G. R. Ravenscroft, England	81	83
Miss A. Mackenzie, Mississagua	97	85
Miss Muriel Dodge, England	84	86
Miss M. Harrison, Ireland	84	86
Mrs. G. Mussen, R. M. G.	96	88
Miss Florence Harvey, Hamilton	91	89
Miss V. Cooley, Victoria	91	93
Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Philadelphia	92	94

NEWSPAPER MEN'S GOLF.

J. G. Logan Leads the Field in Qualifying Round, with 68 Net.

Members of the New York Newspaper Golf Club qualified yesterday for the annual competition for the Cooper Cup at Van Cortlandt Park. J. G. Logan led the field with a card of 86—18—68, a stroke better than G. F. Ralston. Ralston, however, had the best gross with an 82. Beginning this week match play will be in order, the following being the draw:

Daily vs Haines, Gifford vs Crowell, Orris vs. a bye, Haywood vs Rice, Flinn vs Logan, Hawthorne vs Lucas, Murray vs Pope, Williams vs Beechler, Cooper vs Cashman, Owens vs Martin, Campbell vs Wright, Groff vs Laux, Burge vs Laverty, Ralston vs Hedley, Meek vs Darcy, Hield vs Bayer.

The scores follow:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
J. G. Logan, Herald	86	18	68
G. F. Ralston, World	82	13	69
C. A. Daily, American	102	30	72
Thomas Hield, American	98	24	74
Al Hedley, Herald	85	11	74
J. R. Crowell, Telegram	92	18	74
F. Beechler, Herald	104	30	74
C. H. Meek, Telegram	108	33	75
David Hall, Herald	100	25	75
J. H. Williams, Herald	93	18	75
F. T. Pope, Jr., Commercial	95	20	75
H. A. Haines, Herald	88	12	76
A. P. Roth, Manhattan	87	10	77
C. F. Laux, Herald	95	19	76
J. C. Flinn, Herald	96	20	76
A. C. Murray, Herald	85	9	76
W. J. Haywood, Herald	105	29	76
H. G. Rice, Mail	84	7	77
F. B. Lucas, Eagle	85	8	77
E. L. Hawthorne, Tribune	89	12	77
Ralph Groff, Sun	97	20	77
G. L. Cooper, Telegram	103	25	78
Al Owens, Herald	94	15	79
Peter Campbell, American	106	27	79
C. H. Wright, unattached	97	17	80
Fred Hall, Herald	106	26	80
William A. Darcy, Rye	96	16	80
H. D. Cashman, Sun	93	12	81
W. W. Burge, Herald	97	16	81
H. B. Martin, American	93	11	82
A. J. Gifford, Telegram	94	12	82
E. R. Laverty, Herald	100	18	82
E. L. Orris, Herald	117	24	93

STAR OARSMAN FOR PENN.

Sam Gordon of Vesper, B. C., to Take Course at University.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—Sam Gordon, the star oarsman of the Vesper Boat Club of this city, to-day matriculated in the freshman class at the University of Pennsylvania, and will be a candidate for the freshman crew next Spring. Coach Vivian Nickalls declares Gordon is one of the most polished oarsmen that ever entered a university. In 1911 he was the national single sculling champion, and also rowed in the double sculls and the quadruples of the Vesper's club first place in the national championships at Saratoga that year. Gordon has entered the Arts and Science Department and expects to spend four years at the university.

Barnard's Basket Ball Team.

Barnard's basket ball team, most of the members of which won the championship of the private schools last year, has made an early start for the coming season, and a good-sized squad has just reported to Coach Jardine. Capt. O'Loughlin of last year's five yesterday reported that, although two of the champion team had been lost through graduation, he expected the purple and white to be borne successfully in the fray. He also would make up this season's squad. It was also stated that there is a wealth of material for the vacancies occasioned by the losses. Among those of last year's team who reported for practice were, besides O'Loughlin, C. Rennie, H. Hoehn, one of the best forwards in private school circles, and Roy McKeon. Of the entrance of C. Lorrine, formerly of the Blair team, is expected to help fill one of the gaps. The schedule for the season will include games with all of the principal private schools in the metropolitan district.

To Control Lawn Bowling.

TORONTO, Sept. 29.—A plan to place the control of lawn bowling under the direction of one Board of Directors representative of the various existing associations to-day was outlined at a meeting of representatives of the Canadian and United States organizations. The plan provides for placing the game on much the same basis as curling, dividing the whole area where lawn bowling is played into districts, which will send their winners to a tournament at which the championship of the International Lawn Bowling League will be decided. C. O. Knowles of Toronto was named to draft the new rules which will be presented for adoption at a meeting of bowlers in December.

De Oro Victor with the Cue.

Alfred De Oro, pocket billiard champion, who defends his title against Bennie Allen of Kansas City here this week, found no difficulty in disposing of William Downs last night in an exhibition game at Doyle's Academy. The Cuban cleared the table several times, playing the new style break, and won by a score of 150 to 59. This afternoon De Oro will play Harry Freeman and to-night he will appear against Harry Goldman.

Two Matches for Mrs. Wightman.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, formerly Miss Hazel Hotchkiss of Berkeley, Cal., was victorious to-day in both the singles and doubles events of the Fall lawn tennis tournament for women on the Longwood courts. She began the day by defeating Miss Mary Browne of Los Angeles, the national champion, 6—0, 6—2, in the challenge match for the Longwood Bowl. Then she paired with Miss Marion Fenno of Boston and defeated Miss C. Harvey and Miss Alice Clarke of Boston, 6—2, 6—2, in the finals in the women's doubles.

Californians Honor McLoughlin.

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 29.—Friends of Maurice McLoughlin, national tennis champion and California representative on the team which brought the Davis Cup to the United States, gathered at a banquet here to-night in his honor. Tennis players from all parts of the State were present.

Too Wet for Grand Circuit Races.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 29.—Rain which fell in light showers this morning caused a postponement of to-day's grand circuit races. The card for to-day will be run to-morrow.

Glencoe's Final Games.

The last of the series of members' games of the Glencoe Athletic Club, which will be interspersed with contests open to Amateur Athletic Union organizations, will be held at the club grounds, Second Avenue and 126th Street, next Sunday afternoon, with the following events to be decided: Sixty-yard dash, handicap; one-lap jockey race, in which each member of a team will carry his partner half a lap; novelty race, two-mile handicap, and two-mile scratch invitation for all A. A. U. men. The novelty race will consist of half a lap hop, half a lap running backward, one lap run, one lap walk, and one lap with each contestant carrying a pail of water on his head. Some of the best distance men in the district have signified their intention of starting in the two-mile open race.

Haida Papoose Wins on Ohio.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 29.—One of the features of the celebration of Perry's centennial here to-day was the power boat races on the Ohio River, the principal event being a twenty-mile free-for-all contest, which was won by Heida Papoose in the elapsed time of 28:12. Oregon Kidd finished second and Little Captain third.

ELLIOTT ANSWERS CRITICISM BY FOSS

New Haven President Shows How Governor Was Misled in Road's Expense Accounts.

ERROR DOUBLED $337,000

Rulings of State Board Closely Observed, He Says — Bond Hearing Closes.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—President Howard Elliott of the New Haven Railroad, in a letter to Gov. Foss, which was made public to-night, answered the criticism of great expenditures by the road for "personal services" by the statement that the apparent fault lay almost entirely in the manner of reading the reports filed with the Public Service Commission.

Gov. Foss had called for an investigation by the Public Service Commission of a statement that the New Haven Road "had spent $337,000 during the period substantially covered by the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature for 'personal services' and for certain items listed under the unsatisfactory heading of 'other expenses.'"

President Elliott explained to the Governor that "other expenses" which Mr. Foss designated as an "unsatisfactory heading" was an account prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission as a sub-division in the books under the heading "general expenses," and that the caption was not used by the railroad to hide anything or mislead anybody.

Followed Board's Ruling.

As to other expenses, Mr. Elliott writes:

"On Sept. 2, 1913, the Public Service Commission wrote to me, asking, among other things, for a detailed statement of all payments made by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and charged to 'general expenses' since Dec. 1, 1912. This statement, requiring considerable work, was filed with the commission on Sept. 17."

The details of the various expenses from Dec. 1, 1912, to June 30, show all but about $70,000 were for advertising and publicity, says Mr. Elliott. The $70,000 is made up of payments to trust companies as trustees of mortgages, contributions to expositions, surveys, directors' fees and expenses. He points out that it is not unusual for a railroad to spend $10,000 a month for miscellaneous expenses. The President writes that the total amount standing on the company's books on June 30, 1913, for the seven months called for by the commission, in the account of "Other Expnses" under the general classfication of "General Expenses," was $101,—533,39.

Points Out Mistake.

Mr. Elliott explains how The Boston Journal made a mistake in figures thus:

To the full detailed statement of general expenses submitted to the Public Service Commission was attached, for their convenience, a summary by months, and I inclose a copy of this summary of the account headed "Other Expenses." You will note that for each of the first six months there is given in black type figures a total of the debits to this account for the month. For the month of June a net credit of $117,-968.16 is shown, and in accordance with the usual practice of bookkeepers, is given in red figures. If you will add the black figures, representing the debits, and from the total subtract the red figures, representing the credit, you will get the final balance of the account, as it stands on the company's books for the seven months' period and as shown in the statement filed with the Public Service Commission, of $101,533.39.

If, on the other hand, you do what the representative of The Boston Journal apparently did, and add the red figures to the black figures, you get The Boston Journal's total of $373,469.71. Any one who treats the summary in this way makes an error of twice the amount of the credit item shown in red figures, or twice $117,968.16; that is to say, $235,936.32. This last named sum is that which is given in the Journal as constituting the amount of money unaccounted for by the railroad company.

The above, I hope, will make it clear to you how the representative of The Boston Journal obtained the excessive sum of $337,469.71.

Mr. Elliott concludes with this offer to furnish to the State Board all necessary information about the road's accounts.

I agree with you wholly that the public has a right to know that all expenditures made by the railroad are proper and for legitimate purposes for the maintenance, operation, and care of the railroad, and that the Commissioners have a right to know all the details necessary to satisfy them as to this point.

If the company has not furnished the Public Service Commission with complete information, and the commission will indicate just what additional data is required, I will see that the facts are produced so far as the records of the company permit.

The management of the New Haven and New England Companies, as represented by me—and I believe I speak in this for the Board of Directors—desire to manage and operate the property in harmony with the laws of the land, and to co-operate with the public authorities.

BOND HEARING ENDS.

State Board to Confer Before Ruling on $67,000,000 Issue.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The public hearings before the Massachusetts Public Service Commission on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad's petition for approval of the issue of $67,-000,000 of convertible debenture bonds ended to-day.

Closing arguments against the proposed issue were made by H. Larue Brown, counsel for the commission, while Charles F. Choate, Jr., spoke for the railroad company. Before taking up final consideration of the matter the commission will ask for conferences with representatives of all the interests.

Mr. Choate told the commission that the convertible feature of the proposed issue, to which much opposition had developed, was authorized by the Massachusetts statutes. "The words 'other evidences of indebtedness,' which appear in Section 15 of the Washburn bill," he said, "are meant, beyond question, to include convertible debentures, as these are recognized as evidences of indebtedness. If the Legislature had intended otherwise, it would have made plain prohibition against convertibles. The Legislature was aware of the existence of convertibles on the New Haven books, because it had outstanding at the time of the validation report, and it has outstanding at the present time convertible debenture bonds.

"The convertible feature has advantages in that it permits the company to convert a fixed charge into stock liability whenever the holders so desire."

At this point Commissioner Anderson interrupted to remark:

"Let me say, Mr. Choate, that I never thought any person could make so good an argument on so poor a case."

Mr. Choate said if there was anything wrong with the New Haven's method of accounting the company would be glad to receive recommendations and suggestions for reforming it.

Discussing the arguments of some of those who opposed the company's petition, Mr. Choate said it would be folly at this time to dispose of the securities of subsidiaries.

"The company's loss in the depreciation in price between the amount paid and the amount received in a forced sale would be next to criminality," he said.

Mr. Brown said the New Haven's situation furnished a striking lesson on the cost of disobeying the law.

"In 1909," said he, "the company promised in the future to obey the Massachusetts law, but violations did not cease. In ten years the company has spent $370,000,000, of which $204,000,000 has gone for securities which cannot be marketed for what they cost."

Mr. Brown asked the commission to consider the amount of steel equipment, safety signals, and even electrification that $204,000,000 would buy, and also to consider his allegation that every cent had been spent in violation of Massachusetts laws.

ENGINEERS' MASS MEETING.

New Haven Employes to Decide Their Course Next Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Sept. 29.—At a gathering of the leaders of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in this city today it was agreed to hold a big meeting of the New Haven engineers in the East Hartford yards next Sunday afternoon. Isaac Stoerer of the Grievance Committee will preside. The consensus of opinions gathered in interviews with engineers to-day was that unless General Manager Bardo rescinded or modified the new efficiency rule, the vote of the engineers would be practically unanimous in favor of a strike and general tie-up of the road.

Every fireman and engineer seen today was emphatic in his refusal to tolerate the new rule. The men say that all they ask is a rule similar to that in vogue on other roads. At a meeting of firemen held on Sunday it was agreed to postpone action until the engineers made a stand and then indorse their action.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Foreign Books Win Free Entry—Sewing Machine Parts Reduced.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained in part protests by G. B. Stechert & Co. regarding the classification under the Tariff act of 1909 of books. Collector Mitchel levied 25 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 416, on fifty copies of a book entitled "Macrolepidoptera." The importers obtained free entry on showing that the books were published exclusively in a foreign language. They failed to get free entry for other books imported for Dartmouth College, as it was held that the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury governing books for educational institutions had not been complied with. The tax of 25 per cent. was upheld.

The Durbrow & Hearne Manufacturing Company protested the tax on cast iron and machined parts of sewing machines. Duty was taken at 45 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 199, as manufactures of metal not specially provided for. The company asked duty on iron castings advanced in condition at 1 cent a pound, under Paragraph 147, Act of 1909. The board found that such of the goods as were covered by protests filed within fifteen days after the date of liquidation were entitled to the reduction. The other protests were dismissed.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Report of Mr. Murray relative to the report of Examiner Thisse, in which he says that the request of the Fire Commissioner for the transfer of Morris Marx from cable tester to inspector in the Bureau of Fire Algrds has been made, cannot be approved, as same would constitute a promotion. Mr. Murray recommends that the Fire Department be informed that, if it so requests, a promotion examination may be ordered to fill the vacancy, to be open to all cable testers who have served for not less than one year in the position and are otherwise eligible.

Communication from Mr. Fuld, forwarding report of Mr. Cavo of his investigation of the statements made on their experience papers by the fifteen candidates who have recently been appointed from the eligible list for the position of gymnasium attendant. He recommends that James R. Cuddihy be called upon to explain a discrepancy in his statements. He also calls attention to the cases of David Katzman and Thomas C. J. Rooney and asks instructions as to whether further investigation is to be made.

Report of Mr. Fuld recommending that the request of George Bear for the removal of the disqualification against him as the examination held on April 11, be denied, as the candidate was disqualified for consulting memorandum which contained information of distinct value to a candidate taking this examination.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination to-day for assistant, associate, junior, senior, and principal architectural and structural steel draftsman, for men only, on Oct. 8 and 9, to fill a vacancy at $1,200 a year in the office of the Inspector of the Twelfth Lighthouse District, Chicago, Ill., and vacancies as they may occur in places requiring similar qualifications throughout the United States at maximum entrance salaries of $1,500 a year. Competitors will be examined on mathematics, pure and applied; topographic and hydrographic surveying, general building, steel construction, drawing, training, and experience.

Five years' experience in engineering work or drafting is a prerequisite to eligibility for appointment from this examination; of these five years a technical school training will be considered equivalent to three years.

Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

DECKER, BRIDGET A., (died Aug. 23, 1911;) net estate, $5,324.62; bank account, $9.36; personal effects, $125; one half equity in 2,156 Blackrock Avenue, $168; unimproved realty at Unionport, Bronx, $5,600.

HENDRICKS, HARMON, (died April 27, 1912;) net estate, $235,812.72; bank accounts, $3,641.37; personal effects, $950; 208 shares New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, 10 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, 44 shares Mechanics and Metals' National Bank, 100 shares Canada Southern Rlroad, 11¼ shares Bedford Salt Company, $20,000 bonds Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad; $7,000 bonds New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, $1,000 bonds Central Pacific Railroad, $5,000 bonds Canada Southern Railroad, $2,500 bonds Union Pacific Railroad, 1000 bonds United States Government, $5,000 bonds Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad; 100 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, 269 shares Chicago & North Western Railroad, 200 shares Morris & Essex Railroad, 70 shares United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, 19 shares Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, 1000 bonds Illinois Central Railroad, 142 shares New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; 100 shares Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, 155 shares Union Pacific Railroad preferred and 40 shares common.

HOLMES, GIDEON F., (died Jan. 21, 1911;) net New York estate, $6,899.44; 50 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Company, $7,175.

LOORAM, AGNES L., (died Dec. 23;) net estate, $16,155.74; gross estate, $17,899.09; bank accounts, $1,549.39; personal effects, $100; realty, $18,851.70; dower, $2,602; equity of $2,466.66 in one-third part of 229 East Thirtieth Street, valued at $12,500; equity of $4,021.94 in one-third part of 557 First Avenue, valued at $17,500; equity of $12,364 in one-third part of 609-611 First Avenue, valued at $38,000.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—Wholesale prices for Western beef cuts showed no price changes yesterday.

SUGAR.—The refined sugar market was quiet and unchanged, being quoted on a basis of $4.70 for fine granulated. The local raw sugar market was also quiet, standing at $3.54 for centrifugal, $3.04 for muscovado, and $2.70 for molasses sugar. The London market was quoted at 9s 6¾d for Sept. 9, 9s 4½d for Oct., and 9s 8¼d for May.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—The market was steady and unchanged.

RICE.—The rice market was firm, and the demand was small. There were no price changes.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—No changes were reported yesterday.

OILS.—Refined petroleum and linseed oil were steady and unchanged.

NAVAL STORES.—There was a moderate demand reported for naval stores. Prices stood about as last quoted.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

GEDNEY FARM HOTEL
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Finest and most perfectly equipped Suburban Hotel
OPENS OCTOBER EIGHTH,
and will remain open the year round.
Conducted on the American plan.
Grill Room a la Carte.
A luxurious home, with all appointments, to meet the requirements of each individual. 40 minutes from Grand Central Terminal. Motor 'bus meets trains. Booklet and terms mailed on request.
J. A. SHERRARD, Proprietor,
N. Y. Office, Grand Central Terminal.
Telephone Murray Hill 7720.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAUREL In The PINES
Lakewood, New Jersey.
WILL OPEN OCTOBER 1, 1913.
A delightful location for Autumn visitors.
Express train service, 90 minutes to New York, 2 hours to Philadelphia.
GOLF, TENNIS, CANOEING.
Superior roads and facilities for automobile parties.
Representative now in attendance.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

BARTLETT Inn
THE ONLY EUROPEAN PLAN HOTEL IN LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Write for illustrated booklet and rates.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

HOTEL DENNIS
Facing the sea and overlooking the famous Boardwalk. Every room connected with private bath or having hot and cold running water. Capacity 600. WALTER J. BUZBY.
"ASK MR. FOSTER," Candler Building, 220 W. 42nd St.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Atlantic City's Absolutely Fireproof Family and Transient Hotel, on the Boardwalk at Tennessee Ave.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Thoroughly modern in every detail of equipment and service.
Hot and cold sea water baths.
Alamac Garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and beach. Ocean view. Greatly improved and refurnished. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, &c. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. Samuel H. Ellis.

HOTEL WESTMONT.
Rhode Island Ave. and beach. Always open. Private baths, elevator and every modern feature. Special; $12.50 up weekly. Frederick Klein, Jr.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

THE LORANE,
St. Charles Place, 100 yards from beach; both plans; s'a water baths; elevator, &c.; open all year; special American plan, $12.50 up weekly; booklet. C. E. Wagner.

NEW ENGLAND—Maine.

SACHEM HOTEL OGUNQUIT, ME.
Accommodates 100; finely situated; near ocean; bathing and fishing. W. B. LITTLEFIELD.

RESORTS.

PENNSYLVANIA—Delaware Water Gap.

CATARACT HOUSE
DELAWARE WATER GAP

PENNSYLVANIA—Canadensis.

NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN.—Rooms en suite, with bath; all amusements; garage, saddle horses, excellent shooting in season; illus. booklet. Lack. R. R. to Cresco Sta., Pa. W. J. & M. D. Price, P. O. Canadensis, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA—Mt. Pocono.

Mt. Pleasant House. FREE GARAGE For special Fall rates address W. T. & H. M. LESCH, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

HOW CONCRETE ROAD IS LAID IN WAYNE CO.

This Type Has Been Successful in Michigan Under Auto Traffic—Motoring News.

So much interest has been expressed in concrete highways, especially since the Lincoln Highway plan embracing this type of construction was announced, that Edward N. Hines, County Road Commissioner of Wayne County, Mich., in which Detroit is situated, the county having the greatest concrete road mileage in the country, has issued a booklet telling how such roads are made there.

"We prepare and shape the subgrade, roll it had with a ten-ton roller, and lay the concrete right on the natural subsoil," writes the Commissioner. "Side rails are used, and when the concrete has become sufficiently hard to remove the rail the finishers pare off the outer edges to prevent a sharp dividing line between the concrete and the gravel shoulders. Our trunk roads are built 16 feet wide, with gravel shoulders 4 feet wide on each side. The less traveled roads have 12 and 15 feet of concrete, with a maximum width over all of 24 feet. The concrete is put down wet so that no tamping is necessary after it has been placed. Smoothing is done with simple wooden floats. Each day's work is finished up to an expansion joint, and not more than twenty minutes are permitted to elapse between the placing of batches of concrete during the day. The work of the day is covered with canvas, which is removed the next day so that the concrete may be covered to the depth of about two inches with sand or loose soil to prevent it from drying too fast. It is thus sprinkled for eight days, and the road is not opened for traffic until the concrete has been in place for at least two weeks.

"Machinery is used whenever the same or a better result can thus be secured. Graders are drawn by steam. Old roads are rooted up with a scarifier or plow. Water is pumped for miles in pipes by gasoline engines. Stone and sand on some of the roads are unloaded with a grab bucket, and many smaller labor saving devices are employed. Cement is mixed in a mechanical batch mixer. The cost of the roads averages from $12,000 to $16,000 a mile, as all the materials have to be shipped into Wayne County."

Although original cost on roads of this kind is about one-third higher than for macadam construction, upkeep is said to be practically nil when the work has been done honestly and under proper weather conditions. The surface presents splendid going for automobiles.

***

Two sessions of the third American Road Congress, which opens in Detroit to-day, will be devoted to an exposition of the plans of the Lincoln Highway. These sessions will be held to-morrow and Thursday.

***

Something of a record in hauling building material has recently been made in Cleveland, Ohio. A five-ton, screw-hoist motor dump truck with two trailers has been hauling seventy tons of material a day over a distance of about two miles, including some bad road and steep grade.

***

Two new tire types have just made their appearance on the market. One is a combination of the cushion and pneumatic principles, produced by the Overman Company for pleasure cars. It has the anti-skid features and thick tread of the cushion tire of that make combined with the ordinary pneumatic interior, and is to be sold on a 5,000-mile guarantee. The other new tire is of the cushion type, and is made by the Motz Company in a similar pattern to that of their electric tire, save that it has a dual tread. The Marion Company has announced two new models in addition to their open bodies, a sedan and a coupe. The Ford Company is about to establish a new selling and service branch in Buenos Aires, of which E. H. Hampton will be in charge. The Willys-Overland Company has bought out the Globe Ball Bearing Company of Norwich, Conn., and will move the machinery to Elmira, N. Y., making its own bearings there.

Announcements of Schools

In September The New York Times published a greater volume of School advertisements than any other newspaper in the United States.

New York City.

BARNARD SCHOOLS
FOR BOYS West 242d ST.
The schoolhouse on the hill overlooking Van Cortlandt Park. Outdoor School Life. Boys may remain all day, including Saturday. New building now open for inspection; office hours 10 to 12 A. M., or by appointment. Tel. 529 Kingsbridge. Individual attention. Afternoon study. Thorough preparation for college. 172 Graduates in leading colleges. All ages. Fall term begins Sept. 29th. Catalogue. 26th YEAR
FOR GIRLS 421 & 423 W. 148th ST.
College Preparatory and General. Kindergarten and Elementary. The school co-operates with the home in seeking to keep the pupil a wholesome girl. Fall term begins Sept. 24th. Catalogue 18th YEAR
HOUSEHOLD ARTS 226 W. 79th St.
Cooking, Embroidery, Millinery, Dressmaking. Arts and Crafts. Accounts. Also English and conversational French. One or more subjects may be taken. Fall term begins Oct. 6th. Catalogue. 5th YEAR
ELEMENTARY Young Boys and Girls. Catalogue.
Riverside Drive & West 139th St. 423 West 148th St. Ft. Washington Av. & W. 177th St.

NEW YORK—Manhattan.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL
18-20 West 89th Street
Dr. Otto Koenig, Principal.
Most modern school building in city, absolutely fireproof. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Commercial department. Special attention paid to primary instruction. Classes limited in number. Open air instruction. Lessons prepared in school. Afternoon recreation classes. Laboratory. Gymnasium.
School now in session.
SEND FOR CATALOG.
Tel. Riverside 5364.

"PRIMARY TO COLLEGE"
Berkeley School for Boys
THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR
Thorough Preparation for all Colleges and Technical Schools.
Light, airy rooms. Small classes.
75% Graduates have entered College.
Lower School opens Wednesday, Oct. 1
Illustrated Catalogue upon application.
724 St. & West End Ave. Tel. Columbus 1415

HAMILTON INSTITUTE
For Boys—599 West End Avenue,
N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., Principal. Tel. 6802 RIVER.
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Mrs. N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., Principal. TEL. 2239 RIV.
Preparation from Primary to College.
Schools Approved by New York State Regents
Certificate of School Admits to College.
Visual Instruction in History, Geography & Science.
LESSONS PREPARED AT SCHOOL.
Gymnasium. Outing Classes. Athletic Field.
THE PRINCIPALS ARE NOW AT THE SCHOOL.

The Leete School
SEVENTEEN EAST SIXTIETH STREET
A Private School for Girls
PRIMARY, INTERMEDIATE AND HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENTS. COLLEGE PREPARATION. HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS. THE FINE ARTS
TUITION FROM $175 to $400 PER ANNUM
The Twenty-third year will open on
MONDAY, OCTOBER SIXTH

Collegiate School For Boys Founded 1638
is a College Preparatory School with strong Primary and Junior Grades. Modern school building. Large Gymnasium.

Fact No. 32
(About Investments)

Buying a stock or bond which later shows a profit is not the whole of successful investing. The stock or bond must be sold—the **paper profit** converted into a **real profit**—and the proceeds reinvested as safely as at first. In other words, one must know when to sell. This requires a knowledge of fundamentals.

Our Booklet, "Judging Securities," will help you. Sent on request.

Send for our "Bankers' Guide."

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secured on a business which has a sixty-year record of growth should appeal to investors who desire to secure the highest degree of safety for their invested funds.

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Income Tax
Certain Bonds are Tax Exempt under this proposed law. Are yours? Send for our list Tax Exempt BONDS.

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New York 115 Broadway Chicago First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

5.60% Income
Tax Exempt in New Jersey

A Public Service 50-year bond which can be purchased 6 points below the market price of 1909 while the gross earnings of the property have increased since that date 30%, and the surplus above all charges shows 100% increase.

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Particulars on request.

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London: 57 Old Broad St. New York: 20 Pine Street. Tel. 602 John.

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Successors to N. W. Harris & Co., N. Y.
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High Grade First Lien 6% Mortgages
Price—Par and Interest
Write for Descriptive Circular "T"
O'CONNOR & KAHLER
Investment Securities
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Telephone 741-742-743 Hanover.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Yield Sharply—No Union Pacific Announcement Is Expected To-day.

Stocks were put under what looked like concerted pressure in the first hour of trading yesterday, and prices yielded rather easily in the case of a number of the more active issues. During most of the rest of the session trading was dull, but recovery was fitful, and when in the last hour selling in some volume was resumed quotations again fell off and closed at or near the lowest for the day. Losses in the leading issues ranged up to two points, and even above that in the case of a few stocks. The statement by the Chairman of the Union Pacific, made after the close of the market, that it was not expected that to-day's meeting of the road's Executive Committee would result in any announcement regarding the talked-of distribution would have been seized upon as the sufficient explanation for part of the day's weakness had it been made during trading hours.

As it was, the market closed with discussion still under way regarding the likelihood of definite news being received to-day concerning plans of the Union Pacific in respect to a distribution which has been expected ever since the sale of the road's holdings of Southern Pacific stock. There was more disposition yesterday than there had previously been to lay stress on the possible legal difficulties in formulating a plan for a Union Pacific distribution. The conflict of claims between the common and preferred shareholders was recognized as a problem which would have to be settled in advance of any distribution if litigation over the Directors' decision in this matter was to be avoided. The financial community was left to its own surmise regarding the significance of the statement made by the Union Pacific Chairman that no announcement was likely to-day. In some quarters the view prevailed that the delay in this matter was not unconnected with the legal problems involved. That there is any difference of opinion over the matter among the members of the committee was denied.

It seems not unlikely that considerable significance will be attached to the Union Pacific Chairman's statement by those traders who had been counting upon early news regarding a special disbursement to the Union Pacific shareholders, and who had made that the basis of recent extensive operations for the long account. How far this situation was influential yesterday can only be surmised. Undoubtedly the feeling prevailed in some quarters that the problem before the Union Pacific management was a sufficiently manysided one to make an early decision regarding it difficult. Those holding this view regarded the statement by the Chairman of the Union Pacific as corroboration of their estimate of the situation. But at most the view taken of the Union Pacific situation was only a contributing influence in the day's decline. It was United States Steel which was under the most pronounced pressure, and the selling of that stock seemed to be based on the assumption in some quarters that the steel trade will be considerably affected by the change in the tariff and on the inferences regarding the effect upon this industry of the continued deficiency of new orders compared with current output. Suggestions along this line were not novel, and they seemed of greater market importance yesterday probably only for the reason that organized selling was under way.

Interesting developments in the international money market were as a whole of favorable import, but the day's trading view-point deprived this phase of the general situation of any particular market significance. In a broader view of the outlook, however, considerable satisfaction could reasonably have been taken in the indications that the quarterly settlements under way this week will bring no severe strain on the money market in any of the great financial centres. The Bank of England was again called upon to supply gold for shipment to Egypt, and the London discount rate rose again. On the other hand, the German market, in which the greatest inconvenience from the end of September settlements had been thought likely, showed such ease that the open market discount rate fell to a full point under the bank rate. Official comment following the monthly meeting of the Imperial Bank suggested the possibility of an early reduction from the 6 per cent. rate which has now stood since Nov. 14, 1912.

Germany was reported to be bidding for loans here, but these were understood to be for use only over the short period of the quarterly settlements. These facts, taken in conjunction with a further rise in sterling exchange in Berlin, indicated that the German market would not continue to compete urgently for the new gold arriving in London. This seems to increase the likelihood of the Bank of England being able to make good some of the gold loss which it has suffered through the movement to India and to Egypt, and of our own market finding it possible to share in the new gold supply without greatly inconveniencing the market of Europe. Sterling exchange declined again yesterday, falling to as low a figure as it touched the week before last, the lowest of the year. The money market here is showing such ease, however, that there can be no urgency about any American demand for gold at this time. Another $500,000 was taken for shipment to Canada, making a total of $2,000,000 which has gone out within a week.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 29.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston compares as follows:

	Sept. 27, 1913.	Dec. for week.	Sept. 28, 1912.
Loans	$294,562,000	*$296,000	$237,684,000
Circulation	9,791,000	102,000	7,591,000
Deposits	188,326,000	*370,000	191,858,000
Due banks	79,023,000	1,483,000	74,554,000
U. S. depos.	1,501,000	*28,000	871,000
Res., agents	34,574,000	534,000	30,899,000
Exchange cl.	10,983,000	511,000	15,130,000
Due fr. bks.	26,950,000	271,000	24,398,000
5 p. c. fund.	363,750	750	385,500
Legal tender.	3,563,000	20,000	5,065,000
Specie	27,541,000	36,000	24,123,000
Surplus	3,557,286	85,428	1,429,143
Surp. N. Y.	7,027,286	563,428	3,110,143

*Increase.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, May, 1957	102¼	108	102¼	102⅝
4½s, Nov., 1957	102⅝	103	102¼	102⅝
4½s, May, 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4½s, Nov., 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4½s, Mar., 1960-60	97⅞	98¼	97⅞	98
4½s, Mar., 1962	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
4½s, Sept., 1960	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
4s, May, 1959	94⅝	95	94⅝	95
4s, Nov., 1958	94⅝	95	94⅝	95
4s, May, 1957	94⅝	95	94⅝	95
4s, Nov., 1956	93⅝	93¾	93⅝	94
4s, Nov., 1955	92⅝	93¼	92⅝	94
4s, Nov., 1930	86¼	90	83¼	90
3½s, 1918-1919	97⅛	98	97⅛	99
3½s, Nov., 1954	82¼	83	82⅛	83
3½s, May, 1954	82¼	83	82⅛	83
3½s, 1950-1954	81½	82	81½	83

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Some Big Bears in the Market.

Selling of the leading speculative shares in yesterday's market was attributed, in large part, by brokers to several large operators. The street has heard on several recent days when prices inclined toward weakness, that the decline was being assisted by greater forces than the scattered ranks of professional traders, but so obvious demonstration of attack as that of yesterday had not appeared before. At the opening steel was wobbly, but in other directions prices made a good account of themselves, particularly Union Pacific. Within a few minutes a sudden flood of selling orders appeared, a scale large enough to drive quotations below their final figures on Saturday. In gossip on the floor, which is surprisingly correct when exceptional bear exertions are being put forth, a certain Boston stock market participant on memorable occasions in the past was credited with reawakened efforts on the destructive side. His lead, it was said, was followed up by two or three traders whose deals have been measured in the thousands of shares, and their combined onslought was enough to unsettle market sentiment and uncover a lot of stop loss orders. Prices were not long in getting back a little of their losses, but the recovery was sluggish and the bears were emboldened by this condition to make another raid shortly before noon. The ease with which prices were depressed a second time appeared to cause weakly margined stock to be let go, and later business was marked by irregularity which culminated in a third appearance of marked weakness toward the close.

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Deferred Hope Brings Decline.

Continued hope that the day would bring forth an announcement regarding the Union Pacific "melon" did much to give the shares strength in early trading, but it did not have sufficient potency to sustain the price when the rest of the list began to shrink. There was little doubt that partisans of the upward side of the Union Pacific stock were influenced to remove some of their support because the general market turned weak, but there were also indications that the delay in action on the expected distribution contributed something toward the decline, as time passed. After it became known that the company's Executive Committee had met in special session and adjourned without a word of encouragement for the street, Union Pacific declined with more rapidity than it had in previous dealings. The preferred shares, too, began to slide downward.

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An Improved Missouri Pacific.

The annual report of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company gave material proof that the efforts put forth since President Bush took charge to improve conditions were bringing results. An exhaustive study of the statement was not necessary to show the progress made, for these figures told the tale—surplus, $1,562,734, against a deficit of $1,979,092 in the preceding year, and a deficit of $5,232,539 in the year before that. As compared with the showing of 1911, then, the company was able to report surplus earnings of nearly $6,800,000, an encouraging display when it is considered that the annual statement showed that a great deal of money had been put back into the property. Gross earnings per mile increased 13.63 per cent., and net income per mile 31½ per cent. It has been Mr. Bush's policy to, first, build up the road so that it can give good service, and, second, to build up traffic along the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain lines to make use of this improved service. An increase of traffic density of nearly 18 per cent. as compared with 1912, and of 28¾ per cent. over 1911, indicates that considerable progress toward these ends was made in the year.

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Reading's August Earnings.

The August statement of the Reading Company and its constitutents was not one upon which traders in the company's stock could base many bullish arguments. The decline of net income was not far from $1,000,000, being $919,000. The Coal and Iron Company reported gross receipts $1,300,000 less than in the same month of 1912, while a deficit of nearly $150,000 stood in place of a surplus of $327,000 last year. The Railway Company showed a falling off in net, amounting to $446,000, but the holding company was able to announce an increase of, profits to the small total of $3,700.

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Commercial Bills in Small Supply.

In the commercial paper market the near approach of a new tariff is being marked by a scarcity of bills. There is sufficient paper moving, it is true, to keep the brokers moderately busy, but the promise held forth of a continued active market, when announcement was made of extra Treasury crop-moving money, is not being fulfilled, and many mercantile borrowers are said to be holding off until they see what is going to happen. In consequence a lot of desirable paper, which the banks liked to see presented in other years at this season, has not appeared. Rates continue around 5⅝ and 6 per cent. for the best names, with the tendency of quotations downward.

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Our Bankers and Chinese Loans.

Local banking firms which represented the American interest in the original "six power" agreement for lending money to China were asked to send a representative, it was learned yesterday, to the conference of the other five national banking groups in London to consider the dissolution of the compact. As the bankers here withdrew definitely from participation in the loan some months ago, they did not take part in the meetings which resulted in a decision yesterday to end the previous arrangement among the five remaining powers. Those bankers who were interested in Chinese finances until the Administration decided that the United States ought not to join with other nations in the work, declined to comment on the possible ways in which money will be raised by China. There was considerable speculation in banking circles, nevertheless, in regard to the likelihood of loans being placed here for Chinese administrative and development purposes, now that the plan for the international handling of loans has been abandoned.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Alabama Mineral Land Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., an an extra dividend of 25 per cent. The special disbursement was made from the proceeds of land sales.

Gold coin to the amount of $500,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Canada. So far this season $2,000,000 has been exported to that country.

A. H. Bickmore and McCoy & Co. of Chicago have sold $5,500,000 of the Middle West Utilities Company three-year 6 per cent. notes. The remainder of the $4,000,000 issue has been practically all subscribed for. The notes were offered on a 7 per cent. basis.

E. Vail Stebbins has been elected a member of the Nominating Committee of the New York Stock Exchange to succeed Frederic Gallatin, Jr., who resigned.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Quiet Market Occasionally Relieved by Moderate Trading in the Tobacco Issues.

During most of yesterday's session the Curb market was extremely quiet. The dullness was occasionally relieved by moderate trading in the tobacco issues with the trend of prices gradually toward a lower level.

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Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	Brit.-A. Tob	26¼	26¼	25⅝	25⅞
3,500	Brit.-A. T. new	26⅞	26⅞	26¼	26½
20	Con. Rub. T.	35½	35½	35½	35½
1,000	*Mays Oil	26	26	26	26
3,000	Peoples Gas rights w. i.	2 3-16	2 5-16	2 3-16	2¼
250	Pueb. S. & R.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	Stand. O., N.J.	380	380	378	379
100	†Toh. Prod. pf.	95	95¼	95	95¼
700	United Cigar S. Co. of A.	96¼	96¼	96⅝	95⅝
230	Willys Overl'd	69¾	‡69¾	69	69

MINING STOCKS.

500	Arizona Bel	20	20	20	20
1,000	*Beaver Con	33	34	33	34
2,200	*Big Four	22	22	20	20
500	Braden Copper	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7⅜
100	Brit.-C. Cop	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,600	Canad'n G.-S.	18	18	18	19
4,000	*C. O. C.	4	4	4	4
1,800	Copper M.	2 15-16	2 15-16	2¾	2⅞
200	El Paso Con.	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½
1,200	Goldfield C.	1⅞	1⅞	1 13-16	1⅞
400	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4	4
400	La Rose Con.	2 5-16	2 5-16	2¼	2¼
400	Mason Valley	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	McKinley-D.	N1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16
500	Nipis. M. Co.	9	9	8	8
300	Stewart	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16
50	Tonopah Ex.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,500	*Tonopah M.	73	73	70	70
150	Tonopah M.	4 13-16	5¼	4 13-16	5
100	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	Tularosa	⅝	11-16	⅝	⅝
500	*West End Cl	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16
500	Wettl. S. M.	13	13	15	13

LISTED PROSPECT—MINING COMPANY.

	West End Ex.	6	6	6	6

*Sell cents per share. †Ex div. ‡Odd lots.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

	Sept. 29. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 27. Bid.	Asked.
Allis-Chalmers	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜	10
Anglo-American Oil	21	21½	21	21½
Am. Writing Paper	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Bay State Gas	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Borden's Con. Milk	116½	117½	116¾	117⅜
Borden's Con. Milk pf.	105	107	105	107
Cluett-Peabody	62	63	58	62
Cluett-Peabody pf.	97	102	97	102
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	94	97	93	96
Emerson-Brant.	24	29	24	27
Emerson-Brant. pf.	80	87	79	85
Havana Tobacco	2¼	4	2¾	4
Havana Tobacco pf.	5	10	5	10
Houston Oil	16	18	16	18
Houston Oil pf.	50	60	50	60
Int. Rubber Tr. ctfs.	8	9	8	9
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	200	210	200	210
Manhattan Transit	1¼	1½	1⅜	1½
Marconi of America	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
Maxwell Motors com.	2½	3½	2½	3½
Maxwell M. 1st pf.	26	30	26	30
Maxwell M. 2d pf.	5	8	5	8
National Sugar	90	93	90	93
N. Y. Transportation	3	5	3	5
Oil Fields of Mexico	¾	1½	¾	1¼
Otis Elevator	78	79	76	79
Otis Elevator pf.	95	97	95	97
R. J. Reynolds	240	260	240	260
Tobacco Products	105	125	105	125
U. C. S. Co. of A. pf.	110	118	111	116
U. S. Light & H.	7	8	7	8
U. S. Light & H. pf.	45	55	45	55
Willys Overland pf.	85	90	86	92

MINING STOCKS.

Buffalo Mines	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2¼
Butte-N. Y.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
Con. Arizona Smelt.	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Davis-Daly Copper	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Dia. Black Butte	2	3	2	3
Diamond Field Daisy	2	4	2	3
First National	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
Florence	22	26	22	26
Giroux Mining	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1½
Goldfield Midway	3	5	3	5
Gold Hill	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Greene-Cananea	6	7	6	7
Greene-Can., new	30	34	32	34
Greenwater	4	5	4	5
Halifax Tonopah	1⅜	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Mines of America	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Nevada Hills	88	90	88	91
North Butte Dev.	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Ohio Copper	7-16	½	7-16	½
Pacific Smelters	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
South Utah M. & S.	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Tuolumne Copper	9-16	11-16	9-16	11-16
Union Mines	4	6	4	6
United Copper	¼	½	¼	½
United Copper pf.	5	8	5	8
Yukon Gold M.	2	2¼	2 1-16	2 3-16

LISTED PROSPECT—MINING COMPANY.

N. J. Mines Co.	16	17	16	17

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	150	151	150	160
Braden Cop., new 7s	150	152	150	160
B. R. T. 5% notes	96¼	96½	96¼	96½
Chicago Elev. 5s	95½	96¾	95½	96¾
Cons. Rubber Tire 4s	67	69	67	69
Havana Tob. 5s	50	60	50	60
Mason Valley 6s	60	85	60	85
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	99¾	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
N. City 4½s, 1962	99¾	99¾	99⅝	99¾
Western Pacific 5s	79	80	79	80

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am Oil	21	22	21	22
Atlantic Refining	685	690	692	698
Borne-Scrymser	280	285	280	305
Buckeye Pipe Line	172	168	172	172
Chesebrough Mfg.	655	670	660	665
Colonial Oil	125	135	135	135
Continental Oil	187	192	177	192
Crescent Pipe Line	61	64	61	64
Cumberland Pipe L.	68	73	71	74
Eureka Pipe Line	360	375	365	375
Galena-Signal Oil	178	182	178	182
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Indiana Pipe Lines	135	138	134	138
National Transit	43	45	44	46
*N. Y. Transit	320	328	320	328
Northern Pipe Line	102	108	103	113
Ohio Oil	130	132	132	134
Prairie Oil & Gas	374	378	377	382
Solar Refining	218	228	218	223
Southern Pipe Lines	240	245	243	246
South Penn. Oil	219	221	222	225
S. W. Penn. P. L.	155	162	155	162
Standard Oil (Cal.)	188	190	190	193
Standard Oil (Ind.)	387	388	392	392
Standard Oil (Kan.)	390	400	390	400
Standard Oil (Ky.)	465	475	475	490
Standard Oil (Neb.)	305	310	305	305
Standard Oil (N. J.)	377	380	376	378
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	150	152	151	154
Standard Oil (Ohio)	293	299	298	305
Swan & Finch	290	300	295	310
Union Tank Line	80	82	80	82
Vacuum Oil	173	176	174	176
Washington Oil	33	36	33	36
Waters-Pierce Oil	2100	..	2100	..

*Ex div.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Sept. 29. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 27. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	146	148	146	149
American Cigar pf.	85	87	85	87
British-American	25⅞	26	26⅜	26⅝
British-Am. new	25⅜	26½	26⅞	27
Conley Foil	280	295	280	295
Johnston Tin & M.	160	180	180	180
J. Bud Young	140	160	150	160
MacAndrews & F.	190	200	190	200
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	220	230	220	230
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	135	145	135	145
R. J. Reynolds	245	255	245	255
Tobacco Products	100	125	100	125
Tobacco Products pf.	88¼	92	90¼	95
United Cigar Stores	95½	96	96½	96¾
United Cig. Stores pf.	110	118	110	118

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15,'15	99	99¼	5.50
Am. Loco.	5	Oct., 1914	99¾	100¼	4.80
Austrian Gov.	4½	July, 14-15	97¾	98¼	6.50
Balt. & Ohio.	5	July, 1914	100¼	100¾	4.80
Boston & Me.	5	Feb. 3, '14	96	98	8.25
Boston & Me.	6	June 2, '14	97½	98½	8.00
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	96¾	96¾	5.85
Ches. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1914	99⅜	99⅝	6.40
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sept. 1915	98¾	98¾	5.40
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1914	95¾	96¼	9.75
Con. Gas	6	Feb.25,'14	100¼	100½	4.70
Erie	5	Apr. 8, '14	100⅛	100⅜	5.50
Erie	5	Oct., 1914	99	99¼	5.87
Erie	5	Apr., 1915	97¼	97⅜	6.50
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	98	99¼	6.35
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	96½	97	6.30
Ill. Central	4½	July, 1914	99¼	99¾	4.85
Int. & Gt. N.	5	Aug., 1914	97	97⅛	8.10
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'15	99¼	99⅝	5.30
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	99⅛	99⅞	7.90
L. S. & M. S.	4½	May, 1914	99¾	99¾	4.60
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar., 1914	99¾	100	4.80
M. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1914	94½	97	12.40
M., K. & T.	5	May, 1913	98	97	8.63
Mo. Pacific	5	June, 1914	99¼	99¾	12.25
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	98	99¼	6.15
N. Y. Central	4½	Mar., 1914	99¼	99⅞	5.07
N. Y. Central	5	Apr.21,'14	99⅞	100¼	4.75
N. Y. Central	5	Sep.15,'14	99¾	100	4.60
N. Y. Central	4½	May, 1915	98⅝	99	5.20
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	Dec., 1913	99¾	100	5.00
N. Y. State	5	Feb., 1914	100	100¼	4.40
Nor. Pacific	6	July 9, '14	100¾	100¾	4.75
P. Gas & El.	6	June25,'14	99¼	99½	6.70
Seab. Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	97	98½	5.55
So. Pacific	5	June15,'14	99⅞	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	6	Feb., 1916	98¾	99½	5.45
Sulz. Centa.	6	June, 1916	97	98	6.87
State Tenn.	5	July, 1914	99½	100¼	4.65
U. S. S. R. M.	6	Aug., 1914	98	99½	6.00
Un. Typew.	5	Jan.15,'14	99¼	97	6.20
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100⅜	101¼	5.90
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99½	6.28
W. E. & Mfg.	6	Aug., 1915	99½	100¼	5.85
Western Md.	5	July, 1915	98	98	6.00

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

B. & O. eq. tr.	4½	Apr.,'14-'22	5.15%	5.05%
C. N. W., eq. tr.	4½	July,'14-'23	5.00%	4.90%
Erie, eq. tr.	4½	Sept.,'14-'23	5.35%	5.15%
Gen. Electric		Apr.16,'14	5.20%	5.00%
H. Val., eq. tr.	5	Aug.,'14-'23	5.20%	5.00%
Ill. Cent., eq. tr.	4½	Aug.,'14-'23	5.10%	4.90%
N. Y. C., eq. tr.	4½	Aug.,'14-'27	5.20%	5.00%
Penn., eq. tr.	4½	Apr.,'13-'22	5.00%	4.85%
So. Pac., eq. tr.	4½	Mar.,'14-'23	5.15%	5.05%

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Balt. Trust Co.	160	160	160
100	Con. Gas	111½	111¼	111¼
5	Con. Gas pf.	111½	111½	111½
80	Md. Casualty	90¼	90¼	90¼
4	Norfolk Ry. & L.	25	25	25
405	United Ry. & Elec.	26⅜	26½	26¼

BONDS.

$3,000	Arundel S. & G. 6s	98	98	98
1,000	Carolina Central 4s	86	86	86
1,000	City of Balt. 4s, '61	95	95	95
6,500	City of Balt. 4s, '58	95	95	95
1,000	City of Balt. 4s, '51	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,400	City of Balt. 5s, '16	101½	101½	101¼
4,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93¼	93½	93¼
2,000	Ga. Pacific 1st 6s	107¾	107¾	107¾
3,000	N. O., M. & Chi. 5s	50	50	50
2,000	Penn. W. & P. 5s	90	90	90
1,000	State of Md. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾
2,000	Topeka Water 1st 5s	97½	97½	97½
3,000	Un. Ry. & E. 1st 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾
9,000	Un. Ry. & E. fd. 5s	86¼	86¼	86¼
4,000	Un. Ry. & E. inc. 4s	63¾	63¾	63¾
11,000	Un. Ry. & E. notes	106½	106½	106½

BOSTON.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Adventure	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,053	Alaska	23½	22⅞	23⅛
1,440	Amalgamated	75¾	74¼	74¾
235	Am. Zinc	19¾	19½	19⅝
1,375	Arizona Com.	5 3-16	5	5
1,275	Butte & Bal.	3½	3⅛	3⅜
2,224	Butte & Superior	36⅝	36½	36⅝
250	Calumet & Arizona	67	66¾	66⅝
28	Calumet & Hecla	440	440	440
5	Centennial	14	14	14
100	Chino	41	40½	40½
375	Copper Range	40	39½	39½
190	East Butte	12	12	12
90	Franklin	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
195	Granby	74½	73½	73¾
241	Greene-Cananea	32	31	31
2	Greene-Can. fr.	31	31	31
5	Hancock	17¼	17¼	17½
20	Isle Royale	19¼	19¼	19½
90	Kerr Lake	4½	4	4½
15	Lake	9	9	9
25	Mason Valley	5	5	5
10	Mayflower	8	8	8
35	Miami	23	22	23
25	Mohawk	43½	43¼	43½
60	Nevada Con.	16½	16½	16½
190	Nipissing	9	8⅞	9
70	North Butte	29½	28¼	28½
215	Old Colony	5¼	5	5
80	Old Dominion	52¼	52	52
20	Osceola	80	80	80
435	Pond Creek	22¼	21¾	21¾
70	Ray Con.	19	19	19
40	Shannon	7	7	7
125	Shattuck	20½	20	20
45	St. Mary's Land	34½	34½	34½
400	Superior & Boston	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
10	Tamarack	32	32	32
85	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼
311	U. S. Smelting	41⅞	41	41¾
240	U. S. Smelting pf.	48⅞	48½	48½
175	Utah Apex	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Utah Con.	9½	9½	9½
15	Utah Copper	52	52	52
100	Victoria	1¼	1¼	1¼
15	Wolverine	44	43	43

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, SEPT. 29, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Sept. 29, 1913	328,321
Same day last year	784,050
Total year to date	64,524,448
Same period last year	95,596,044
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	70.49 —.65
Same day last year	85.19 +.08

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.—			—Sterling Exchange.—		
	High.	Low.	Ren'al.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept. 29, 1913	3	2¾	2¾	$4.8555	$4.8540	$4.8540
Same day last year	7½	6	6¼	4.8535	4.8525	4.8525
Range year to date	7	1	...	4.8790	4.8540	.....
Same period last y'r	7½	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8510	.....

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
22⅜	23	2,020	Alaska Gold Mines	23⅛	23¼	22⅜	22⅞	— ⅛
74½	74⅝	23,800	Amalgamated Cop	75⅞	75⅞	74½	74⅝	— ⅛
45⅞	45⅞	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	45¾	45⅞	45¾	45⅞	— ⅛
92	93	25	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ¾
25⅝	26	800	Am. Beet Sugar	26½	26½	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
32¾	33	8,100	American Can	33¼	33¾	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
93⅝	94	510	American Can. pf	93⅞	93⅞	93	93¼	— ⅝
44½	44⅞	500	Am. Car & Fdry	45	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
36	37	300	American Cities	36	36	36	36	— ⅛
64¾	66	180	American Cities pf	66	66	66	66	...
117	119	50	American Express	118¼	118¼	118½	118½	— ⅛
20⅞	23½	100	Am. H. & L. pf	22	22	22	22	— ¼
23⅜	23½	500	Am. Ice Securities	27¼	23¼	23	23¼	— ¼
31⅞	32¼	500	Am. Locomotive	32	32	32	32	— ¾
102	102½	200	Am. Locomo. pf	102¼	102½	102¼	102¼	...
45	47	50	American Malt pf	45	45	45	45	...
66½	66⅝	2,300	Am. Smelt. & Refin	66½	66¾	66¼	66½	— ⅝
99¼	99¾	300	Am. S. & Ref. pf	100	100	99¾	99¾	— ⅝
110	111	100	Am. Sugar Ref	111	111	111	111	...
131¼	131⅝	120	Am. Tel. & Tel	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝	— ⅛
101	102	200	Am. Tob. pf., new	101⅝	101⅝	101½	101¾	+ ⅛
36⅞	37	1,200	Anaconda Cop. Co	37¼	37¼	36⅞	36⅞	— ½
94½	94⅝	2,650	Atch., Top. & S. Fe	95	95⅝	94½	94½	— ⅝
98½	99⅜	100	A., Top. & S. F. pf	99	99⅝	98⅞	98⅞	— ⅝
120	121½	200	Atlantic Coast Line	120½	121½	120½	121½	+ ½
93⅜	93⅝	2,050	Baltimore & Ohio	94½	94½	93⅝	93⅝	— ¼
...	...	5	Bank of Com	190	190	190	190	— 1
34⅝	35⅜	1,600	Bethlehem Steel	35	35¾	35	35	— ¼
72¾	74½	300	Bethlehem Steel pf	73	73	73	73	...
89	89⅛	800	Brook. Rapid Tran	88¾	89	88¾	89	...
126	130	100	Brook. Union Gas	126	126	126	126	—2¼
19	19⅛	500	California Petrol'm	19¼	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
53½	55	100	Cal. Petrol'm pf	54	54	54	54	— ⅛
220⅜	220⅞	7,750	Canadian Pacific	230⅞	231¼	229¼	229¾	+ ⅞
22¼	22⅝	400	Cent. Leather Co	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—2½
93	94½	100	Cent. Leather pf	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	— ⅝
106	108	12	Cent. of N. Am. Tel	107	107	107	107	...
58	58½	180	Chesapeake & Ohio	58½	58¾	58	58	— ⅛
13	15⅝	200	Chic. Great West	13	13	13	13	—1¼
104¼	105½	2,700	Chic., M. & St. P	106⅜	106⅜	105⅝	105⅝	—1
134	134½	300	C., M. & St. P. pf	134⅞	135	133⅝	134½	+ ⅜
128⅝	129⅜	500	Chic. & Northwes'n	128⅝	128⅞	128⅜	128⅞	+ ⅝
40¼	40½	4,100	Chino Copper	40⅞	40⅞	40¼	40¼	— ⅝
30	30½	1,700	Colorado F. & I	31¼	31¼	30¼	30¼	—1
132¼	133	200	Consolidated Gas	132⅞	132⅞	132¼	132¼	— ½
10⅝	10⅞	150	Corn Products Ref	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	28⅞	4,000	Erie	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ½
46	46⅓	100	Erie 1st pf	46¼	46¼	46	46	— ½
36	39	300	Erie 2d pf	37	37	36	36	—1½
38½	40	100	Federal M. & S. pf	38½	38½	38½	38½	— ¼
146	147	100	General Electric	146½	146½	146½	146½	...
38⅜	39¼	300	General Motors	39¾	39¾	38⅞	39¼	+ ⅝
81	81½	100	General Motors pf	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	...
27	27½	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
127	127½	1,300	Great Northern pf	127½	127½	127½	127½	— ⅛
34½	35	1,400	Gt. N. ctfs. for o.	36½	36½	34½	34½	—2½
46	46¼	400	Guggenheim Ex	46½	46½	46	46	— ⅛
110	111	100	Illinois Central	110	110	110	110	— ½
16	16½	500	Inspiration Copper	16¼	16¼	16	16⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	15⅞	1,000	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ct	15½	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
61⅝	61⅞	1,000	Inter.-Met. pf	61⅝	62⅜	61⅛	61⅜	— ⅛
24⅝	24⅝	200	K. C. Southern	24⅞	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
38½	40	100	Lackawanna Steel	36½	36½	36½	36½	—2
156½	157½	400	Lehigh Valley	156½	156½	156½	156½	— ½
108	116	100	Liggett & Myers pf	138½	138½	135⅝	136⅝	—1
136	136½	100	Louis. & Nash	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	— ⅛
132	134	30	Manhattan Ele	133	133	133	133	...
65	71	100	May Depart. Stores	65½	65½	65½	65½	+1⅛
63½	66½	700	Mex. Petroleum	66	66¾	65⅜	66	— ½
22⅜	23	225	Miami Copper	23	23	22½	23	— ½
133	134	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	134½	134¼	134	134	...
29	29⅝	6,000	Missouri Pacific	29¾	29¾	29¼	29	+ ⅜
125	127½	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	126	126	125½	125½	+2¾
117	121	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	119½	119½	119½	119½	— ½
...	46¼	350	Nat. Lead Co	47	47	46	46	— ½
13⅜	14	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
16½	16⅝	500	Nev. Consol. Cop	16½	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
95¼	95½	1,200	N. Y. Central	95½	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜	— ⅛
88¼	88½	500	N. Y., N. H. & H	88⅝	88⅞	88⅝	88⅝	— ⅛
29	29¼	100	N. Y., O. & W	29	29	29	29	— ⅛
104½	105	700	Norf. & Western	105⅜	105⅝	104½	104½	—1
83½	86¼	50	Norf. & West. pf	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	— ⅛
111½	112	2,982	Northern Pacific	113¼	113¼	111½	111½	—1⅝
27½	29½	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
112⅜	112⅞	2,650	Penn. Railroad	112⅜	112⅝	112⅛	112⅜	— ⅛
127¼	127½	3,800	People's Gas, Chi	127	128⅜	126½	127¼	...
88	90	300	P., C., C. & St. L	90	90	90	90	...
21	21¼	1,800	Pittsburgh Coal	19⅜	21¼	19⅜	21	+1⅛
90	90⅜	3,200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	86½	90⅜	86½	90¼	+3½
25	26	600	Pressed Steel Car	26¼	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ¼
153½	154	100	Pullman Company	153⅝	153⅝	153⅝	153⅝	— ¼
19	19⅛	1,500	Ray Consol. Copper	19¼	19½	19	19	— ⅛
167⅜	167½	44,200	Reading	169⅜	169⅜	167⅜	167⅝	—1⅜
89	92	400	Reading 2d pf	91½	91½	91	91	—1⅞
21¼	22	820	Rep. I. & S	22	22	22	22¼	...
86	87	110	Rep. I. & S. pf	89	89	86¾	86¾	—1⅝
14½	14⅝	1,000	Rock Island Co	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
23	23¼	100	Rock Island Co. pf	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
20½	21½	100	Rumely (M.) Co	15	15¼	14½	14½	— ⅝
49	52	700	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	21	21	21	21	+1
5	6	1,200	St. L. & S. F	51	51	50	50	—2
8½	9¼	750	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5¼	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
18	19	200	Seaboard Air Line	8½	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
17½	17⅝	100	Seaboard Air Line pf	18¼	18¼	18	18	— ⅜
186½	187	25	Sears, R'buck & Co	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅛
90⅜	90⅝	13,600	Southern Pacific	186½	186½	186½	186½	— ⅛
95¼	95⅜	610	So. Pac. tr. rects	91⅝	91⅝	90⅝	90⅝	—1
22¾	22⅞	1,400	So. Ry. extended	95⅜	95⅜	95⅛	95⅛	— ⅛
33	34	100	Standard Milling	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
62½	67	50	Standard Milling pf	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅜
31¼	31½	600	Tennessee Copper	64	64	64	64	...
111½	111½	200	Texas Co	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ½
41	41½	600	Third Avenue	112½	112½	112½	112½	— ⅛
47	50	100	Union B. & P. Co	41⅝	42¼	41⅝	42	—2⅞
23½	25	20	Union B. & P. pf	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
159⅜	159½	54,000	Union Pacific	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
83	83½	1,775	Union Pacific pf	161⅞	162¼	159¼	159¼	—2¼
47	49	425	U. S. Express	85¾	85¾	83	83	—3¼
56	58	100	U. S. R. & I. Co	48	48	45	48	+3
63	63¾	500	U. S. Rubber	57	57	57	57	— ½
107½	107⅝	150	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	63⅜	63⅜	63⅛	63⅛	— ⅝
60⅝	60¼	79,250	U. S. Steel	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	— ⅛
107½	108½	3,300	U. S. Steel pf	61⅞	61⅞	60¼	60¼	—2
51½	52	4,580	Utah Copper	109¼	109¼	108⅝	108⅝	— ⅝
28¼	29	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	52¼	52¼	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅝
98	98¼	400	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	29½	29½	29	29	—1¼
87	90	6	Wells Fargo Ex	98½	98¼	98	98	—1
40	40¼	300	Western Maryland	87	87	87	87	...
67¾	68¾	100	W. U. Telegraph	40¾	40⅝	40	40	...
70	70¾	680	West'house E. & M	69	69	69	69	...
15	19	100	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf	70	70	69¾	69¾	—1⅛
95	96	100	W'worth (F. W.) Co	18	18	18	18	...
				95½	95½	95	95½	—1½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96	97
2s, c, 1930	96	98
3s, r, 1918	102¼	103
3s, c, 1918	102¼	102
4s, r, 1925	109½	110½
4s, c, 1925	109½	110¾
Pan 2s, r, 1936	...	96

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	125	132
Allis-C, 5th paid	...	9
Do pf.	7½	...
Do pf. 5th paid	...	17
A B S pf.	67	80
A B S & F 90	...	91½
A C F	115½	118¼
Am Coal	75	100
Am C Fin	82½	85
Do pf	96	105
Am Cot O	41¾	42½
Do pf	95½	97
Am Lin	4½	4¾
Do pf	25	26½
Am Malt	5	7¾
Am S pf	83	85
Am Snuff.	100	105
Do pf	100	102
Am St Fds	25	29
Do pf	113½	116
A T & C	56¼	60
Am Tob	234	240
A W W pf	40	50
Am Wool	22	25
Do pf	80	82
A W P pf	16½	17½
Ann Arbor	10	25
Do pf	35	70
Assets R.	75	77
Bald L.	40½	44¾
Do pf	104½	105
B & O pf	80	82
Batop M	1	1¼
Brun Ter.	7¾	8
B, R & P	103½	113½
Do pf	115	150
Buf'k Co	26¾	27¾
Canada So	60	64
Case (J I)	...	...
Do pf	93¼	106
C U & C	5	87
C R. & P	...	...
Do pf	175	182
Chi, St P, M & Om	120	125
Do pf	130	135
C. C. C & St. L	36	39½
Do pf	60	75
Col & So	27	29
Do 1st pf	62	66
Do 2d pf	35	36
C P R pf	68	69½
Crex Carp	65	82
D-Am S pf	...	84
D & Co pf	96¾	97½
Del & H	159	161
D, L & W	400	419
D & R G	19	21
Do pf	54	55
D M & Pr	...	...
D	2¼	3
Det & M	85	...
Do pf	85	...
Dist Sec	13¾	14½

	Bid.	Asked.
D, S S & A	4½	6½
Do pf	10½	13
Du P de N	...	...
Do pf	86	...
F M & C.	11	14
Gen Chem.	178	183
Do pf	105½	107
G & S Tel.	112	...
G'dr'ch (B	...	...
F) Co	90	91
Granby C	73	76½
Hav E Ry, L & P	80	86
Do pf	91	96
Helme (G W) Co	130	185
Do pf	100	115
Hock Val	120	150
Homest'ke	105	110
Inger-R	120	...
Do pf	95	...
Int Agric	6½	9
Do pf	28	...
Int H n	105½	108¼
Do pf	114¾	116
Int H C	104¾	107
Do pf	113½	114½
Int Paper	8½	9½
Do pf	36	37½
Int St P	7	7½
Do pf	29¼	30
Iowa Cent.	7	11
Do pf	15	25
K C Ft S & M pf	55	65
K C So pf	58	60
Kayser (J & Co	78½	85
Do 1st pf	100	107
K & D M.	6	9
Do pf	45	...
Kresge(SS) Co	79	82
Do pf	98¾	100
Lacl Gas	100	101½
L E & W.	7½	10
Do pf	18	24
Llgg & M.	216	220
Long Isl'd.	32	37
L & W Bls	35	36½
Do 1st pf	95½	100
Do 2d pf	86	...
Lorill Co.	160	167
Do pf	109	113
May Cos.	79½	81
Do pf	97	69½
M D S pf	98	100
Mer Mar	3½	4
Do pf	15¾	16¼
Mex Nat. pf	85	90
Mich Cent.	160	160
M & St L	15	16
Do pf	36	43
M, St P & S S M pf	137	150
Do 1	77	84
M, K & T.	21	21¾
Do pf	55	58
N C & St. L	135	145
Nat Enam.	12	13
Do pf	81	85
Nat Lead pf	105	108½
Nat Rys of	...	...
M 1st pf	36	45
N Cent C.	40	60

	Bid.	Asked.
N O, M & C pf	...	25
N Y A B	65	70
N Y, C & St L	56½	59
Do 1st pf	90	...
Do 2d pf	70	88
N Y Dock	10	20
Do pf	25	40
Norf So	40½	47
North Am	72	74
N O T & Light	62	64
N W Tel	...	120
Ont Min	2½	3
Pabst B pf.	100	108
Pac Coast	80	87
Do 1st pf	75	95
Do 2d pf	78	100
Pac Mail	21	22
P T & Tel pf	90	95
Peo & E	9	14
Pet-Mull	25	30
Do 1st pf	80	95
Phelps-D	.188	...
Phila Co	87	90
P, C, C & St L pf.	100	120
Pitts S pf.	93½	96½
P S C pf	98	100
Pub S Cor.	110	117
Quicksilver	2¾	2¾
Do pf	3¾	4½
R R Sec I cstk c	...	78
Ry St Spr.	23½	26
Do pf	94	...
Rdg 1st pf	86	88
St L & S F 1st pf.	15	25
St L & S F, C & E I ctfs	...	80
Do n ctfs	15	30
St J S W.	24¼	25
Do pf	58	66½
Sears-R pf.	119¼	...

	Bid.	Asked.
S-S S & I	30	32
Do pf	89	91½
So P R S.	65	66
Do pf	...	106
So Ry pf	79	79½
So R, M & A	...	...
Ohio ctfs	63¼	77
Studeb Co	22	24
Do pf	79	85
Texas Pac	14	16
T P L Tr.	90	100
T, St L & W pf	11	12
Tol, St L & W pf	20	23
T C R T	105	109
Do pf	128	145
Und Type	90	96
Do pf	107	110
Un Cig-M	46¼	47
Do pf	95	99
U Ry's In	20	22½
Do pf	40	42½
U S C I P	101½	102
Do pf	46½	49
U S Ind A	25	32
Do pf	85	92
Vand R R	...	85½
Va I, C & Coke	45	48
Va Car. P	53	56
Do pf	94	98
Vul Det	11¾	17
Do pf	48	53
Wabash	4	4½
Do pf	11¾	12½
W Md pf	58	70
W E & M 1st pf	110	117½
Do pf	110	125
W & L E	4	5
Do 2d pf	8	11
Wis Cent	46	48
W'w'th (F W) pf	110¼	113½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Hale & Norcross	.05
Alpha Con	.02	Justice	.01
Andes	.03	Mexican	.05
Belcher	.21	Occidental Con	.70
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.23
Caledonia	1.65	Overm	.50
Challenge Con	.11	Savage	.11
Chollar	.02	Seg. Belcher	.07
Confidence	.85	Sierra Nevada	.11
Con. Cal. & Va	.02	Union Con	.12
Con. Imperial	.05	Utah Con	.02
Crown Point	.15	Yellow Jacket	.83
Gould & Curry	.03		

TONOPAH.

Jim Butler	.65	Comb. Fract	.94
McNamara	.11	D'field Daisy	.02
Midway	.48	D'field B	.01
Mizpah Exten	.78	Florence	.22
Montana	1.25	G'field Con. M	1.85
North Star	.41	G'field Merger	.19
Rescue Eula	.11	Jumbo Exten	.12
Tonopah Merger	.70	Silver Pick	.04
West End	1.52½	Nevada Hills	.86
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.04
Atlanta	.14	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.02	Manhattan Con	.04
C. O. D	.03	Man. Big Four	.20

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	5¾	6½	Jackpot	1½	2¼
Elkton	.54	55¾	McKinney	57½	59½
El Paso	.350	370	Old Gold	2¼	2½
Findlay	2¼	2⅝	Portland	.97	99½
Gold Dol	.9	9½	Vindicator	.88	89¼
Isabella	.10	10¾	R. B. H	4½	5

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Grain prices gained ground in yesterday's trading. Wheat was especially strong in late transactions, closing from ⅝ to ¾c up. Corn advanced from ⅞ to 1⅛c on bullish news from the West, and oats rose from ⅝ to ¾c, because of an apparent short supply in sight. Cotton eased off for a net loss of 10 to 15 points. Provisions were strong and cotton oil was unsteady.

WHEAT.

A steady opening in wheat was followed by slight reactions, but the general trend of prices was upward, and the market showed a good deal of strength in the afternoon, closing ⅝c to ⅞c net righer. Much of the late buying was due to the entirely unexpected decrease of 448,000 bushels in the visible supply, where a good increase had been looked for. It drew attention to the liberal exports and rapid consumption in domestic quarters, and quite offset all other news in the last hour. Altogether the arrivals at the three big Northwest points were 4,064 cars, against 2,235 cars a year ago. Snow said that the crop was of the finest quality ever known, and attributed the rapid marketing to the fact that farmers are hard up and country banks are forcing them to sell. Then, again, harvest was completed early, the weather has been perfect, and car arrangements for handling the crop never better.

The cables were rather unimportant again, and world's shipments amounted to 13,888,000 bushels, compared with 16,795,000 bushels a year ago. The Missouri State crop report indicated a wheat acreage of about 92 per cent. of last year's crop. In the local market No. 2 red wheat was quoted at 99c, cost, insurance, and freight basis, and 98½c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 95¼c, free on board, afloat.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	...	...	94¾	94	...
December	96	95	96	95⅝	96¼
May	.99 5-16	99	99 5-16	98¼	1.02⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

September	85⅞	84¾	85⅞	85¼	88
December	88⅞	86⅞	88	87¼	89⅞
May	93	91⅝	93	92¼	94¾

CORN.

Complaints that corn was molding in shock in Missouri and prospects for more rain over the belt, with a moderate cash trade and a tendency of receipts to fall off, promoted activity and strength in the corn market yesterday, final prices being ⅞ to 1⅛c net higher. The Missouri State report made conditions 52 against 41 last month, and the visible supply increased 948,000 bushels, but neither of these influences aroused much interest on the bear side and offerings were well absorbed all day. The Liverpool market closed ¼d higher to ¼d lower and world's shipments were about 200,000 bushels more than the previous week. Export corn in the local market was quoted at 79¾c, free on board, afloat.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	71⅝	70¼	71¼	70¼	73¾
December	70⅞	70	70⅞	69⅞	52¾
May	72⅜	71⅛	72⅜	71¼	52½

OATS.

The movement of oats was smaller than last week, and, with the increase of only 268,000 bushels in the visible and the strength of corn, started a buying movement which carried prices up ⅝@⅞c, the close being about top for the day. Commission houses were good buyers on the advance.

The local cash market closed higher on the basis of 47c for standard white. No. 2 white was quoted at 47⅛@48c; No. 3 white, 46@46½c; No. 4 white, 45½@46c; ordinary clipped 45@46c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	41⅞	40⅝	41⅝	40⅝	31

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

26 BROAD STREET

COUPONS DUE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER OCT. 1, 1913

Birmingham Ry., Lt. & Power Co. 4½s
Carter Coal & Iron Co. 1st 5s
Central Ry. Co. of Peoria 1st Mtge. 5s
Citizen's Gas & Fuel Co. of Terre Haute 1st Mtge. 5s
The City Water Power Co. (Austin, Texas) 1st S. F. 5s
Clinton Iron & Steel Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Col. Springs Light & Power Co. 1st 5s
Columbia University Club 2d Mtge. 4s
Columbus, London & Springfield Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Consolidated Light & Power Co. of Whitehall 1st 5s
Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co. Cumulative Adj. 7% Gold
Erie Electric Motor Co. 1st Ref. Skg. Fund Gold Bonds 5s
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. Cons. 6s
Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Kansas City Southern Ry. Co. 1st 3s
Lincoln Heat, Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Newfoundland Timber, Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd. 6s
New London Gas & Elec. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
New London Gas & Elec. Co. 2d Mtge. 5s
New York & Stamford Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Otis Elevator Co. Conv. Gold Deb. 5s
Peekskill Ltg. & R.R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Pine Bluff Natural Gas Co. 20 year 1st Gold 6s
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 5s
Raleigh & Southport Ry. Co. Gen. 6s
Sante Fe Water & Light Co. 1st Mtge. Prior Lien 5s
Santa Fe Water & Light Co. 1st Cons. Mtge. 4s
Spring Brook Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Standard Screw Co. Gold Deb. 5s
Tanana Valley Railroad Co. 3 Year Coll. Trust Notes 8s
Tompkins Cove Stone Co. 1st 6s
The Tri-City Railway & Light Co. 5% Coll. Trust 1st Lien
Water, Light & Gas Co. of New Jersey Cons. & Ref. 5s
Western New York & Pennsylvania Ry. Co. General Mtge. 4s
Youngstown & Southern Ry. Co. 1st 5s

DUE OCTOBER 15TH, 1913.

Dedham & Hyde Park Gas & Electric Light Co. 1st 5s

DUE OCTOBER 20TH, 1913.

Colorado Springs Electric Co. 1st 5s

THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable October first, to Shareholders of record at the close of business Saturday, September 20th. Transfer books will be closed from the 22d to 30th instant, both inclusive.

B. I. HASKINS, Cashier.

New York, September 12, 1913.

American Malt Corporation

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 3rd day of November, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 16th day of October, 1913. HENRY EGGERKING, Treasurer.

September 24, 1913.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY,
61 Wall Street, New York City.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its Preferred Stock, payable November 15th, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 8th, 1913.

Checks will be mailed by the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway, New York City.

GEO. T. ZIMMERMANN, Treasurer.

MUTUAL FILM CORPORATION.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 5.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% upon the preferred capital stock of this company has been declared payable October 1, 1913, to stockholders of record September 25, 1913. Transfer books will be closed from 3:00 P. M. September 25, 1913, to 10:00 A. M. September 26, 1913.

Dated September 15, 1913.

CHARLES J. HITE, Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY.

Coupons due October 1st, 1913, from the 4½% Mortgage and Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the temporary banking office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., Fiscal Agents, 21 Broad Street, New York City.

HORACE G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

New York, September 16, 1913.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK, Fifth Av. and Forty-third St.
New York, Sept. 23, 1913.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank was declared, payable, free of tax, on and after Sept. 30, 1913.

The transfer books will be closed until Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1913.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK.
New York, Sept. 16, 1913.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable October 1st, 1913. Transfer books will remain closed from 12 o'clock noon September 20th, 1913, to 10 o'clock A. M. October 2nd, 1913.

HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
153D DIVIDEND.

New York, Sept. 26, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Oct. 1st, 1913.

WILLIAM S. BECKLEY, Cashier.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Jersey City, N. J., September 4, 1913.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid October 1, 1913, to the registered holders of record September 9, 1913. Transfer books will be closed on the 9th inst., and will be reopened September 15, 1913.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons No. 56, due October 1, 1913, from The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

C. K. COOPER, Assistant Treasurer.

THE MORTGAGE BOND COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Coupons due October 1st, 1913, from the four per cent Gold Mortgage-Bonds, Series 2, of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalman & Company, 25 Broad Street, New York City.

M. C. COGGESHALL, Treasurer.

New York, September 30th, 1913.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, September 19, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 1st, 1913. Transfer books will remain closed from September 20th, 1913, to that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York.
Sept. 16, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent., payable October 1, 1913, to stockholders of record September 20th.

FRANK HAMMOND, Cashier.

Mexican Redeemable 5% Interior Debt.

The coupons due October 1st, 1913, and the called bonds of the Mexican Interior 5% Redeemable Debt of 1894, will be paid at the office of A. Iselin & Co., 36 Wall Street, from October 1st to October 15th at the rate of 36.75 cents for each Mexican dollar.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The coupons due October 1st, 1913, on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Hanover National Bank, New York.

J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & COMPANY REALTY COMPANY Plaintiff, against EQUITABLE UTILITIES COMPANY, Defendant.—Amended summons. To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within ten days after the service of this amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated August 8th, 1913.

ALEXANDER, WATRISS & POLK,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Equitable Utilities Company:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Alexander Finelite, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 8th day of September, 1913, and filed on that day with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Court House in and for the City and County of New York, in the State of New York.

Dated New York, September 8th, 1913.

ALEXANDER, WATRISS & POLK,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company will be held at the general office of the company in Topeka, Kansas, on October 23, 1913, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of three (3) Directors to hold office for four (4) years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the approving, ratifying and confirming of the following, to wit:

The lease to this company of the railroad and property of the Verde Valley Railway Company.

The lease to this company of the railroad and property of The Dodge City and Cimarron Valley Railway Company.

All action of the Directors and the Executive Committee taken since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of this company.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Sept. 18, 1913, and will be reopened at the close of said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. C. DEMING, Assistant Secretary.

New York City, Aug. 5, 1913.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY CO.

Pursuant to resolution of its Board of Directors duly adopted in accordance with the provisions of its Adjustment Income Mortgage, dated December 20, 1911, to the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, trustee, the Third Avenue Railway Company will pay **the semi-annual installment of interest, amounting to two and one-half per cent. (2½%), due** October 1st, 1913, on bonds of six series issued months ended July 1, 1913, upon its **Adjustment Mortgage Fifty-year Five Per Cent. Income Gold Bonds**, secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.

Such payment will be made on October 1, 1913, at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, upon presentation and surrender of coupon No. 21.

The Bond Transfer Books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on September 20, 1913, and will be re-opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on October 2, 1913.

Dated, New York, September 15, 1913.

FREDERIC J. FULLER, Secretary.

THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
ANNUAL MEETING.

Columbus, Ohio, September 20, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 7, 1913, at twelve o'clock noon.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 15 Broad Street, New York City, on Friday, September 26, 1913, at three o'clock P. M., and will be re-open on Wednesday, October 8, 1913, at ten o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CARL REMINGTON, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
ANNUAL MEETING.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1913.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, Ogden, Utah, on **Tuesday, October 14, 1913,** at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors of the Company, and of transacting such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

For the purposes of the meeting the books for the transfer of stock (both Preferred and Common) will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on **Monday, September 22, 1913,** and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on **Wednesday, October 15, 1913.**

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Wednesday, October 8th, 1913, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of fifteen directors of the Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 20th, 1913, and will be reopened on Thursday, October 9th, 1913.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Dated September 8, 1913.

Erie and Jersey Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Erie and Jersey Railroad Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Church Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, October 14th, 1913, at two o'clock P. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business of Tuesday, September 23rd, 1913, and will be opened for use on Wednesday, October 15th, 1913.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DAVID BOSMAN, Secretary.

New York, September 9th, 1913.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

State of New York, City of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, SIMON OHLBAUM of the City of New York, successor and assignee of all the assets and good-will of OHLBAUM BROS., heretofore conducting business within this State for more than three years, do hereby certify that I intend to continue conducting or transacting said business under the name of OHLBAUM BROS., at No. 8 Washington Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State aforesaid, and that the true or real name of the person conducting or transacting the same is as follows, viz.:

Name. P. O. Address.
SIMON OHLBAUM, 8 Washington Place, New York City.

State of New York, City of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 25th day of September, 1913, before me personally appeared SIMON OHLBAUM, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and he thereupon acknowledged to me that he executed the same. SAMUEL S. KOGAN, Commissioner of Deeds, City of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PRENTISS, NATHANIEL APPLETON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL APPLETON PRENTISS late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Thomas G. Barry, No. 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of May, 1913. ALICE PRENTISS, Executrix. T. G. BARRY, Attorney for Executrix, 2 Rector Street, New York City.

COHEN, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated the 8th day of September, 1913, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON COHEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 19 Avenue A, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of March next. Dated New York, the 10th day of September, 1913. HUGO COHN, Executor. HOVELL, McCHESNEY & CLARKSON, Attorneys for Executor, 277 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Anti-Piracy Movement Growing.

Trade associations are showing a disposition to take active part in the movement to obtain legislation prohibitive of design piracy. Secretary Ramsay Peugnet of the Silk Association of America said yesterday that the association would send delegates, if a convention to draft preliminary legislation were called, and at a recent meeting of the Women's Neckwear Association a resolution was passed pledging that organization to support the movement. Apropos this matter a report was received here from Washington yesterday saying that steps would be taken there in the near future to have the Kahn law, recently signed by the President, either repealed or amended. This measure provides for the free admission of articles intended for exhibition purposes, and among other things offers to enjoin American manufactures from making goods in which the designs of any foreign merchandise are copied or adapted, providing that these designs have been previously registered abroad. The possibility of injury to American manufacturers arising from this guarantee was pointed out in THE TIMES several days ago. It is understood that special efforts will be made to have this provision changed or withdrawn.

***

Ribbon Deliveries Will Be Late.

Spring deliveries of ribbons will be at least two months late because of the demoralizing effect of the recent strike on the mill organizations and the present scarcity of skilled help. Most of the manufacturers are said to be suffering from the latter trouble, the long period of dullness in the ribbon field having caused a great many workers to seek other employment. The outlook for the coming season is considered very bright. The jobbers have already placed a fair amount of business, heavier buying in some cases being prevented by the unwillingness of manufacturers to book much advance business, while many of their Fall deliveries are yet to be made. Prices are expected to advance sharply as stocks of both raw and finished goods of the manufacturers are depleted and new silk, bought recently at a heavy advance, is put into work. Buyers for ribbon importing houses are now abroad looking for Spring novelties, but there is yet little indication of what has been found. There is a feeling among the domestic manufacturers that the changes proposed for Schedule L will have no great effect on business for the coming season.

***

Credit Men, Not Law, at Fault.

Much has been said of late against the law which facilitates commercial frauds by permitting individuals or combinations of individuals to do business under fictitious names by filing a certificate in the County Clerk's office, upon payment of a small fee. Yesterday, however, one of the most prominent credit men in the city took a stand in defense of it. "The law is as good as can be expected," he said. "If we ask the lawmakers to shut the door against frauds much more they may shut it so tight that it will keep us on the outside, too. The best remedy lies not in improving the law, but in credit men taking more care with their work. The big commercial agencies get immediate reports of all registrations of this kind at the various County Clerks' offices, and these reports can be had from them if desired. Credit men should not blame the law when they lose simply because they did not ask for a report on a firm they did not know. These reports should always be sought on unknown accounts, regardless of the rating. A rating is badly needed in the way of legislation, however, is a measure requiring all houses to indicate in some way whether the firm is a partnership or a corporation. The national and local Credit Men's Associations are now working for the passage of such a law. The lack of it has caused some bad losses."

***

Velvet Ties Causing Complaints.

Gone is the retailer's belief in velvet ties. Earlier in the season he listened interestedly to the arguments of the manufacturers' salesmen and stocked up liberally with them on the representation that they would be one of the leaders for Fall. They have been, so far as their style qualities are concerned, but they have not been running true to form from the viewpoint of wear. In all but the more expensive grades velveteens have been used in the place of velvets. The dust-catching qualities of these fabrics are well known. They are said to be hard to tie and to make limp ends. Neither do they have great faculty for desperately gripping the rear collar button. Their wrinkles, after wear, are well defined and hard to obliterate. These things, among others, have made the retailer's ears burn with complaints which he has passed on, and have made him wonder just how much he will have to cut prices to move the rest of his stock.

***

Short Crops Affect Cordage.

The present high prices of cotton and jute and the backwardness of mills in making deliveries are causing no little trouble in the local cordage market. There is a marked scarcity of special twines, as most mills are wholly employed getting out staples, and are giving their specialties little attention. This was illustrated yesterday when a jobber was obliged to refuse an order for a single bale of such twine. He said that he could get more than market prices if he could supply these goods. He said also that the shortage of this year's jute crop would tend to maintain the present high price scale, with probability of higher figures.

***

Plan to Expedite Deliveries.

One of the big retail stores in the West has hit upon a plan to promote efficiency and co-operation between its selling and delivery departments, especially for the handling of purchases made in various parts of the store through the transfer-card system. In the store's monthly publication, distributed to the employes, is a table giving the list of clerk numbers and the number of times the delivery department had to telephone for goods during the preceding three weeks, and showing the time lost in getting such purchases wrapped for delivery.

***

Improved Pencil Sharpeners.

A firm manufacturing pencil sharpeners has placed on the market a machine, the knives of which stop automatically when a sufficient point has been made on the pencil. Also, by removing or readjusting the cylinder which holds the pencil, the size of the holder can be regulated to accommodate thick or thin pencils.

LET US REPRESENT YOU ON THE PACIFIC COAST

if you manufacture goods salable in electrical, surgical, hardware and drug stores, department stores, (household goods only); to hair dressing and barber supply trade; to hotel, restaurant and saloon supply concerns. We cover the States of

Washington, Oregon and California

You can easily satisfy yourself of our standing and responsibility. Purchasing office in New York; main sales office in San Francisco. Will carry stock and assume all credit risks.

E. M. CO., P. O. Box 296, Madison Sq., N. Y.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE BACON PIANO COMPANY.—The Bacon Piano Company of Bronxville, Westchester County, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $88,195, of which $35,699 is secured by mortgages and $7,200 is contingent, notes which ought to be paid by other parties; and assets $102,351, consisting of factory real estate at 138th Street and Walton Avenue, $58,189; pianos and materials, $19,737; tools and fixtures, $8,057; accounts, $18,289; bills receivable, $396; good-will and trademarks, $2,483, and stock in other companies, $800. The present company succeeded to the business in May, 1910, with capital stock of $50,000, but has no rating in Bradstreet's. Among the secured creditors are the Bowery Savings Bank, $27,000; Security Bank, $8,150; Louis Merzbach, $8,699, and Union Trust Company of Elizabeth, N. J., $3,200. Robert A. Inch, attorney for the company, said that a meeting of creditors was recently held, at which a committee of creditors was appointed; the committee prepared a plan which met the approval of the large creditors, but two small creditors began suits against the company, whereupon the committee recommended that a petition in bankruptcy be filed, so that no creditor would get a preference, and to protect the assets. The company does not want a receiver appointed, as it expects to put through a composition.

THE MANHATTAN BRAID COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Manhattan Braid Company, manufacturer of braids at 120 Wooster Street, by Lesser Brothers, for these creditors: Emma F. Eiseman, $1,018; Max Fribourg, $200, and Charles Solomon, $110. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and made an assignment on Saturday to Maurice P. Davidson. Judge Hough appointed Mr. Davidson receiver, with authority to continue business ten days, on application of Lesser Brothers, who said that the liabilities were $18,000 and assets $5,000, in stock, machinery, and accounts.

JACOB M. SCHECHTER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob M. Schechter, manufacturing furrier at 247 Sixth Avenue, by Samuel E. Chasins, a creditor for $500. Mr. Schechter made an assignment yesterday to Henry H. Silver. Liabilities are said to be $8,000, and assets $1,000.

ARNOLD SAGOR.—Arnold Sagor, a salesman of 1,043 East 165th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $48,666, and no assets. Most of the debts were contracted in 1901 as a partner in the firm of James Sagor & Brother, woolen merchants, at 246 Canal Street, against whom a petition was filed Sept. 6, 1901, which was closed up in April, 1906, without a discharge.

LAZAR KRAUT.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Lazar Kraut, dealer in dry goods at 164 Avenue A, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, cash.

EPSTEIN & SPINDEL.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Epstein & Spindel, manufacturers of waists at 60 Prince Street, show liabilities of $7,596, and assets of $4,808, consisting of stock, $800; machines and fixtures, $4,000, and cash in bank, $8.

THE EPICUREAN COMPANY.—Judge Hough yesterday confirmed the receiver's sale at auction of the effects of the Epicurean Company, which conducted Murray's Restaurant at 228 West Forty-second Street, for $13,178. The furniture and furnishings sold for $11,089; wine, liquors, &c., $1,866; liquor license, $125; good-will and name, $50, and lease, $100. John L. Murray bought the lease.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

ADLER & ADLER, pants, 110 Bleecker Street; liabilities, $39,407.
DAVID BURKE, general store, Kingston; liabilities, $1,387.
PAUL J. CORN, real estate broker, 264 Riverside Drive; liabilities, $5,423.
CARL L. DAVIDSON, 2 St. Paul's Place, women's wear, at Troy; liabilities, $3,565.
SALVATORE ATTIANESE, post cards, 351 West Broadway; liabilities, $23,468
CHARLES DOSSENBACH, saloon, 740 Eighth Avenue; liabilities, $70,250.
JANE PEREIRA, doctor, 18 West Thirty-fourth Street; liabilities, $7,286.
SOLOMON GOLDBERG, clerk, 97 East Broadway, formerly liquors; liabilities, $2,075.
MAX J. HANCEL, insurance agent, 1,384 Boston Road; liabilities, $761.
KINGSLEY B. HUFF, actor; liabilities, $2,606.
EMILY W. LANG, 106 West Fifty-seventh Street; liabilities, $7,600.
JOSEPH G. LIKENS, florist, 251 East Forty-fourth Street; liabilities, $3,000.
MORGAN D. McMONEGAL, real estate broker, 575 West 172d Street; liabilities, $10,596.
MARIE E. MOELLER, 207 West Fifty-sixth Street; liabilities, $856.
LEO J. SCHOEN, 108 West 141st Street, formerly liquors; liabilities, $2,377.
GEORGE SEMER, truckman, 108 Front Street; liabilities, $857.
ISIDOR SLONOV, 308 East 119th Street, formerly furniture; liabilities, $3,464.
LOUIS SCHARR, 603 West 181st Street, formerly real estate operator, Bridgeport, Conn.; liabilities, $27,438.
ADA E. SULTAN, dressmaker, 84 West 120th Street; liabilities, $238.
ELBERT H. SWEET, President of E. W. Sweet & Co., Incorporated, hosiery and silks, 151 West Thirty-fourth Street; liabilities, $13,246.
GEORGE T. WARFORD, 132 West Eighty-second Street; liabilities, $1,096.
GEORGE WILENSKI, salesman, 172 West 142d Street; liabilities, $926.
HOWARD H. VAN ORDEN, East Orange; liabilities, $5,349.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Adams, Garrison B.—Stenger & Rohm, $137.
Bindler, Harry—I. Daniel, $465.
Burden, Samuel J.—C. Ver Nooy et al., $367.
Carroll, Daniel J.—Bank of the Metropolis, $123.
Castellanes, Carrie R.—Dodd, Mead & Co., $42.
Cullo, John and James—Michael Cohen & Co., $205.
Dwyer, John and Mary—Northern Bank of New York, $1,148.
Dwyer, John C. and Thomas F.—Central Electrical Supply Co., $654.
Dyer, John B.—H. Gardiner, $488.
Deitz, Louis A.—F. Feti, $549.
Deimel, Simon, and Mortimer L. Lynch—J. Offenbach et al., $171.
Elchner, Emanuel A.—Moquin Restaurant & Cafe Inc., $272.
Grundland, Samuel, and Barnett Trapkin—Joseph Wechsler Estate, $237.
Gargiulo, Eugenio—J. McCool, $997.
Geronimo, Alexander Woo Hong Shang, $201.
Geisenhainer, Charles B.—Maison Bernard, $215.
Hart, Max M.—German Exchange Bank, $975.
Howell, Harriet C.—J. C. Case, $446.
Jaffe, Sam—J. Smith, $360.
Karl, Rosie—I. Mansfield, $165.
Liebermann, Alexander—Point Breeze Ferry & Imp. Co., $4,623.
Levine, Anna—O. J. Mousette Co., Inc., $505.
Lampel, Samuel—American Woolen Co. of New York, $3,339.
Myers, Jerome F.—H. W. Guernsey, $216.
Matton, Alice C.—A. E. Marling et al., $106.
MacRossie, Emma L.—S. Riegler, $122.
Moskowitz, Samuel—A. Ackerman, $183.
McCaughlin, Edward F.—A. J. Romagna, $192.
O'Neil, Peter F.—J. Everling et al., $2,167.
Pashow, Joseph, Ike, & Samuel—I. Goldowitz, $129.
Pakas, Victor—Reliance Building, Inc., $390.
Poellett, Paul, & Charles Schwartz—Theodore R. Hergert, Inc., $200.
Pfizer, Charles, Jr., & Charles Pfizer, Jr., Co.—American Woolen Co. of N. Y., $9,172.
Pearson, A. Virginia—E. E. W. Adams et al., $1,370.
Payne, Mathew—Realty Commercial Co., $208.
Robinson, Saul—Kahn & Bowly Co., $887.
Reid, Homer A.—Mulhern Steam Heating Co., $202.
Robbins, Frederick G.—H. W. Newton, $365.
Springhil, Julius—F. N. Du Bois, $205.
Sellers, Patrick—First National Bank of Whitestone, $216.
Simon, Daniel, & Mortimer L. Lynch—J. Offenbach et al., $171.
Sturgis, Thomas, executor—C. M. Weir et al., $1,023.
Segel, William—M. Vessell, $412.
Schein, Max—T. Hornstein, $833.
Wagner, Morris—Embroideries Supply Co., $146.
Waentiis, E. Herbert, & Joseph M. Dunphy—A. J. A. Leavy, $106.
Albor Realty Co.—J. H. Thorn et al., $286.
British-American Cigar Stores Co.—G. W. Van Slyke & Horton, $185.
Bailey Avenue Realty Co. & Simon Arendt—W. W. Johnson et al., $458.
Same—F. G. Lloyd et al., $458.
Dyett Sand Lime Brick Co.—C. J. Monsette Co. Inc., $1,078.
Geneva Buff & Polish Co.—S. Simon et al., $245.
Harrold Press—Stelz Bookbinding Co., $187.
Juvenile Apparel Co.—P. Blaskopf et al., $228.
Princess Realty Co.—J. Beck et al., $179.
S. Green & Co., Inc.—A. Michaels, $112.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

Fort Washington Construction Co.—Voska, Foelsch & Sidlo, Inc., June 11, 1913, $101.
Same—Same, March 14, 1912, $1,188.
Clement, Henry S., Jr., and James Seavey—Adirondack Trust Co., Oct. 9, 1911, $10,877.
Gillette, Harold R.—I. J. Rose et al., May 16, 1913, $190.
Goochinour, Soble & Co.—Newton Trust Co., Aug. 21, 1913, $235.
Hoag, Ira W.—F. Demarest et al., May 10, 1895, $124.
Rowan, Della—W. W. Farley, July 25, 1913, $1,830.
Suburban Builders' Material Supply Co.—Edward C. Buhler Co., July 24, 1913, $153.
Watkins, Howard E.—E. H. de Provost, Sept. 9, 1913, $1,466.
Waxman, Max—M. Berg et al., Feb. 2, 1909, $519.
Reilly, Philip H. P. Read Lead Works, March 31, 1913, (Transcript) $404.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 29.—Incorporated to-day were the following:

D. H. Willard & Co., Inc., of Manhattan, bonds and securities; $50,000. Daniel H. Willard, Clarence C. Payne, and James B. Collins, 116 Nassau Street, New York.

Warm-Hand Steering Wheel Corporation of Poughkeepsie, steering wheels; $150,000. Grant E. Smith, Walter S. Barton, and Josiah C. Barton, 1,324 Seventy-third Street, Brooklyn.

The W. Edward Simpson Corporation of Rochester, realty; $10,000. W. Edward Simpson, Robert S. Simpson, and Robert H. Carroll, 69 Turpin Street, Rochester.

Windsor Investing Corporation of Manhattan, construction; $10,000. George P. Smart, John Crowley, and John H. Adams, all of 1,477 Third Avenue, New York.

West End Eighty-third Corporation of Manhattan, realty; $10,000. Robert T. Wood, M. Kunsman, and George W. M. Clark, 527 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Stuyvesant Auto Trading Company, Inc., of Manhattan, autos; $12,000. Simon Klein, Joseph Goldstein, and Bertha Steinhardt, 224 East Ninth Street, New York.

Wibel-Clement Service Corporation of Manhattan, advertising devices; $10,000. Herman J. Wibel, Carl T. Clement, and William S. Bell, 884 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Wibel-Perleberg Studios, Inc., of Manhattan, publishing; $10,000. Hans C. Perleberg, Herman J. Wibel, and Carl T. Clement, 302 West Twenty-second Street, New York.

International Match Company, Inc., of Manhattan, matches; $10,000. John A. Martin, William J. Pender, and William Michaelson, 929 East 167th Street, New York.

Eureka Sales Company, Inc., of Manhattan, general merchandise; $10,000. Frank R. Muenzen, Charles L. Muenzen, and Arthur J. Muenzen, 522 West 146th Street, New York.

Atlas Feature Film Corporation of Yonkers, moving-picture films; $50,000. F. W. Preuss, F. M. Williams, and L. M. Preuss, 1,046 Amsterdam Avenue, New York.

Acme Backing Corporation of Manhattan, cement, pasting, sizing, &c.; $10,000. Jacob Chavin, Thomas J. Burke, and Theodore F. Kuper, 20 Vesey Street, New York.

Breuer Realty Liquidating Company, Inc., of Manhattan; $10,000. Sonia Dressel, Luke J. Lerolle, and Joseph G. Abramson, 30 Church Street, New York.

Josephs & Dundes, Inc., of Manhattan, women's wearing apparel; $10,000. Joseph B. Josephs, Ida Dundes, and Leopold Dundes, 1,144 Clay Avenue, Bronx.

Allen-Brown Company, Inc., of Wellsville, mining and water rights; $25,000. Riley Allen, George C. Brown, and George B. Booth, Wellsville.

Certificates of increase in capital were filed to-day by:

Rudolph Gidoni, Inc., of New York; from $500,000 to $750 000.

Piping Rock Club Realty Company of New York, from $200,000 to $400,000.

Progressive Paper and Twine Company of Plattsburg; from $210,000 to $310,000.

C. A. Mezger, Inc., of New York; from $5,000 to $50,000.

Jeremiah Gidnore's Sons of New York; from $50,000 to $75,000.

Al Wiener & Co., Inc., of New York; from $5,000 to $10,000.

National Indicator Company of Long Island City; from $125,000 to $150,000.

Bernard Glockler Company of Pittsburgh, Penn., refrigerator systems, $5,000, has been authorized to do business in this State; representative, T. E. Patrick, 620 Vanderbilt Avenue Building, New York.

Certificates of dissolution have been filed by these corporations:

The Terrian-Hencle Company, Inc., of Syracuse; incorporated March 11, 1918, with $5,000 capital. Miles S. Hencle, President; George J. Terrian, Secretary.

Myrtis Skirt Company, Inc., of Brooklyn; incorporated Feb. 28, 1912, with $10,000 capital. Abraham Freedman, President; Lester B. Freedman, Secretary.

Diamond Thread Company of Manhattan; Incorporated Nov. 13, 1911, with $30,000 capital. Morris M. Diamond, President; William J. Diamond, Secretary.

The Guernsey Company, Inc., of Manhattan; incorporated May 23, 1913, with $75,000 capital. Harry W. Guernsey, Percy C. Wilcox, and John F. Russell, Jr., incorporators.

Miller-Reed-Delafield, Inc., of New York; incorporated June 14, 1913, with $100,000 capital. Matthew K. Miller, M. C. Reed, and Eugene L. Delafield, incorporators.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

One of the newer models in women's hats shown here is one of mahogany velvet. It is rather large, the crown fairly high and square, and encircling it are bunches of orange paradise, which stand high or fall on the brim. Another model is a small hat of mahogany velvet, with a high, round crown. The brim is narrow on the right side, high and close fitting on the left, and is faced with caracul fur. On the left side is placed a high trimming of mahogany feathers.

Fall and Winter are to be "seasons of repression" in men's evening dress, according to one authority. The coats are cut of simple unfinished worsteds and are knee length, with almost straight or slightly slanting skirts. The waist lines are placed high, and the lapels, peaked or notched, are soft falling and silk faced to the edge. The cuffs are plain, tapering, and short, to allow a flash of white linen. The openings of the waistcoats are oval shaped, and trousers are spare at the bottom, high and with increasing snugness from the knees downward.

Colored laces are moderately active this season. Narrow St. Gall Venise laces are strong and scarce, while in the light laces widths up to 27 inches are being well taken, the 18-inch widths leading.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

At the request of the Halifax Board of Trade the Canadian Government has appointed an Inspector of apples sold for local consumption. The same inspection will be made as for apples exported. An Inspector and an assistant will be stationed in that city throughout the year to inspect apples sold locally. It is reported that those engaged in the apple trade felt that, in view of the crop shortage and consequent high prices, there should be a rigid inspection to protect the public from fraudulent packing.

The importations of rubber at Bordeaux in 1912 reached the total of 3,009,119 pounds, as against 3,750,644 pounds in 1911, the former figure not including quantities in transit.

A cottonseed oil mill will start at Barranqueras, Argentina, in November, commencing work with 1,000 tons of seed.

English cotton mills sold to China 62,000,000 yards of cloth during August, against 23,000,000 yards in August, 1912.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The total catch of the Scottish herring fishery for 1913 is 1,064,000 crans, (cran equal 45 American gallons,) compared with about 1,200,000 crans for the 1912 season.

Salesmen in the lace and embroidery trade here are ende

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Unsettled weather prevails over the eastern half of the country, and there were showers over the greater portion of this district except from the upper lake region eastward. In the Gulf States the rainfall was heavy. Over the Western half of the country the weather was fair except in the North Pacific States, where there were rains, with rapidly rising pressure and falling temperature, that extended into the Middle Plateau. It is warmer in the Southwest, the Central Valleys, and the Atlantic States, but no unseasonable temperatures were reported.

Unsettled, showery weather will continue Tuesday over the Eastern half of the country, and probably on Wednesday in the Atlantic States.

Over the western half of the country the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday, and on Wednesday in the Central Valleys and the lake region. It will be cooler Tuesday in the extreme Northwest and northern and central Rocky Mountain regions.

In the East and South temperature changes will not be decided.

Winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday, local showers at night or Wednesday; light to moderate variable winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Unsettled Tuesday, probably showers; Wednesday unsettled; light, variable winds.

New England—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday unsettled; moderate, variable winds, mostly north over north portion.

Western New York—Local rains Tuesday or Tuesday night; Wednesday unsettled; light, variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
8 A. M.	53	55	4 P. M.	57	71
6 A. M.	56	55	6 P. M.	58	68
9 A. M.	57	58	9 P. M.	50	64
12 M.	62	65	11 P. M.	46	64

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 54; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 62.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 57; at 8 P. M. it was 65. Maximum temperature, 72 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 55 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 85 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 80 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.08 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.97 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.

7:45—124 West 23d St.; S. J. McKinley.. $5,000

10:40—284 East 3d St.; not given..... None

11:00—594 Kappock St.; Jackson & Co.... $500

P.M.

12:15—67½ Gold St.; not given..... $25

1:15—210 East 119th St.; J. Moore.... Trifling

4:50—607 West 191st St.; J. Katzman.... Trifling

7:40—2,080 Clinton Av.; I. Itokoff.. Trifling

7:45—1,268 Park Av.; I. Serina.... Trifling

7:55—Pier 50, N. R.; Southern Pacific R. R. (lighter Continental).. $1,500

8:30—135 Pitt St.; Isaac Heele..... Trifling

9:50—16 Greenwich St.; E. Siebert.. Trifling

10:10—407 East 123d St.; not given.. Trifling

10:20—228th St. and Broadway; Frederick Boyer, (auto)..... $100

11:20—249 Bleecker St.; S. Bernstein.. Trifling

11:50—26 Bedford St.; Joseph Deodergio.... Trifling

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Capt. W. V. Catchett, Fourth Field Artillery, report to Brig. Gen. T. H. Bliss, U. S. A., President of Retiring Board, Washington, D. C., for examination.

Orders, Aug. 14, amended to direct Major R. S. Abernathy, Coast Artillery Corps, to report to the commanding officer, North Atlantic Coast Artillery District, for duty as material officer on his staff, instead of to the commanding officer, Fort Totten, N. Y.

First Lieut. E. Reybold, Coast Artillery Corps, transferred from Twenty-ninth to 152d Company.

Orders, Sept. 10, relating to Capt. W. H. Crum and First Lieut. J. F. Johnston, Medical Corps, revoked.

Capt. W. H. Crum, Medical Corps, upon arrival in the United States, proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and report for duty with Ambulance Company 1.

First Lieut. J. F. Johnston, Medical Corps, relieved duty Fort McDowell, Cal., and take transport from San Francisco Nov. 5 to Honolulu and report to commanding General, Hawaiian Department, for duty.

Leave—Major C. H. Crabtree, Medical Corps, one month.

The Navy.

Capt. H. O. Dunn, detached Navy Department, to Naval War College.

Capt. J. S. McKean, detached Naval War College, to command the Ohio.

Lieut. Commander E. H. Delaney, detached command the Jenkins, to command the Culgoa.

Lieut. W. J. Moses, detached the Buffalo, to treatment Naval Hospital, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. C. H. Bullock, detached command the Eagle, to the Alabama.

Lieut. E. C. Parker, detached command the Beale, to the North Carolina.

Ensign J. L. Oswald, detached the Idaho, to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Medical Director L. W. Curtis, detached Naval Recruiting Station, Boston, Mass., to command Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I.

Surgeon H. D. Wilson, to Naval Recruiting Station, Boston.

Surgeon R. T. Orvis, detached Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo., to Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. A. Bass, detached Naval recruiting party, Erie, Penn., to Naval Academy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. B. W. Turner, detached Naval Training Station, San Francisco, to Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. N. McDonnell, home and wait orders.

Chief Carpenter L. S. Warford, detached the California, to treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Caesar, at Guantanamo; Beale, at Newport; Iroquois, at Mare Island; Prairie and Dixie, at Hampton Roads; Henley, at Lynnhaven Bay; Reid, at Newport; Jupiter, at Tiburon; South Carolina, at Norfolk Yard; Justin, at San Francisco; Nanshan, at Mare Island.

Sailed—Dolphin, from Boston for Washington; Des Moines, from Puerto Plata for Samana; El Cano, from Wuhu for Klukiang; Saratoga and Rainbow, from Shanghai for Cheefoo.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The evening elementary schools will open for the term Oct. 1, and the registration of pupils was begun last evening.

The Interborough Association of Women Teachers will hold a meeting in the Metropolitan Life Building on Saturday. There will be the annual election of officers. President Grace C. Strachan in all likelihood will be re-elected.

The following nominations have been made by the Board of Superintendents:

Special Teachers of German—George Goldberg, Alice F. Talbot, Margaret Holz, Ida Leistner, Meta Schmidt, Bella Friedman, Ella Schmidt, Meta J. Aronson, Leah R. Demby, Margarete Blankenstein, Else Liebermann, Ellen Lewin, Libby Neuman, Johanna Lindenstein, Abraham.

Special Teachers of Shopwork.—Max Richter, Benjamin Baumritter, John V. Stankevich, Moses Birn, Jacob Yules, Herbert E. Bossel, Edward M. McCord, Arthur Robson, Samuel E. Morro, Edward F. Murphy, Alfred C. Scherer, David M. Jacobs.

No new places are involved in the nominations for special teachers of German. The names of Rita Hochheimer and Marion J. Montesser were passed over for the reason that they said in writing that they did not desire appointment at this time. The number of special teachers nominated for shopwork does not exceed the number of vacancies existing on Dec. 31, 1912 remaining unfilled.

Commissioner Abraham Stern, Chairman of the Committee on Elementary Schools, was among the passengers on the George Washington of the North German Lloyd Line, which arrived here on Sunday. He said yesterday that there was nothing to tell about his three months' vacation in Europe except that he had had a good time. Now that Mr. Stern has returned the Board of Education will take some decisive action at its next meeting, on Oct. 8, in the case of Mrs. Bridget C. Pelzotto, former teacher in charge of the public school at Throgs Neck, who was charged with neglect of duty because she absented herself from her school to be a witness in behalf of one of the majority of the members of the Committee on Elementary Schools, has submitted a report calling for Mrs. Pelzotto's dismissal from the service. A minority report, submitted by Dr. Ira S. Wile, is opposed to dismissal. Another member of the comittee, Arthur S. Somers has not yet announced publicly whether he favors the majority or the minority report. He is Chairman of the Committee on High and Training Schools, which reported in favor of granting the request of Mrs. Katherine C. Edgell of the Stuyvesant High School, that she receive a year's leave of absence for the purpose of bearing and rearing a child.

Parents and guardians who are in doubt where to send children for thorough instruction in any branch of learning should consult the advertising columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Special Orders 220.—Transfers, to take effect 1 P. M. Sept. 27, from 26th Precinct to precincts indicated: Sergeant—Harry Freudenberg, 153. Patrolmen—J. J. Cuneo, 42d; W. F. Dierker, 99th; F. C. Fell, 183d; P. F. Traynor, 59th; W. E. Rehahn, 162d; J. A. Logomarsini, 167th; to take effect 8 A. M. Sept. 28—B. J. Tighe, 1st to 26th; E. A. Olive, 80th to 1st; C. G. Cordell, 144th to Bridge Precinct.

Assignments: Patrolman—E. A. Olive, 1st, as operator of patrol wagon, from 8 A. M. Sept. 28. Temporary: Inspector—John J. Farrel, 9th Inspection District, to command 10th in addition, 11 days from 3 A. M. Oct. 1. Patrolmen—L. H. Noennich, 6th, to C. O. Squad, 10 days from 4 P. M. Sept. 27; L. R. Purey, 17th, to Board of Elections, Brooklyn, 5 days from noon Sept. 27; to detective division as indicated—W. Ryan, 29th, 5 days from noon Sept. 30; J. V. Healy, 40th, and N. Capobianco, 42d, 5 days from 4 P. M. Sept. 30; to 6 C. Bancker, 276th, 10 days from 8 A. M. Sept. 30. Discontinued: Patrolman—B. J. Tighe, 1st, as operator of patrol wagon, from 8 A. M. Sept. 28.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Inspector—Charles A. Formoso, 10th District, 11 days from 3 A. M. Oct. 1, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrolman—E. J. Bransfield, 36th, 1 day from 4 P. M. Sept. 28.

Sick Leave.—Patrolman Michael J. Londrigan, 8th, thirty days, from 8 A. M. Sept. 28.

Fines.—Lieuts. Edward Carr, 81st, Aug. 6, failed to make entry, (six charges,) one day; Stephen Loughman, 43d, Sept. 3, failed to transmit report by telephone, one day. Patrolmen—John J. Carraston and Joseph Perez, Sept. 6, conversation, one day each; Thomas Coleman, 15th, Sept. 6, conversation, one day; John St. John, 23d, Sept. 6, conversation, 10 days; Frederick Kaiser, 23d, Sept. 6, loitering, conversation, one day; Edward F. X. McDonald, 23d, Sept. 6, conversation, one day; Robert A. Murphy, 26th, Sept. 6, loitering while on fixed post, one day; William C. Marxhausen, 26th, Sept. 4, standing on sidewalk while assigned to fixed post, one day; Hartford D. Keith, 26th, Sept. 4, reading newspaper while on fixed post, one day; Gus Levy, 28th, Sept. 9, loitering, apparently in conversation, one day; Stephen J. Finnegan and Martin J. Fisher, 28th, Sept. 9, apparently in conversation, two days each; Hugo Mayer, 28th, Sept. 9, apparently in conversation, two days; Joseph F. Byrne, 29th, Sept. 3, sitting during patrol, two days; John Spiclarich, 32d, Sept. 9, apparently in conversation, two days; Joseph A. Murtha, 35th, Sept. 6, smoking while on fixed post, five days; James E. Smith, 35th, Sept. 1, (1) failed to report as ordered, (2) unvicil, ten days; Samuel Fuchs, 37th, Sept. 5, standing on sidewalk while on fixed post, one day; Myles Doran, 40th, Aug. 30, (1,) apparently in conversation, (2,) absent from special post, one day; Joseph E. Ackerman, 40th, Sept. 5, sitting while on fixed post, two days; William Boudreau, 43d, Sept. 11, absent from post, ten days; Albert J. McDonald, 61st, Aug. 16, absent from fixed post, ten days; James E. J. Hughes, 61st, Aug. 16, (1,) false statement, (2,) improper police action, ten days; probationary patrolman—Maurice A. Lahey, 25th, Sept. 6, conversation, two days.

Reprimanded: Patrolmen Robert Lorenz, 24, Sept. 19, standing in doorway while on fixed post; John A. Gilmore, 15th, Sept. 6, leaning while on fixed post; George Donohue, 17th, Sept. 8, failed to properly clean dormitory; Patrick D. O'Donnell, 28th, Sept. 4, standing on sidewalk while on fixed post.

Charges dismissed: Captain James H. Post, 146th, Aug. 21, withheld information relative to arrest, Patrolmen—John Dawson, 2d, Sept. 6, conversation; William Dillon, 6th, Sept. 6, conversation; George H. Berg, 6th, Sept. 6, loitering, conversation; Patrick Comerford, 10th, July 26, annoyed woman; Patrick J. McDonough, 14th, Sept. 10, struck man with fist; Frederick J. Taylor, 28th, Sept. 9, apparently in conversation; Alexander J. Robinson, 29th, Sept. 5, struck man with baton; Arthur A. McCreve, 32d, Sept. 9, absent from post; Herman J. Held, Jr., 35th, Aug. 23, improper language; John Wilson, 36th, Sept. 5, sitting while on fixed post. Probationary Patrolmen—James C. Kennak, School for Recruits, Sept. 3, failed to report; James C. Kennek, School for Recruits, Sept. 7, absent without leave.

Resignation: Probationary Patrolman John J. Gesswein, 14th, to take effect 12 P. M., Sept. 29.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 188.

Ordered to report to Fireman T. S. Richards, at the Seventh Regiment Armory, for practice, Oct. 2, at times specified: 9 A. M., C. Brown, Hose 6; R. Bornholz, Engine 36; M. Ferguson, Engine 224. 10 A. M., J. T. Foote, Engine 18; T. S. Richards, 250; W. Clancy, 76; C. W. Roe, Jr., 13; E. A. Dammeyer, 92; E. A. Woolley, 287, (2d Sec.) E. Bernsen, 230; W. A. Walsh, 230; P. Ergenzinger, 237; F. Munn, 244; J. O'Keefe, 250; J. Stack, 250; C. A. Widmer, Jr., 250; W. F. Gallagher, 213; I. W. Chattaway, 271; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 22; E. S. Clemments, 35; A. M. Forster, 108; W. H. Brewer, 115; J. Miller, 115; N. J. Bruno, 128; A. Cole, H. & L. 118; J. A. Unrath, 35.

Special leave of absence, without pay, for ten days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 2, to Fireman first grade T. J. Foley, Engine 72.

Temporary detail, to take effect at 8 A. M., Sept. 30. Fireman fourth grade J. O'Neil, Engine 53, Firehouse 66, for watch duty, while on sick report.

The instructions at the Fire College will be resumed Oct. 1. Officers will report at the college Headquarters specified.

First and Second Sections at 10 A. M. on days designated for class period of six weeks. First Section Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; Second, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays:

First Section—J. T. Waldron, Engine 33; M. P. Fitzpatrick, Engine 11; D. J. Carlock, Engine 5; J. Williams, Engine 16; E. J. Heiley, Engine 261; J. Nolan, Engine 40; W. J. Lennon, No. 1, Engine 37; C. T. Klein, Engine 50; J. P. Dowdall, Engine 85; J. J. Mella, Engine 206; V. H. Ford, Engine 211; J. Sherry, Engine 228; G. Petersen, Engine 235; J. W. Dietzman, Engine 245; C. H. Dodenhoff, Engine 260; J. McCambley, H. and L., 15; J. M. Ferguson, No. 1, H. and L., 1; W. F. Kelly, Jr., H. and L. 24; W. Weber, H. and L. 13; J. O'Connor, No. 1, H. and L. 17; A. H. Walsh, H. and L. 79; P. Farley, H. and L. 110; J. A. Stothard, H. and L. 12; B. Dillon, H. and L. 107; W. F. Bennett, H. and L. 121. Second Section—W. G. McClintock, Engine 31; P. E. Moran, Engine 13; W. F. Purdy, Engine 24; W. H. Hess, Engine 19; J. P. Hayes, No. 1, Engine 21; W. J. Foster, Engine 84; J. T. Gleason, Engine 63; P. F. Gillen, Jr., Engine 52; J. W. Duane, Engine 78; J. McMahon, No. 1, Engine 88; G. Simpson, Engine 200; J. J. Cahalan, Engine 215; J. T. McManus, Engine 219; R. McEvoy, Engine 253; M. O'Farrell, Engine 262; H. C. Kreimeier, Engine 287; W. C. Devine, Engine 220; W. J. Walters, H. and L. 9; J. T. Ferris, H. and L. 22; J. M. Roche, No. 1, H. and L. 26; F. P. Haley, H. and L. 78; M. J. Manning, H. and L. 101; W. Van Loan, H. and L. 114; E. F. Carney, H. and L. 120; T. J. Smith, H. and L. 127.

Pension: Fireman First Grade Franklin Ferguson, Engine 266, after more than twenty years' service, on his own application, at $700 per annum, to take effect as of Oct. 1.

Special leaves of absence without pay: Engineer of Steamer L. Howard, Engine 286, 12 hours from 8 A. M., Sept. 29; Fireman Second Grade E. E. Allen, 241, and L. S. 4½ days from 8 A. M., Sept. 29; Lieut. J. A. McKiever, Engine 157, 24 hours from 8 A. M., Oct. 1; Fireman Fourth Grade G. Marks, Engine 27, 36 hours from 8 P. M., Oct. 1; Capt. C. J. McCarthy, Engine 264, 36 hours from 8 A. M., Oct. 1.

COURT CALENDARS

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gavegan, J. Litigated motions. 1—Schoenmann v. Lausser. 2—Hall & Co v. Quimby. 3—Matter of Indelli & Conforti, &c. Matter of Stein. 5—Kennedy v. Freyhan. 6 —Dayharsch v. Conners. 7—Hebard v. City of N Y. 8—March v. Dwight Murray Realty Co. 9—McClearney v. City of N Y. 10—O'Sullivan v. Greenbaum. 11—Murtha & Schmoldt v. Korn. 12—Simons v. same. 13—Elias v. same. 14—Cohen v. same. 15—Weinus v. same. 16—Sonn v. same. 17—Mulcahy v. same. 18—Keasley & Mattison Co. v. N Y Mills. 19—Matter of Gilman. 20—Berger v. Berger. 21—Shuman v. Shuman. 22—Matter of Hathaway (Kline as Mayor.) 23—Woodcock v. Teeple. 24—Matter of Walsh. 25—Matter of Simon. 26—Gormly v. Carpenter. 27—Matter of Gibbons (Sondheim.) 28—People ex rel Holbrook v. Purdy. 29—Washington Savings Bank v. Schmidt. 30—Municipal Lien Co v. McArdle. 31—Same v. same. 32—Same v. same. 33—Same v. same. 34—City of N Y v. Albert. 35—Same v. same. 36—Frazen v. German-American Ins Co. 37—Saver v. Roseman. 38—Voran & Chart v. Hollander. 39—Same v. same. 40—Title v. Title. 41—Matter of Leonard, &c, Sts. 42—Fogerty v. Pierce Co. 43—Waldo v. Riverside Drive Realty Co. 44—Washington v. Harriss. 45—Hedges v. Rothenberger. 46—Squires v. Salyano. 47—Mercantile Natl Bank v. Schnaering. 48—Weekes v. Hubner. 49—Foley v. McKesson. 50—Heyn v. N Y Times Co. 51—Gibert v. Gibert. 52—Hemenway v. Fitzgerald. 53—Silverstein v. Josephson. 54 —Watson v. Belding. 55—Burton v. L M Blumstein. 56—Maloney v. Johnson. 57—McCarton v. Board of Education. 58—Collins v. City of N Y. 59—Brooke v. Brooke. 60—Mari v. Mari. 61—Matter of Ladin. 62—Wilson v. Equitable Life Assn Society. 63 —Silverman v. Brenner. 64—Pearl v. Mulwitz. 65—People ex rel Kuehn v. Morrow. 66—Ohman Map Co v. Assets Realization Co. 67—Schiffer v. Levy. 68—Von Ahnumon-Engesser Co v. American Laundry & Mach Co. 69—Lawyers Mtg Co v. Watson. 70—Phillip v. Wennemer. 71—Kempinski v. Iris Iron Works. 72—Awtry v. Awtry. 73—Mayman v. Mayman. 74—Radin v. Driscoll. 75—Matthews v. Matthews. 76—Schultz v. Schultz. 77—Wray v. Kraft. 78—Matter of City of N Y. 79—People v. Hoffman. 80—Ravitch v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 81—O'Sullivan v. Clark. 82—Hirsch v. Freedman Bros Co. 83—Jennings v. Wolford. 84—Ulla v. Ulla. 85—White v. Frank. 86—Star Mtg Co v. Krakaur. 87—Meiser v. Goldfarb. 88—Weinstein v. Jarmulowsky. 89—Same v. same. 90—Same v. same. 91—Same v. same. 92—Same v. same. 93—Sommer v. Forsey v. Otis Elev Co. 94—Shearer v. Shearer. 95—Ackerman v. Le Brun. 96—Matter of Berns (Barten v. Angell.) 97—Torney v. Deane Plaster Co. 98—Kern v. N Y Tel Co. 99—Matter of Brown (Richards.) 100—Same v. same (Noll.) 101—Same v. same (Collins.) 102—Quinn v. Evening Journal Pub Co. 103—People's Surety Co v. Hodge Co. 104—Gurnee v. Sargold Realty Co. 105—Roberts v. Roberts. 106—Vingut v. Sire. 107—Rambaut v. Tevis. 108—Coffin v. same. 109—St John v. Meiss. 110—Goldberg v. Bank of the U S. 111—Kleinbaum v. Kleinbaum. 112—Houghtaling v. Carse. 113—Loew v. Schorr. 114—Cong Chebrah Benai v. Bloom. 114½—Schreiber v. Eagle Wet Wash Laundry Co. 115—Gombos v. Gombos. 116—Leibovitz v. Leibovitz. 117—Gottscholdt v. Tremont Iron Works.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. Motion calendar. Maurice B Mendham, Edward Stafford, Joseph C O'Flaherty, &c, Annie De Lappe, Mark Kohn, Maurice B Mendham, Edward James, Max Rechnitzer, William Partz, Stella M Tizella, Minnie Rosenfeld, Vivian Jordan, James H Ewing, Stewart Infants, Hezel Levy, Guiseppe Gallina, Mary E Little, Rose Kleitman, Antoni Chrzanowski, Sally Cahen, Peter F Burke, Mary Kelleher, &c, Charles A Brodil, J Antoni Chrzanowski, (2;) Joseph B Rotfis, Frank Reeves, Caroline Wedmann, Mary Dolan, Owen Gallagher, Henry Bischoff, Louis Blumenthal, J Antoni Chrzanowski, Cecilia Bruckheimer, Jane Moncrief, Charles Schwartz, John Barclay, Wilhelmina R Meyer, Christina Staudt, Laura F Van Riper, Morris Helfer, Patrick Sweeney, Samuel Pennman, Salvatore Zito, Henry M Schieffelin, Catharine Hartman, Genhard Retz, Rachel Banta, Laura Delano, Jacob G Berkowitz, James Everard, Annie Schlupefsky, Paul Canitz, Mary T Hayes, Edith Cone Evans, Edward J Somborn, Benjamin Cretton, George McHugh, William H Rudkin, Mary Ready, George G Sickles, Mentor Fisher, Catherine Hayes, &c.; John H Comer, Marie Wirtz, &c.; William Muller, Benjamin White, William Neely, Georgiana Taylor, Ellen Sherin, Michael A Sherin, Jessie Watson, Patrick Kane, Frederick D Grant, Anna H Mildeberger, Sarah E Keys, J Clarence Affhauser, Annie Lyons, Patrick F Richardson, Bryan McCahill, George Metzger. Wills for probate—Elizabeth F Griffith, Maggie Bijer, Thomas C Thorn, Christoph Ruffenhoefer, Esther Rothman, James W Clark, Francis Haben.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Bissert v. Spofford estates—Alfred R. Lasinsky, Rankin v. Cleri Const Co.—Dorothy Straus.

SUPREME COURT—Delany, J.—Hauser v. Ringelstein—Andrew J. Cormick.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Hall v. Moore Realty Co.—Andrew Shiland. Cawwood v. Cawwood—Edward R. Finch. Senff v. Berg—William M. Chadbourne. Mount Vernon Trust Co. v. Fitzgerald—William D. Sawyer. Rectors, &c., Church of the Incarnation v. Cohn—Alfred J. Talley. Cochran v. Galland—George H. Hedges.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Simpkins v. Lauser Realty Co.—Charles R. Carruth.

King's County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Jenks, P. J.; Burr, Thomas, Carr, and Rich, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar. 249—Kayata v. Outra. 251—Pelleehio v. Gails. 255—Granulator Soap Co. v. Haddow. 256—McHugh v. McHugh. 258—German National Bank v. Queen. 259—Allgaier v. Cohen-Frank Co. 260—Earle v. Earle. 261—Hemstreet v. Childs. 262—Phelps v. Phelps. 263—Same v. same. 264—Leibowitz v. Thompson Co. 265—Cramp v. Daly. 266—Tucker v. Tucker. 267—Oesining, National Bank v. Blake. 268—Peck Co v. Haverstraw. 270—Beebe v. MacLeod. 271—Biondo v. People's Trust Co. 272—Matter of Hernandez. 273—Carey v. Holmes. 274—Burkard v. Stephan Building Co. 275—Wells v. Harf. 277—Thomas v. American Molasses Co. 278—Burdl v. Giordano. 279—Siefter v. American Brewing Co. 280—James v. McMahon. 281—Matter of Lantz. 282—Dulfer v. McKay. 283—Strickland v. Strickland. 284—Schwartz v. Williams. 286—Same v. same. 287—Deda v. Komanecki. 288—Barnes v. Midland R R. 289—Same v. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Clark, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Blackmar, J.; Part VI., Maddox, J. 1062—O'Neill v. Tidewater Bldg Co. 1098—Hynes v. Long Island R R. 3231—Dewhurst v. Robins Dry Dock Co. 284—Freedman v. Lawyers Title Insur Co. 1375—Ridley v. Ocean Il Ry Co. 1385—Butler v. Transit Dev Co. 1386—Canale v. Nassau R R. 1392—Gotthaus v. B H R R. 1548—Kohart v. Skou. 1398—Markiowitz v. Goodfriend. 1400—Connor v. Amer Mfg Co. 1376—McMahon v. Bklyn Un El R R. 811-1397—Davis v. B H R R. 826—Baltersen v. Southern Pac Co. 1129—Bolce v. City of N Y. 1135—Magaral v. same. 1240—Cohn v. Nassau R R. 1413—Seifter v. Amer Bonding Co. 1414—Hilton v. Schoenblum. 1417—Bolnick v. Nassau R R. 1431—Sperling v. Long Isl R R. 1432—Kurzmesoff v. G & M Improv Co et al. 1436—White v. Rheinberg et al. 1438—Werner v. Lipsius et al. 1443—Warboy v. Cascone et al. 1448-1449—Gibson v. Nassau R R. 1299—Van Westering v. Cotton Exchange Co. 1396—Same v. Interbor R T. 1304—Meyer v. Sieke. 1451—Ginsberg v. Broderick. 1453—Taylor v. Coney I & B R R. 1454—Schmitt v. Bklyn Daily Times. 1460—Martin v. McGlynn. 1095—Cobham v. So Bklyn Ry. 869—Cass v. Southern Pac Co. 986—Contreras v. Scafidi. 1319—Smith v. Myers. 1341—Union Bank v. Scofield. 1348—Same v. same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 1354—Phelan v. L B R R. 1361—McGuffman v. Nassau R R. 1362—Spalutta v. Crachiola. 1363—Terranouva v. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. 1381—Amato v. Cabbiza. 1464—Levine v. Meltzer et al. 1469—Mangino v. Ebling Brewing Co. 1467—Sussman v. City of New York. 1468—Coughlin v. Wilson et al. 1472—Ander v. Bklyn Union El R R. 1474—Hoffman v. N Y, Ontario & Western Ry. 1475—Gibbons v. B R T. 1476—Mittern v. Power. 1477—Atkinson v. Jamison et al. 1479—Anderson v. B H R R. 1480—Wrage v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins. 1482—Stonby v. Quitman. 1483—Williamson v. Nassau R R. 1488—Davies v. Eltoma Realty Co. 396—Borough Constn Co v. City of New York. 724—McDevitt v. B H R R. 968—Negarino v. Nassau R R. 1106—Frank v. Davy. 1489—Leidner v. Prudential Ins Co. 1490—Perry v. N Y Evening Journal Pub Co. 1491—Nochomson v. Tissot. 1494—O'Donnell v. Nelson Co. 1496—Dominguez v. New England Navigation Co. 1496—Nestor v. Quell. 1497—O'Hearn v. B H R R. 1498—Siner v. B H R R. 1503—Remmers v. Bunce. 1504—Rhall v. Associated Operating Co et al. 1505, 1506—Nugent v. B H R R. 1507—Rabinowitz v. Selig. 1509—Fuller v. Bklyn Union El R R. 1510—Cusano v. Casamassa. 1512, 1513—Becker v. Noble. 1514—Friedman v. Lindstrand. 1515—McGrath v. Robins Dry Dock Co. 1516—Highest number reached on regular call, 1515.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kelly, J. —Litigated motions. 1—Matter of Boerum St. 2—Matter of Georgia Av. 3—Berlin Machine Works v. B. C. Hitchings, Inc., &c. —Schueler v. Bush Term Co et al. 5—Adams v. Thorman et al. 6—Matter of Evers, (Moller.) 7—Richmond Assets Collecting Co v. Sache et al. 8—Fisk v. Fisk. 9—People ex rel. Jarvis v. Fitz & ano. 10—Aetna Life Insur Co v. Hansen. 11—Matter of Buckley, Woodhull & Burns. 12 —Matter of Shirk. 13—Matter of 5th Ave. Olivet Av. (Crawford.) 14—Matter of Roebling St. 15—McKenzie v. McKenzie. 16—Matter of Avenue. 17—Wyckoff v. Richard et al. 18—Wolf v. Brannel et al. 19—Fisk v. Fisk. The Best Tavern, Inc., et al. 20—Purdy v. Trustees of Bklyn Benev Soc. 21—Pearson & ano v. Liberty Av. Theatre Co. 22—Herman v. Herman. 23—Page v. Allen Co v. Page et al. 24—Ziegler v. Craven. 25—Almind v. Coney Isl & Graveseend Ry Co. 26—Same v. Bklyn, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 27—Same v. Nassau Elec Co. 29—Same v. Bklyn Heights R R Co.. 30—Kelly v. Doenecke. 31—Pinco v. Pinco. 32—Stumm v. Fick. 33—Baldwin et al v. Bay Realty Co et al. 34—Brown v. Brown et al. 35—Aitel v. Aitel. 36—Terrky v. Terrky. 37—Drumm v. Wissner. 38—Nahrwold v. same. 39—Schiff v. Posner & Dost, Inc. 40—Manhattan & Jamaica Ry Co v. Brady et al. 41—Same v. same. 42 —Mills v. Von Bayer. 43—Rapizarda & ano v. Messina. 44—Rapizarda et al. v. same. 45—Condax v. Dobbin et al. 46—Matter of Servino or Savino. 47—Matter of Marlow. 48—Hirshhorn v. Foox. 49—People ex rel. Hurwitz v. Prendergast. 50—Rahn v. Rahn. 51—Matter of Gallagher, (Waldo.) 52—Hart v. Hart. 53—Miller v. Pinkert. 54—Aetna Life Insur Co v. Hansen. 55—Schmadeke v. Rolio. 56—Pontelleria v. Beaver Eng & Contract Co. 57, 58—Salmon v. Neck Road Realty Co. 59—Matter of Moore. 60—Matter of Montgomery St-East 7th St.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Benedict, J. No parties business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Ketcham, S. Wills of Maria Framo, Delia McCullough, A. Frank Wilson, Samuel Cornell, Mary Miller, Christian Braund. Accountings: William J. Courtney, John Kuntz, Michael P. Gleason, Charles Hoffman, Hannah Beinstock, Ellen Reilly, Philip Rothacker, Charles Steba, Annie Dignon, Klaus Confanto, Francis Marshall, James Roach, John Baumann, Mary McDonald, Barent Livingston, Adolph Weinhandler, and Patrick Hicks. Estates of John B. Meillio, Adam Wegman, Chauncey Hastings, John Van Cleaf, Charles Meyer, John S. Earl, Barbara Witzman, Dorothy Goldesman, Daniel J. Runyon, Mirianna Hirsch, Johanna Short, Catherine McCormack, Julia Stanton. Contested Calendar: Wills of William Ritch, Ada M. Miller, Frank Relul, William Grimm, and Katherine Banzin.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Kelby, J. 183—Cahill, as administratrix, v. Bens Auto Import Co of America. 184—O'Brien v. Coney Island & Brooklyn R R Co. Highest number reached on the general calendar, 209. Remainder of calendar passed to Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1913.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Tompkins, J. 65—Kellner v. Roe. ..—Richards v. White Plains. 72—Jonowski v. Pilinski, J. 73—Sniffin v. The Oakland Beach Realty Co. 37—Brockhurst v. Nash. 75—Billings Co v. Nyitray. 77—Same v. Witt. 79—Same v. Miller. 80—Palmer v. Palmer. 22—Peterson v. Irvine. ..—Gallon v. Hussar. 60—Lawrence Bros v. Ryan. 13—Dickinson v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 54—Fisher v. Rubly. 67—Valentine v. Valentine. 34—Marchie v. Vincent. 35—Same v. Burke. 81—Holton v. Amry Co. 82—Same v. same.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:54|Sun sets..5:47|Moon sets..6:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:20	7:45	1:10	1:37
Governors Island	7:44	8:07	1:40	2:00
Hell Gate	9:34	9:57	3:20	3:40

Arrived—Monday, Sept. 29.

SS Minneapolis, London, Sept. 20.
SS Noordam, Rotterdam, Sept. 20.
SS Moltke, Naples, Sept. 17.
SS Touraine, Havre Sept. 20.
SS Prinz der Nederlanden, St. Marc, Sept. 23.
SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen, Sept. 18.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Sept. 27.
SS Brazos, San Juan, Sept. 24.
SS Niwaru, Savannah, Sept. 27.
SS Advance, Cristobal, Sept. 22.
SS Obidense, Port Antonio, Sept. 24.
SS City of Everett, Tampico, Sept. 18.
SS Seguranca, Nassau, Sept. 26.
SS Pastores, Kingston, Sept. 25.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, Sept. 23.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, Sept. 24.
SS Mana Hata, Baltimore, Sept. 27.
SS Richmond, Georgetown, Sept. 25.
SS Santiago, Galveston, Sept. 20.
SS Italia, from Palermo, Sept. 8.
SS Afghan Prince, from Keelung, Sept. 27.
SS Kim, from Rotterdam, Sept. 27.
SS Hilarius, from Buenos Aires, Sept. 24.
SS Kaifenfels, from Colombo, Sept. 26.
SS Stephen, from Barbados, Sept. 27.
SS Campania, from Queenstown, Sept. 28.
SS Karema, from Calcutta, Sept. 28.
SS Chicago City, from Swansea, Sept. 27.

Sailed.

SS Madonna, from Marseilles, Sept. 27.
SS Niagara, from Havre, Sept. 27.
SS Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, from Plymouth, Sept. 29.
SS Afghan Prince, from Keelung, Sept. 27.
SS Kim, from Rotterdam, Sept. 27.
SS Hilarius, from Buenos Aires, Sept. 24.
SS Kaifenfels, for Colombo, Sept. 26.
SS Stephen, from Barbados, Sept. 27.
SS Campania, from Queenstown, Sept. 28.
SS Karema, from Calcutta, Sept. 28.
SS Chicago City, from Swansea, Sept. 27

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dyckman Apartments in Trade—Deals in Harlem—$120,000 Rental by Book Company in Chelsea District—Aero Club Renews Lease—$20,000 Sale in Queens.

Realty conditions in Manhattan showed little activity yesterday. A few small sales were made in different parts of the city, and the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company took title from Julia Mehrback to the two Twenty-fourth Street plots between Lexington and Third Avenues, purchased a short time ago. One was at 143 and 145 East Twenty-fourth Street, 44 by 98.9 feet, and the other at 132 and 134, a plot 52 by 98.9 feet. The latter was subject to a $90,000 mortgage, and the former one of $31,000. The buyer gave back addjtional mortgages of $62,000 and $38,000, respectively.

In the leasing market an indication of the growth of the publishing and printing business in the Chelsea and lower Pennsylvania station zone was shown by the taking of over two floors by the Grady Bookbinding Company in the new Monahan Express Company Building in Eighteenth Street, west of Seventh Avenue, for ten years, at about $12,000 a year.

Dyckman Apartment in Trade.

In part payment for the five-story apartment house at 17 Arden Street, in the Dyckman section recently purchased by Maria Clara Ott from the Hensle Construction Company, the buyer gave 339 West Fifty-fifth Street.

The property consists of a three-story and basement private dwelling on a lot 18 by 100.5 feet. Arnold Byrne and Baumann negotiated the transaction.

Buys Rivington Street Tenement.

The five-story tenement at 313 Rivington Street, between Lewis and Goerck Streets, has been sold by Meyer Levenson for Abraham Spiro to an investor. The lot is 25 by 100 feet.

Lots Traded for Midtown Loft.

In payment for the ten-story loft building at 31 and 33 West Thirty-first Street, transferred to Benjamin N. Duke last week by the Durham Realty Company, the buyer gave $22,000 in cash and a tract of one hundred lots in East Orange, N. J.

Buyers for Harlem Property.

David Klein has sold to Joseph B. Peck for investment 326 East 118th Street, a five story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100 feet. Paul A. McGolrick was the broker.

H. Horustein has purchased from Dr. Bruno S. Horowicz the four-story private dwelling situated at 230 West 112th Street, on a plot 17 by 100 feet.

Aero Club Renews Lease.

The Aero Club of America has renewed its lease for three years of the former Ferris M. Thompson residence, on the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-first Street. The lease was negotiated through Pease & Elliman. This is the residence which Mrs. Frederick Ferris Thompson has contracted to purchase. Charles M. Warner, the owner of the doctor's building adjoining on Forty-first Street, held a lease of the premises with an option to buy, but a few weeks ago he decided not to buy the property. The Aero Club sub-leased the house from Mr. Warner.

Bronx.

An investing client of Charles A. Laumeister has purchased the three-family dwelling 328 East 146th Street.

Leon S. Altmayer has sold for L. Napoleon Levy the northeast corner of Third Avenue and 152d Street, otherwise known as Rose Street, a five-story tenement with stores. The property has been held at $125,000, and was sold close to that figure for cash.

Ernst & Cahn and F. J. Wood have sold for Charles Kusterko the two-story two-family dwelling known as 2,059 Anthony Avenue, on a lot 25 by 100 feet.

Bronx Mortgage Loans.

Smith & Phelps have placed a first mortgage loan of $7,500 on the vacant plot 100 by 100 feet, situated on the east side of Concord Avenue, 100 feet south of 147th Street. Also a first mortgage loan of $8,000 on the frame buildings covering a plot 34 by 100 feet, known as 587-9 Morris Avenue.

$20,000 Sale in Queens.

The Queensboro Corporation has sold five lots on the corner of Fillmore Avenue and Thirtieth Street and five lots on Twenty-third Street, adjoining the corner of Hayes Avenue on the Barclay-Dugro tract in the Elmhurst section of the dual rapid transit zone of Queens Borough, to Frank R. Stevens. The consideration for the ten lots was $20,000.

Brooklyn.

Meyer Levenson has sold the three three-story brick buildings at 912, 914, and 924 Rockaway Avenue, each on a lot 20 by 100 feet.

Wood, Harmon & Co. have sold at Midwood Manor one lot on Coney Island Avenue, near Avenue K, to B. F. Matthews, and one lot on Coney Island Avenue, near Avenue K, to I. S. Badger. At Kensington Park one lot on East Forty-sixth Street, near Seventeenth Avenue, to Edw. Schweetzer. Also one lot on East Sixty-eighth Street, near Nineteenth Avenue, to W. N. McGee; one lot on Ocean Avenue, near Avenue O, to Miss M. H. Aull; one lot on East Sixty-eighth Street, near Nineteenth Avenue, to R. W. Beatty; one lot on Ocean Avenue, near Avenue O, to Mrs. Nellie S. Collins; one lot on East Forty-eighth Street, near Nineteenth Avenue, to J. G. Webber; one lot on Ocean Avenue, near Avenue O, to Claude E. Hobbs, and one lot on East Sixty-eighth Street, near Nineteenth Avenue, to Mrs. Laura L. Morgan.

New Brooklyn Apartment.

Shampan & Shampan have had plans approved by the Building Department for a high-class apartment house to be erected on Nineteen Street, 225 feet east of Fourth Avenue, for the Rogers Improvement Company. The structure will cover a plot 62.6 by 100 feet and cost $50,000.

$65,450 for Lawton Estate.

The Newbury D. Lawton estate, adjoining Hudson Park, New Rochelle with a water frontage on Long Island Sound and riparian rights, was sold on Saturday by Bryan L. Kennelly. The estate was sold in three parcels, the larger plot with the three-story dwelling fronting about 400 feet on the Sound and running back along Wildcliff Drive about 400 feet was bought by Julius Prince, of New York, for $54,000. The other two parcels fronting 140 feet on Wildcliff Drive by 156 feet deep, with a three-story dwelling, were bought by Frank W. Cooper of New Rochelle for $11,450.

Sells New Jersey Farm.

Joseph P. Day has sold to a client a farm of 263 acres near the village of Deposit, N. J., fronting on the Delaware River. About sixty acres are under cultivation and 100 acres are woodland. On the farm is a large colonial house of eighteen rooms.

Commercial Leases.

N. Brigham Hall and William D. Bloodgood have leased one-half the third, all of the ninth and all of the tenth floors in the Monahan Express Building, at 216-22 West Eighteenth Street, containing about 27,000 square feet, for the Monahan Express Company to the Grady Bookbinding Company. The lease is for a term of ten years and involves about $120,000.

Pease & Elliman have leased the store and basement at 151 and 153 West Nineteenth Street for M. and L. Hess to Morton M. Meinhard & Co.

George W. Brettel has leased for J. M. Horton to the Michigan Furniture Company, for a term of years, the store and basement and first floor at 139 West 125th Street.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Shaw & Co. have leased the following dwellings, 312 West 138th Street, for Thomas A. Roe to Max Mayer; 2,131 Fifth Avenue, for Mary M. Benedict to Harriet Stock, and 112 East 127th Street for F. F. Freehold estates to Julia Colton.

Pease & Elliman leased the residence 13 West Eleventh Street, 20 by 86, adjoining the rectory of the Old First Presbyterian Church, for G. J. White to Mrs. Mary O'Brien; the residence 71 East Seventy-seventh Street, 18.9 by 102.2, for Mrs. A. R. Pearson to Eben E. Whitman, and the residence at 46 West Seventy-eighth Street for Mrs. Albert B. Gibbs to Dr. Joseph Wiener.

William Wolff's Son has leased 159 East Seventy-seventh Street, three-story and basement dwelling, for the Ardsley Garage Company to Mrs. Helen Oswald; 161 East Seventy-seventh Street, three-story and basement dwelling, for the Ardsley Garage Company to Mrs. K. Schorrok; 131 West 126th Street, three-story and basement dwelling, for Mrs. Josephine F. Wolf to Mrs. Carrie Kann.

Moving Picture Theatre for Harlem

Christian Dages has purchased the vacant lot at 1,691 Park Avenue and leased 106 East 119th Street. A moving picture theatre with a seating capacity of 500 will be erected on the site at a cost of $10,000. Plans have been prepared by Lorenz F. J. Welher, architect.

Ascot Hotel Sale To-day.

The eleven-story Ascot Hotel, on the northwest corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, will be sold by Joseph P. Day to-day in the Vesey Street salesroom. The lot is 24.9 by 95, situated diagonally opposite Madison Square Garden. The hotel contains eighty-three rooms.

Want Subway Station.

There will be a meeting of the property owners of Brooklyn Heights at the Hotel Bossert this evening to agitate the building of a subway station at the corner of Henry and Montague Streets, on the proposed Montague Street branch of the subway.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Henry Brady.

39th St, 126 East, s s, 95.3 ft w of Lexington Av, 19.10x98.9, three-story dwelling, two-story extension; County Holding Co. against Martin Holding Co. and others; Merrill & R., attorneys; J. A. Foley, referee; due on judgment, $44,745.18; taxes, &c., $443.45. Sold to the plaintiff for $40,000.

Allen St, 97, w s, about 125 ft n of Broome St, 25x87.6, five-story tenement and stores; J. A. Brown, jr., against M. L. & Simon and others; F. H. Comstock, attorney; J. A. Foley, referee; due on judgment, $21,157.97; taxes, &c., $1,063.93. Sold to Hyman Rosenblum for $24,025.

Grand St, 10 to 14, n s, 44.5 ft w of Sullivan St, 66x72x83x66, six-story tenements; New York County Bank against Alexander Levett and others; Kellogg & Rose, attorneys; William P. Schoen, referee; subject to a prior mortgage of $64,500. Sold to the plaintiff for $77,440.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Offerings in the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison Av, 62, n w corner of 27th St, 24.9x95, 11-story hotel; M. S. I. Martin against I. T. Smith and others; Kellogg & R., attorneys; A. S. Norton, referee; partition.

3d St, 16 and 18 West, s s 80 ft w of Mercer St, 40x75, seven-story loft and store building; Albany City Savings Institution against Rosella Corn and others; Rosendale, H., D. & H., attorneys; R. M. Miller, referee; due, $62,744; taxes, &c., $840.

114th St, 121, n s, 160 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.11, three-story dwelling; William Linden and others, trustees, against Benedict Funkelstein and others; R. P. Lydon, attorney; M. S. Bevins, referee; due, $6,623; taxes, &c., $358.

5th Av, 2,156, w s, 18 ft s of 132d St, 17x75, four-story tenement; Rutherfurd Realty Co. against E. L. Montgomery, jr., and others; Wells & S., attorneys; M. C. Milnor, referee; due, $12,008; taxes, &c., $284.

112th St, 160 East, s s, 245 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11, four-story hall; Aimee Rossignot, guardian, against E. A. Cohen and others; McKeen, B. & M., attorneys; C. W. Dayton, referee; due, $19,199; taxes, &c., $383.

102d St, 316 and 318 East, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; State Bank against C. R. Della Paoli and others; J. A. Kohn, attorney; I. M. Wilkinson, referee; due, $11,071; taxes, &c., $1,600.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

3d Av, e s, 200 ft s of 172d St, for a two-story brick store and loft, 25x65; Gibraltar Realty Co., Nicholas Hodes, 2,048 Briggs Av, President, owners; Frankfort & Kirchner, 850 Westchester Av, architects; cost, $9,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

1st Av, 816 to 824, to a seven-story storage house, &c.; Sulzberger & Sons Co., 406 East 47th St., owners; L. M. Levine, 406 East 47th St., architect; cost, $11,000.

Park Av, w s, 212.72 ft n of 178th St, to a two-story frame factory, 44x135; George Fedden, 4,283 Park Av, owner; Fred Jaeger, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $6,500.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

GRAND ST, 382, n s, 25x100; Jacob Tenenbaum to Sam Tenenbaum, 382 Grand St, Sept. 29, prior mtg $40,000, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway $8,500

24TH ST, 143 and 145 East, n s, 44x98.9; Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co., Inc., to Julia Mehrbach, 202 West 71st St, Sept. 29, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St. $35,000

24TH ST, 152 and 154 East, s s, 52x98.9; Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co., Inc., to Julia Mehrbach, 202 West 71st St, Sept. 29, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St. $62,000

24TH ST, 148 and 150 East, s s, 52x98.9; Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co. to Jeannette Mehrbach, 558 West 163th St, Sept. 29; prior mtgs $32,000; due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $67,000

80TH ST, 337 West, n s, 15x98.9; Emma M. Dalrymple to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Sept. 29, due as per bond $2,000

80TH ST, s s, 305 East, 8th Av, 20.6x98.9; Wessex Realty Co. to Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 22 William St, Sept. 29, 3 years and interest as per bond; attorneys, Geller, R., & H., 22 Exchange Place $21,000

50TH ST, 317 West, n s, 19.2x100.5; Mary F. Bergh orn to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Sept. 26, due, &c., as per bond $11,000

118TH ST, 33 West, n s, 25x100.11; Max Peters to Rachel Gross, 4 West 115th St, Sept. 27, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. Cohn, 19 Avenue A $4,000

126TH ST, 353 West, s s, 25x96.11; Rosa C. Neumann to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Sept. 29, 5 years; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St. $6,000

153D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Emma Meckert to Mary Stemel, 512 West 153d St, prior mtg $4,500, Sept. 29, 1 year; attorney, Charles B. Jones, 1,451 University Av $4,000

Bronx.

BARNES AV, s e cor of Adee Av, runs s 200.9 ft to n s Westchester or Williamsbridge Road x n e 170.1 ft x w 65.5 x n e 82.5 ft to w s of Matthews Av xn 101.4 ft to Adee Av xw 200 ft to beginning; Michael J. Mack to James H. Wainwright and another, trustees, 75th St, and Central Park West, Sept. 19, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $30,000

FREEMAN ST, e s, 176.7 ft w of Prospect Av, 22x50.1x20x50.2; Mary Raymond to Hamschen Lieben, 2,020 Washington Av, Sept. 30, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Frankenthal, 62 William St. $1,000

JEROME AV, w s, 162.7 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 100x114.1x100x114.8; Lizzie J. Waugh to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, Sept. 29, prior mtg $77,000, demand 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $1,500

135TH ST, s s, 45 ft w of Brown Place, 75x100; William C. Trull to Jacob Dohrmann, 3,078 Hull Av, Sept. 26, due, &c., per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, w s, between 73d and 74th Sts, store and basement adjoining corner store in Hotel Ansonia; the Ansonia, a corporation, to Herman Warendorf, 103 East 29th St, 9 years, from Aug. 1, 1913; attorneys, Rosenthel & H., 2 Rector St. $4,000

PROSPECT AV, 914, two upper floors and attic; Morris Jacobs to Ray Rosen, 914 Prospect Av, 2 years, from Feb. 15, 1913; attorney, Anna Sapiro, care of J. Mehrlist, 14 John St. $840

WASHINGTON ST, 148, all; Helen E. Forrest to Isaac Schwadron, 148 Washington St, 5 years, from April 1, 1916 .....$4,250

10TH ST, 216 and 218 East, all; Sarah A. Brevoort to Minnie Rutheiser, 244 East 21st St, 3 years, from Nov. 1, 1913; attorney, M. Kahn, 144 2d Av. $8,100

11TH ST, 214 and 216 East, all; Fannie Levy to Minnie Rutheiser, 244 East 21st St, 3 years, from July 1, 1913; attorney, M. Kahn, 144 2d Av. $5,594

117TH ST, 8 to 14 East, all; Tobias Zindler to Joseph Shenk, 62 West 107th St, 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1911; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway $8,500

LIS PENDENS.

AVENUE B, s w corner of 7th St, 28x64.2; August Doctor and others against August S. Hughes and others, (amended action to recover judgment;) attorney, M. G. Holstein.

COURTLANDT AV, s w corner of 148th St, 27.6x94; Hyman Nanes against Henry Steinberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. M. Friedman.

CROTONA PARKWAY, e s, 439.2 ft s of Tremont Av, 187.3x258.1 to Daly Av; Crotona Parkway, e s, 576.4 ft s of 177th St, 27.5x106; Daly Av, w s, 530.6 ft s of 177th St, 25.3x109.10; Hagadona Construction Co. against Roman Catholic Church of St. Thomas Aquinas and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Weschler & Kohn.

LOT 193, map of property of Hudson P. Rose, known as Section 2, St. Raymond Park, the Bronx; Francis C. Phraner against Elda E. Shaffer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. D. Arthur.

12TH ST, n s, 329.6 ft w of 1st Av, 40x103.3; Rachel Hyman against Rebecca Haims and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Hyman.

33D ST, 1 to 15 East; Thomas F. Devine against Jacob A. Zimmermann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. G. Pailliser.

34TH ST, 343 West; Allen Marquand against Margaret T. Tagliapietra and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Everett, Clarke & Benedict.

35TH ST, 13 to 17 East; Empire City Iron Works against Edward Margolies and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Lewkowitz & Schaap.

100TH ST, n s, 285.5 ft e of 1st Av, 87.1x100.11; Albert V. de Golcouria against William Cuff and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phelps & East.

241ST ST, n s, 427.4 ft w of Martha Av, 50x100; 241st St, n s, 327.4 ft w of Martha Av, 25x100; 241st St, n s, 377.4 ft w of Martha Av, 25x100, four actions; Joseph Hall against Howard L. Bell and others, (foreclosure of four mortgages;) attorney, F. Beltz.

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AUCTION

Without Any Reserve

SAT., OCT. 4

at 2:30 P. M., on the premises, rain or shine

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WITHIN SHORT WALK OF OCEAN

Of the above 86 lots, 33 were not offered at the sale on Sept. 20th, and the remaining 53 are on Norfolk Ave.

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One House to cost at least $2,000 to 40 feet.
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Near Central Park West

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Exquisite 5-story American Basement Private House, containing 12 rooms and 3 baths; electric light, modern plumbing, and every up-to-date convenience; will rent on reasonable terms; suitable for

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Inquire CARNEGIE CON. CO., Owners, 435 W. 119th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av., or caretaker on premises.

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VILLA PLOTS AT MODERATE PRICES.

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The following trains are suggested for inspecting Kew: Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R., WEEK DAYS—9:05, 9:31, 10:20, 11:07 A. M.; 12:40, 1:06 (SAT. ONLY), 2:06, 3:11; 3:58, 4:04, 4:30, 4:58, 5:18 P. M. SUNDAY—8:26, 9:46, 11:19, 11:34 A. M.; 12:36, 1:08, 2:08, 3:30, 4:15 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

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Beautiful home overlooking L. I. Sound; every modern improvement; highly restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes' walk to station and beautiful sandy bathing beach; only 25 minutes from Herald Square; must have $500 cash at once; balance easy terms. Address Shore Front, 243 West 34th St. Phone 1760 Greeley.

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72 Acre Farm

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Over $2,000,000 Spent

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1 and 2 Family, All Stone

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$1,000 yearly rent for beautiful house in elegant location. Large, square rooms, deep lot, high ground, eleven rooms, two baths.

$1,200 for handsome home on Summit Av.; veranda on two sides, eleven rooms, two baths; very large garage with chauffeur's room.

$900 for fine home on Chester Hill; sleeping porch, ten rooms, billiard room, two baths, extra lavatory, steam heat.

$600 for best two-family apartment; high-est ground; nine rooms, two baths, living room; open fireplace; very large upper porch.

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Large stone house, containing 18 rooms and 3 baths, 9 open fireplaces; electric light, steam heat and all modern conveniences. Large stable and garage. Land comprises 10 acres; stately shade trees, large garden and an abundance of fruit. One-half mile from station. For further particulars apply

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OLD ENGLISH HALF-TIMBERED HOUSE

at Great Neck, just completed, ready for occupancy. One-acre plot; fine old trees; delightful outlook over water. House has spacious living room with beamed ceiling and large open fireplace; imposing reception hall, large, bright dining room; excellent kitchen arrangements and servants' quarters. Five master's bedrooms, three baths. Every modern convenience; artistic fixtures. Surroundings afford most approved improvements; 40 minutes from Manhattan. Price and terms reasonable. PAUL SHIELDS, 286 Fifth Av. Phone 1926 Madison Square.

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Port Washington Estates, 80 Church St., New York.

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Plot, all improvements; 30 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; yacht club and bathing beach on the property. Can be bought at a sacrifice. B C 73 Times.

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My 6-room house, all improvements, on large plot of land overlooking lake near depot and trolley, 25 minutes out; fare 10c; need $200 cash, balance on easy monthly terms. Write Sacrifice, 32 New York Times.

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Modern villas; all the year round homes; every up to date improvement; plenty of ground; boating, bathing, fishing; easy to commute; easy terms. Investigate. 6 Times.

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SEE THIS HOME

BARGAIN $5,000
VERY LIBERAL TERMS

Compare with any house offered at two to three thousand more than asked for this property. Fine plot, overlooks lake. Actual lake rights go to purchaser of this property. Superb views. 700 ft. elev. Has seven fine, livable rooms; large entrance hall, huge open fireplace; beamed ceilings; hardwood trim; floors are parqueted; steam heat, electric light, large veranda; laundry in cellar; every modern convenience. An established community, congenial neighbors. 55 min. to N. Y. C.; 5 min. from express station Lackawanna R. R. Best of water sports summer and winter. Write or phone me for photographs.

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Built to sell for $12,000, but will be sold for $10,000; situated on fine corner plot; the most sightly spot near New York; every city improvement; house is stucco construction; handsomely finished interior; contains 10 rooms, has large piazza and sleeping porch; it is one of the most attractive houses we have seen, and at the sacrifice price of $10,000 is good enough to buy for speculation. For full particulars and pictures write The Leonia Heights Land Co., 1328 Broadway, New York.

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my 7-room concrete house, fitted with all conveniences; practically new; on large plot of ground; trees, flower and vegetable gardens; good schools and transportation by trolley and train; only 30 minutes out; will sell for $5,250; worth $6,000; $500 cash required. I. A. Bursum, Room 516, 47 West 34th St.

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56 West 11th Street
3 and 4 rooms and bath .....$660—$900

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7 rooms, 1 and 2 baths .....$1,500—$2,500

★104 East 40th Street
5-6 rooms, 1 and 2 baths .....$1,600—$2,800

144 East 56th Street
5-7 rooms and baths .....$1,500—$1,600

130 West 57th Street
1, 2 and 3 rooms and bath .....$840—$1,100

116 East 58th Street
8 and 9 rooms, 3 baths .....$2,300—$3,200

135 West 58th Street
2 & 3 rooms, $1,200 up; 12 rooms, 4 baths, $3,750—$4,500

116 West 59th Street
2 and 5 rooms and bath .....$1,200—$3,000

12 East 87th Street
10 rooms and 3 baths $4,500

69-73 East 92d Street Cor. Park Ave.
7 rooms and bath .....$600—$1,080

136 Madison Avenue Cor. 31st St.
3, 4 and 8 rooms .....$1,100—$2,000

601-603 Madison Avenue At 57th St.
2 and 3 rooms and bath .....$900—$1,600

667 Madison Ave. Cor. 61st St.
12 extra large rooms and 3 baths .....$5,000—$6,000

778-780 Madison Avenue At 67th St.
9 rooms, 3 baths .....$2,000—$3,000

★ 555 Park Avenue Cor. 62d St.
10 to 13 rooms and baths .....$3,750—$6,000

829 Park Avenue Cor. 76th St.
7 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths .....$1,700—$2,900

875 Park Avenue Cor. 78th St.
8 and 10 rooms and 3 baths .....$2,500—$4,500

247 5th Ave. Cor. 28th St.
6 to 9 rooms and baths .....$1,800—$4,000

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14 rooms and 4 baths $10,000

WEST SIDE

136-8 West 65th Street ("Shropshire")
2 and 3 rooms, studio and bath .....$420—$600

165 West 72d Street Near B'way
2 rooms and bath .....$600—$780

59 West 76th Street
6 rooms and bath .....$600—$800

411 West 114th Street
8 rooms and 2 baths .....$1,400—$1,500

402-410 West 148th Street
6, 7 and 8 rooms, 1 and 2 baths .....$600—$1,040

465 Central Park West At 106th St.
7 and 8 rooms, 1 bath .....$1,000—$1,200

723 St. Nicholas Avenue At 146th St.
5, 6, 8, 10 rooms and baths .....$480—$1,200

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New Building. Choicest residential Section of the City.
6, 7, 8, 12, 13 Rooms and baths.
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Modern Fireproof Building; Extensive View of Central Park; Refrigeration; Filtered Water, Etc.
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Large Light Rooms.
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A magnificent residence altered into two Duplex Apartments.
One of 11 Rooms and 3 Baths, $4,000.
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Elevator and all modern improvements.

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Ready for Occupancy Sept. 15.
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Between Leonard and Franklin Sts.

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Madison Av. at 82d St.; new bldg., adjacent to large new apartment houses; best business location; desirable for Art Goods, Millinery, Drugs, Stationery, Cigars, Rugs, etc. Inquire Duff & Conger, Mad. Av., Corner 86th St.

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All improvements; with or without power, five steam, and compressed air service. Near all shipping terminals.

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	ST. ALBANS,	515 West 110th Street....	$1050
	FIORA VILLE,	616 West 116th Street...	$780
	BARNARD COURT,	15 Claremont Avenue.....	$1250
7 ROOMS	VICTORIA,	Riverside Dr., Cor. 97th St.	$1000 up
	COLUMBIA COURT,	431 Riverside Drive	$1150 up
	BROADVIEW,	606 West 116th Street...	$1100 up
	FIORA VILLE,	616 West 116th Street...	$950
	BARNARD COURT,	15 Claremont Avenue....	$1350
8 RMS	DARTMOUTH,	509 West 110th Street...	$1500 up
	COLUMBIA COURT,	431 Riverside Drive	$1000 up
9 RMS	THE WELLWYN,	260 West 72nd Street....	$2800 up

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Wendolyn 322 West 100th St. Cor. Riverside Drive. 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,500. 10 Rooms, 3 Baths. $2,800	**Dorlexa,** 318 West 100th St., Near Riverside Drive. 7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400. 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,600-$1,900.	**Cliff Haven,** 417 Riverside Drive, South corner 114th St. Duplex Apartment. 7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,800	**The Rexor,** 600 West 116th St. Northwest corner Broadway. 7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,700.
"Terrace Court" 202 Riverside Drive Corner 93d St. 9 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,800. 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,000-$2,300.	**"The Oregon"** 162 West 54th St., Corner 7th Av. 3 & 4 Rooms & Bath, $900 to $1,400 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath, $1,200 to $1,700.	**"Greyton Court"** S. E. Cor. 141st St. & Riverside Drive 5 Rooms and Bath, $900 and $960. 6 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,100-$1,250.	**"Georgean Court"** 58 Central Park West Corner 66th St. 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,000 & $2,300 12 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,500 & $3,800.
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Catherine 1 West 69th St. Corner Central Park West. 6 Rooms & Bath, $1,200 & $1,300 7 Rooms and Bath, $1,000.	**Devonshire,** 325 West 83d St., Near West End Av. 7 Rooms and Bath, $780 and $1,000.	**New Windsor** 294 Central Park West, Near 89th St. 8 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,350.	**349 West 85th,** Near West End Av. 8 Rooms and Bath, $1,400.
The Bonair 601 West 142d St., Corner Broadway 5 Rooms and Bath, $660. 7 Rooms and Bath, $720 to $1,000.	**Idlewild,** 1,854 7th Av. Near 112th St. 8 Rooms and Bath, $800 and $900.	**Mathilda Court** 310 West 95th St., Near West End Av. 8 Rooms and Bath, $900 5 Rooms and Bath, $540.	**3 & 5 West 82d St.,** Near Central Park West. 8 Rooms and Bath, $1,000 to $1,300.
Rosary, 306 West 99th St., Near Riverside Drive. 9 Rooms and Bath, $1,400 and $1,500.	**La Grange,** 1 West 83d St., Corner Central Park West. 6 Rooms and Bath, $1,000. 7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 and $1,300.	**375 Central Park West** Near 97th St. 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,100 and $1,200.	**4 & 14 West 92d St.,** Near Central Park West. 7 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,100.
Pamlico, 97 Central Park West, Near 60th St. 8 Rooms and Bath, $1,300 and $1,700.	**Antlers,** 603 West 111th St., Near Broadway. 7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400.	**Emahrel,** 317 West 99th St. Near Riverside Drive. 5 Rooms and Bath, $960. 6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,300	**Raleigh,** 816 West End Av., Near 99th St. 7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200. 8 Rooms and Bath, $1,400.
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High Class Elevator Apartments.
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each having a view of the River; plenty of air and sunshine; all modern improvements.
Rents $65 to $90

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near Central Park West; convenient to "L," Subway and all surface lines.
4 and 5 Rooms
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A high class house, having elevator, telephone, electric light, and all modern improvements.

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Exceptionally Desirable Apartments.
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Two High Class Fireproof Apartment Houses
Suites of 3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath
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Reduced Prices.
4 ROOMS, BATH.....$44 TO $52
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Unusually large rooms. Spacious foyers. Ample closet room. All compactly arranged.

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Compactly arranged.
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EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS.
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661 WEST 150TH ST.,
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Exceptionally large rooms.
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Very Attractive.
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First-class service. Night and day telephone operator. Continuous hall and elevator service.
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Well-planned Elevator Apartments.
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Very Attractive Elevator Apartments.
All large rooms—Ample Closets.
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SERVICE EXCEPTIONAL.
Two Housekeeping Apts.
Large, light Outside Rooms, overlooking Central Park; plenty closet room, private store rooms.
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Refrigeration and any ice required; filtered water; restaurant, valet and maid service; vacuum cleaner; separate laundry, perfectly equipped and ventilated, fuel included. Rooms can be obtained for guests of tenants at $2 per day. Extra maids' rooms to rent.
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Extra Maid's Room
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Attractive apartments, containing every up-to-date improvement; convenient to Subway and all transit lines.
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High Class Elevator Apartments
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EXTRA LARGE AND LIGHT
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Best in New York at Prices

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Eight story highest type fireproof elevator housekeeping Apartment, for rent October 1.
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IDEAL CENTRAL LOCATION
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Modern fireproof building, facing Central Park; one block from Subway and 6th Av. "L."
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High Class Elevator Apartments
7 Rooms and 2 Baths,
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TWO ROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH.
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$60 per Month.

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67 West 12th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.
FIRST APARTMENT.
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7 and 8 large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry, 2 elevators, night and day, passenger and service; steam dryers; convenient to all traction lines; $1,250. Superintendent on premises.

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Unfurnished apartment of 3 rooms and bath; also one of 2 rooms and bath, from Oct. 1.

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Adjacent to West End Av.
New 12-Story Fireproof Building.
Ready for Immediate Occupancy.
EXCLUSIVENESS, ELEGANCE AND CHARACTER
are the predominating features of the apartments in the Luxonia.
The unique floor plan, extra large rooms, large and numerous clothes and linen closets cannot be duplicated elsewhere, and the location is right in the heart of New York's Smart Set.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
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Also small suite on ground floor suitable for Doctor.
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Overlooking the Hudson River. Situated in the choicest section of the Drive; attractive, large rooms facing on the Drive, with an abundance of large closets.
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Exceptionally LARGE and LIGHT rooms; all modern improvements and conveniences; PROMPT and COURTEOUS SERVICE; select tenants. House under new management. Apply on premises.

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AT SUBWAY
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2 Elevators
All Night Service
Fireproof protection for the same rent as non-fireproof Apartments

3	4	5	6	7 Rooms
$47	$50	$60	$67	$83 Rents

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605-607 WEST 113TH ST.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.
6 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,000.
8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, $1,600.
All rooms large and light; elevator and all modern improvements; unexcelled service and attention.
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4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Elevator; electric light; $35 to $42.
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High-class elevator apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; night service; mail chute; $33-$50.

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Absolutely Up to Date in Every Respect
Apartments of
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Foyer, Pantry and
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NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND SUBWAY.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Rents $50 to $70.

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3 W. 92d St.
ADJACENT CENTRAL PARK WEST.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Rents $60 to $80.
2 ROOMS AND BATH $40.

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2,608 Broadway, near 98th Street

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

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S. E. Cor. 97th St. and Madison Av.
Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.
RENT $1,000 to $1,500.
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207 West 110th St., Cathedral Parkway.
Apartments of 4, 6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath. Bedrooms, 12x15; dining rooms, 12x16; five and six closets to apartments.
RENT $540 to $1,200.
—WESTBOURNE COURT—
S. E. Cor. 140th St. and Broadway.
Suites of 4, 6, and 7 rooms and bath. Largest and best finished apartments on Washington Heights, with 6 and 7 closets to an apartment. Bedroom size, 12x15; dining room, 12x16.
RENT $540 to $1,100.
—KENSINGTON COURT—
N. E. Cor. 151st St. and Broadway.
Suites of 4, 6, 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $420 to $1,000.
—GREYLOCK COURT—
N. W. Cor. 168th St. and Boston Road.
Finest elevator apartment in Bronx. Three blocks east of 169th St. "L" station.
4, 5, 6 rooms and bath.
RENT $384 TO $600 PER YEAR.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, Owners,
3,486 Broadway.

ANNAPOLIS COURT
634 WEST 135TH ST.
adjacent to Riverside Drive.
Modern Elevator Apartments.
4-6 and 7 Large Rooms and Bath.
Commanding an excellent view of the River; convenient to Subway Station.
RENTS $42.50-$75.
Also one special 4-room parlor floor apt. suitable for physician, &c., $45.
S. E. OSSERMAN, 30 BROAD ST

CARVEL COURT
Cor. 114th St. and St. Nicholas Av.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
UP-TO-DATE IMPROVEMENTS.
5 Rooms.
Rent $45 to $55.

New Elevator Apartments,
122d St. & Manhattan Av.
Also Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
Iradell, 420 W. 119th St.
Near Columbia College.
1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath,
$25.00 to $65.00.
Large room; southern exposure; extraordinary closet space. Kitchens and Kitchenettes.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

THE PLAZA,
725 St. Nicholas Av., corner 150th St.
Elegant 7 and 8 room Apartments;
RENTS $60 to $65.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Cliffcrset
S. E. COR. 157TH ST. & ST. NICHOLAS AV.
Best located elevator Apts. on Washington Heights
6-7 & 8 ROOMS.
RENTS $660 TO $960
Convenient to "L" and Subway stations (two blocks to either;) half block to surface cars; every worthy improvement; vacuum cleaning, &c.; absolutely permanent light; overlooking Colonial and Jumel Parks, Speedway and Long Island Sound.

PICKEN COURT,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 148TH ST.
New Fireproof Apartments.
Ready for occupancy September 15th.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
3 rooms arranged for Doctor.
Rents, $750 to $1,600.
Agent on premises, or
GEO. F. PICKEN, Owner, 501 5th Av.

Reed House
Broadway at 121st Street
7 rooms $900-$1,140
This house is managed by owner living on premises.

BISMARCK COURT
550 WEST 158TH ST., NEAR B'WAY.
5 rooms, overlooking Hudson River.$55.00
5 rooms, all light.....50.00
4 rooms, all light.....42.50
High-class in every particular.
PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St.

966-968 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
NEAR 158TH ST.,
2 blocks from Subway station; high-class, modern apartments, all improvements; 7 and 8 rooms, $50 to $65. Apply janitor, on premises.

Michigan, Illinois, Louisiana,
507-517 WEST 113TH ST.
Absolutely Fireproof High-Class Buildings.
2-4-5-6 Rooms, $450 to $800.

FINLEY MANOR
St. Nicholas Av., Edgecombe Av., and 160th St.
Just completed; Highest Type Elevator Service.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, $550 to $750.

FORREST CHAMBERS

113TH ST. TO 114TH ST., ON BROADWAY.

Apartments of

6 TO 9 ROOMS, 2 AND 3 BATHS.

These apartments are especially attractive, containing many unique and individual features.

All rooms are large and light and should appeal to families of refinement.

RENTALS, $1,200 TO $2,400.

Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.

MANAGER ON PREMISES. TEL. 6261 MORNINGSIDE.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
71 Broadway.

Now Ready for Occupancy

THE CLEBURNE

105th Street and West End Av.

NEW ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF APARTMENTS

Suites, 6 to 10 Rooms, 3 & 4 Baths

With every modern appointment. Enclosed Driveway, Fountain and Splendid Roof Garden.

Apply on Premises to
HARRY SCHIFF, OWNER,
Builder of a number of high class Apartment Houses on West Side.

166 West 72d St.

Housekeeping Hotel Apartments

3 and 4 Rooms, with Bath and Kitchen

Bathrooms equipped with shampoo and needle showers.
Kitchens have porcelain lined refrigerators cooled by refrigerating plant in basement.
Maid service furnished, if desired, at low rate. A remedy for the servant problem.

Ideal for Bachelors or Small Family

Convenient to Subway, Elevated and Surface Lines.

Manager on premises. 'Phone, 7640—Columbus.

Several very attractive apartments to rent
$2,000 to $8,000
SERVICE UNEXCELLED.

THE WYOMING,

55th St. & 7th Ave.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Payson McL. Merrill Co. INC.
481 5th Ave. Near 42 St. | Telephone 4092 Murray Hill.

Offer for Rent the following Apartments:

925 Park Ave. N. E. Cor. 80th St.	12 Rooms, 4 Baths, $4500. 11 Rooms, 4 Baths, $4500. 4 Rooms & Bath, $1200.
823 Park Ave. Adj. Cor. 70th St.	Twelve Rooms, 4 Baths. Thirteen Rooms, 4 Baths, Rents $2750 to $5000.
130 E. 67th St. S. E. Cor. Lex. Av.	7 Rooms and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1800 to $2400, 9 to 11 Rooms, $3500, $4000.
140 W. 57th St. Bet. 6th & 7th Aves.	3 Rooms, 1 Bath, $900. 10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $4,000. Studios $720 and $840.
257 W. 86th St. Adj. Cor. West End Av.	Studio Apartments, $600 & $1,000. 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,750.
422 W. End Av.	7 and 8 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 to $1,600.
112 W. 47th St. Near 6th Av.	Bachelor Apartment: 2 Rooms and Bath, $780. Doctor's office, $720.
36 East 40th St.	Non-Housekeeping: 3 Rooms, Bath. Rent $1,000
9 East 32nd St. Near 5th Ave.	2 Rooms, 1 Bath to Four Rooms, 2 Baths. Rents $720 to $1600.
18 East 57th St.	2 Very Large Rooms and Bath. Rent $1200.
21 W. 30th St.	3 Rooms and Bath. Front. Rent $456.
1192-8 Park Av.	6 & 7 Rooms and Bath. Rents $360 to $480.

NEW APARTMENTS
in the fashionable
PARK AVENUE SECTION
123 East 53rd St.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
$1350 to $2040
Extra Servants' Rooms.
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 5th Avenue
Corner 45th St. Phone, 1263—Bryant.

615 FIFTH AVENUE
Bet. 49th & 50th Sts.
APARTMENT & HOTEL LIFE COMBINED.
Extensive Alterations

Housekeeping or Hotel Service. Two and three rooms and bath; with additional rooms if desired. For plans and particulars apply to D. C. JONES, Buckingham Hotel.

142-146 East 27th St.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. 4 and 5 rooms and bath, electric light; open plumbing; tile baths; abundance of light and sunshine. These apartments can be rented at figures far below actual value. Key on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

2 and 3 large outside rooms, with bath; modern in detail; day and night elevator attendance; vacuum cleaning, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room; special restaurant feature, with meals served in apartments.

Rents from $720 to $1,500.

507 Madison Av.
Corner 53d Street.
Superintendent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.

THE MAYFIELD
15 EAST 10TH STREET,
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
6 ROOMS.....$1,100
8 ROOMS.....$1,800
Extra maids' rooms if necessary.
Most refined neighborhood
Elevator and hall service the best
Apply on premises, or
Gibbs & Kirby, Agts., B'y & 103d St.

526-532 W. 112th St.
Near Broadway.
5 Rooms,
Rents $35 to $42.
Steam heat, hot water, electric light, private telephone and hall service day and night. Apply on premises.

1340 MADISON AVE.,
N. W. COR. 94TH ST.
8 Room Corner Apartments,
Rent Very Reasonable
Elevator & all modern improvements.
Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.,
29 WEST 34TH ST.

Bachelor Apartments,
142 East 22d St.
Newly constructed, high class, Apartments of two rooms and bath, four rooms and two baths. Located to suit.
Very desirable studio, northern exposure. Moderate rents.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

KINGS COURT APARTMENT,
MADISON AVENUE, 87TH STREET.
Attractive corners, 7, 9 rooms, 1 and 2 baths, elevator, electric light; cheapest apartments on Manhattan, location, improvements considered.
Premises or KAVANAGH, 998 Madison Av.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
103 EAST 29TH ST.
1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath, also studio apartment of 4 rooms and bath to lease from Oct. 15 next or sooner.

The Manhattan Leasing Co

149 Church St. Tel. Barclay 6390

Operate these houses under the direct supervision and management of the owners, thereby assuring tenants the best management and service, as the owner will protect his interests better than any agent.

COMPARE the rentals asked and the size of rooms, together with the service rendered, with the same items offered by other agents and owners in these sections, and you will find our prices lower, the rooms larger and the service better.

ELEVATOR HOMES

BUCKINGHAM COURT
312 West 99th St.
8 Rooms, 2 baths.....$1,200 to $1,500

ST. NICHOLAS COURT
746 St. Nicholas Av.

4 Rooms	$400 to $480
6 Rooms	540 to 720
7 Rooms	660 to 780

ARUNDEL COURT
772 St. Nicholas Av.

4 Rooms	$420 to $480
5 Rooms	480 to 570
6 Rooms	600 to 720
7 Rooms	720 to 780
8 Rooms	780 to 900

BIRCH HALL
520 West 183d St.

4 Rooms	$400 to $450
5 Rooms	540 to 600
6 Rooms	660 to 780
8 Rooms, 2 Baths	720 to 900

EARL'S COURT
108 West 141st St.

5 Rooms	$360 to $420
6 Rooms	456 to 570

Covent Garden Apartments
SIX HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSES,
Occupying square block Convent Av. to St. Nicholas Terrace, 129th to 130th St.

4 Rooms	$432 to $480
5 Rooms	456 to 600
6 Rooms	600 to 620
7 Rooms, 2 Baths	720 to 950
8 Rooms, 2 Baths	720 to 1,000

EDINBOROUGH COURT
143 West 140th St.

5 Rooms	$390 to $450
6 Rooms	480 to 600

HAMPTON COURT
133 West 140th St.

5 Rooms	$390 to $450
6 Rooms	480 to 600

Manhattan Leasing Co.

149 Church St. Tel. 6390 Barclay

THE RIVIERA

To the man who is seeking an apartment of elegance and distinction, the Riviera, Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th Street, will prove highly attractive.

The Riviera is a 12-story building of the highest type of fireproof construction, the most up-to-date apartment house on the Drive.

The house occupies an entire block front facing the Drive, and, as all rooms are outside, an unobstructed view of the Hudson River and Palisades is afforded.

The Subway station is only six hundred feet from the entrance to the building, and the west side elevated is at 155th Street.

The Riviera contains every modern improvement which can be found in any apartment house on the west side, and at a 33⅓% less rental.

5 Rooms,	$660 to	$750	Per Annum
6 Rooms,		$1,100	Per Annum
7 Rooms,	$1,000 to	$1,200	Per Annum
8 Rooms,	$1,200 to	$1,500	Per Annum
9 & 10 Rooms,	$1,400 to	$2,000	Per Annum

Any further information can be had from resident manager on premises, 5400—Audubon, or

MANHATTAN LEASING CO.
149 Church Street. 6390—Barclay.

The Halsworth

S. W. Cor. West End Av. & 92d St.
New 12 Story Fireproof Apartment House. Large Rooms & Closets.
Every Modern Improvement
5 Rooms and 2 Baths, ... $1,100 to $1,400
6 Rooms and 3 Baths, ... $1,500 to $1,600
Renting Agent, on Premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 162 West 72d St., Near Broadway.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE STUYVESANT
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800—$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets. Apply to Supt. on premises.

THE KING

56 to 60 East 87th St.
A high-class elevator apartment; night service; up-to-date improvements; one suitable for physician.
6 beautiful large light rooms, $750 to $900

THE CLEVELAND
126-130 East 24th Street.
Rents $960 to $1,260.
Apartments of 9 to 11 rooms, (one semi-duplex,) with very large rooms and ample closets. Extra servants' room upstairs. At Hub of the City, within three minutes' easy walk of Subway and "L" stations. Especially well suited for groups of bachelors or families of adults. Apply to janitor, or Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, Agents, 84 William Street.

Large Studio
Exceptionally Good North Light.
Large bedroom and bath; outside rooms; special storage space; maid service; special restaurant feature, with meals served in rooms.
507 Madison Avenue
S. E. Corner 53d St. (new art centre).
Superintendent always on premises.
'Phone, Plaza—6070.

MALVERN HALL
Gramercy Park.
Studio Apartments.
Two rooms and bath, also single and bath, including service.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 EAST 20TH ST.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Duff & Conger
Madison Av., Cor. 86th St.
Offer a selected list of East Side apartments in Manhattan's most exclusive residential section.

16 East 96th St.,
Corner Madison Av.
9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,600 to $1,900.

17 East 97th St.,
Corner Madison Av.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $1,100.

1326 Madison Ave.,
Corner 94th St.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200 and $1,320.

1186 Madison Ave.,
Corner 87th St.
7 Rooms & Bath, $900 and $1,000.

1242 Madison Ave.,
Corner 89th St.
7 Rooms and Bath, $840.

57 East 86th Street.
6 Rooms and Bath, $42 & $45.

16 East 88th St.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $84 to $55.

21 East 89th St.
7 & 8 Rooms and Bath, $42.50 to $55.

60 East 96th St.
7 Rooms and Bath, $45.

1049 Park Ave.,
near 86th St.
6 Rooms and Bath, $25.

No. 624 Fifth Avenue
Southwest Corner 50th Street,
Opposite Cathedral.
Non-Housekeeping Apartments
6 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Also smaller apartments.
Apply
Herman L. R. Edgar
81 Nassau Street.

Murray Hill Apartments
Nos. 122-128 E. 34th St.
Southwest corner Lexington Avenue.
7 and 8 Rooms.
Also Doctor's Apartments.
Rents $1,200 to $1,600.
Apply
Herman L. R. Edgar
81 Nassau Street.

GRAMERCY PARK CLUB
36 Gramercy Park East.
CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENT HOUSE.
Distinctive in Arrangement, Equipment and Plan of Ownership.
Apartments For rent, $2,100 to $3,000. For sale, $5,700 to $12,000
S. De Walltearss & Hall, Agents,
19 WEST 34TH STREET.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. INC.

Agents,
423 Madison Ave.
At 48th Street. Tel. 850 Murray Hill.

PARK AVE.

635
S. E. Cor. 66th St.
New 13-story fireproof building.
14 rooms 4 baths....$6,200-$7,000
Special Duplex, 17 Rooms, 5 Baths. $7,200.
Only one apartment on each floor.

969
N. E. Cor. 82d St.
New 13-story fireproof building.
Duplex Apartments.
9-11 rooms 3-4 baths..$2,600-$4,200

929
Near 80th St.
New 12-story fireproof building.
12 rooms 4 baths....$3,900-$5,000

981
N. E. Cor. 83d St.
Modern 9-story fireproof building.
7-9 rooms 2-3 baths..$1,600-$1,900

"Arthur Hall"
N. E. Cor. 96th St., Madison Ave.
Modern 7-story elevator building.
8 rooms 2 baths.....$1,200
9 rooms 3 baths....$1,500-$1,600

3 E. 85th St.
Adjoining 5th Ave.
New 9-story fireproof building.
11 rooms 3 baths....$3,500-$4,500
One apartment on each floor.

Renting Guide on Request.

We are also glad to submit specially selected lists of all the other apartments in our section to prospective tenants. Our services are at your disposal free of charge, and we can save you much time and trouble if you will call at our office.

All of Our Other Buildings Are Fully Rented.

555 Park Ave.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 62D ST.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
10 to 13 Rooms
3 & 4 Baths
$3,750 to $6,000
An apartment furnished by Huber & Co. open for inspection.
Pease & Elliman, Agents, 340 Madison Av. Tel., 6200—Murray Hill.

In the Heart of the City
43 to 51 East 58th Street
Housekeeping Apartments of
7 Rooms & 2 Baths
$1260 to $1650
Modern Steel Fireproof Buildings
8 Stories; Standard Service
REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT CO.
Broadway at 98th Street
or Agent on premises

Tel., Murray Hill —6960. **Edgar A. Levy,** 505 5th Av.

The Clark
1,211 Madison Av.
High Class Apartments of
9 Rooms & 2 Baths
Rents $1,800

The Meteor
77 East 89th St.
Apartments of
9 Rooms & 2 Baths
Rental $1,600

HUDSON-FULTON
S. E. Corner Broadway and 136th St.
One Block from Subway Station.
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths
$840 to $1,080

BROOKLYN.

"THE WOODHULL,"
62-66 Pierrepont Street.
"THE GRAYDON,"
68-74 Montague Street.
Accessible to Manhattan and within ten minutes of Wall Street.
NEW 8-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDINGS
Elevator Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, with ample closet space; every known modern improvement; beautiful tiled bathrooms, pedestal basins, shower baths and sprays; dining rooms panelled and finished in natural oak; liberal house attendance. Rents $540 to $1,080 per year. Apply on premises, or
ARTHUR H. WATERMAN,
185 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.
100 feet east of 5th Ave.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS,
6 ROOMS AND BATH,
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
ELEVATOR SERVICE FOR MAIDS.
VERY LOW RENTS
FOR CHOICE LOCATION.
$1,600 and $1,650.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Bachelor Apartments
691 Madison Ave. N. E. Cor. 62nd St.
Furnished or Unfurnished
2 Rooms & Bath
Rents $450 to $660
Service included. Apply premises, or
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
546 Fifth Ave.
Corner 45th St. Telephone 1263 Bryant.

Manhanset
61-65 East 59th St.
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City.
High Class Modern Apartments, 2 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Chambermaid service.
RENTALS $45, $55, and $65.
See Superintendent on Premises.

512 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 43d St.
APARTMENTS

BROOKLYN.

1585-1601 BEDFORD AV.
One Block South of Eastern Parkway
NEAR PROSPECT PARK
Four and 5 rooms and bath, with all improvements, parquet floors, electric lights, exceptionally handsome paneled dining rooms and hardwood trim, steam heat and hot water; resident janitor; rents $36 to $32. See superintendent on premises or
ARTHUR H. WATERMAN
185 Montague St., Brooklyn

If you are looking for an Up-to-Date Housekeeping Apartment, why not look at 1285-89 DEAN STREET?

7 and 8 large, light, airy rooms and bath; ample closet space; all improvements; parquet floors; steam heat; hot water and electricity; rents, $45 to $52.50. See Superintendent on premises or ARTHUR H. WATERMAN, 185 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BRONX.

MORRIS ARMS
Corner of 179th and Morris Avenue.
Just Completed.
High-class elevator apartments, 3-4-5 rooms and bath.
$288 to $552 Per Year.
TRANSIT FACILITIES:
(a) One block from Jerome Avenue, connecting at 155th Street with Sixth and Ninth Avenue "L."
(b) 180th St. Crosstown to East or West Side Subway.
(c) N. Y. Central & Hudson station five minutes' walk from premises.
(d) Near 3d Av. "L," Tremont station.

NEW JERSEY.

IN the midst of the bracing air atop of the Palisades, opposite 42d St., beautiful view of the Hudson, convenient to all cars, Weehawken or West Shore Cortlandt St. ferries; richly decorated.
6 Large, Sunny Rooms, Bath, steam heat, hot water, electric light.
Same in City would cost $65.
13 4TH ST., WEEHAWKEN, N. J.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

1,261 MADISON AV.,
NORTHEAST CORNER 90TH ST.
Lovely situation, most fashionable section of city. Beautiful, spacious apartments, splendidly arranged.
8 and 9 Rooms and Baths.
Rent, $1,300 to $2,100. Inquire Superintendent or DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.

Gramercy Court,
152 EAST 22D ST.
3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents, $35 to $75. Apply on premises.

BROOKLYN.

1585-1601 BEDFORD AV.
One Block South of Eastern Parkway
NEAR PROSPECT PARK
Four and 5 rooms and bath, with all improvements, parquet floors, electric lights, exceptionally handsome paneled dining rooms and hardwood trim, steam heat and hot water; resident janitor; rents $36 to $32. See superintendent on premises or
ARTHUR H. WATERMAN
185 Montague St., Brooklyn

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7 and 8 large, light, airy rooms and bath; ample closet space; all improvements; parquet floors; steam heat; hot water and electricity; rents, $45 to $52.50. See Superintendent on premises or ARTHUR H. WATERMAN, 185 Montague St., Brooklyn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

DESIRABLE SITES.
WATER FRONT LOTS ON EAST RIVER.
VACANT LOTS WELL LOCATED;
LARGE LOFTS—FACING EAST RIVER.
APPLY BROOKMAN ESTATE, 52 EXCHANGE PLACE.

CAFE OR OTHER BUSINESS.
Six-story building, corner Duane and Lafayette Sts., opposite Municipal Building, new Civic Centre, &c., to lease for a term of years. Donnelly, 99 Nassau.

A.—Desirable stores, 59 Fifth Avenue. Rents, $1,200 to $1,500. Steam heat; will alter to suit tenant. Folsom Brothers, Inc., 127 East 34th.

STORE FLOOR.
Part of space to rent in high-class building; low insurance for high-class mercantile purposes. Universal Textile Co., 96-98 Grand St.

TENANTS!!! SEE ME.
If you want anything from desk room to entire floors on Broadway, this section. NATKINS, 131 West 39th St., (Cor. B'way.)

27th St., between Broadway and 6th Av., adjoining corner, 20-foot dwelling to lease for a long term on a net rental. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Attractive suite of two offices sublet at big reduction until May; choice 5th Av. location. 'Phone 7063 Barclay.

28 Vesey St.—Exceptionally large, light lofts for rent. Apply to Superintendent Evening Post Building, 20 Vesey St.

Desk room furnished; also space with shelves; open until 7 P. M.; Sundays 10-3. 25 East 14th St., Room 2.

PARLOR FLOOR, 133 East 34th St.; suitable dentist or light business. Folsom Brothers, Inc., 127 East 34th St.

40th St., 66 West.—Small front parlor, suitable studio, office; private house; references.

A.—Desirable store, 113 East 34th St. Rent $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 127 East 34th St.

16th St., 5 West.—Skylight studios; rent $30-$45. Tel. 3106 Chelsea.

Desk room, desirable office; conveniences; $10 monthly. R. 417, 80 Wall St.

Schools.

ACCOUNTS ARE BEST STUDIED IN A PRACTISING ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE
Theo. Koehler, C. P. A., in active practice 25 years, will put you in line for big positions at big pay, through personal instruction in the NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTS, 1,133 Broadway, Manhattan.
Begin any time. Individual instruction. Write for booklets. Interviews solicited.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OF SAINT MARY.
Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.
A school for girls; 19 miles from New York. Healthful location; spacious buildings. Excellent advantages in music and art. General and college preparatory courses. MISS MIRIAM A. BYTEL, Principal.

ART.—Designing for printing dress materials, quilt draperies, wall paper, &c., taught privately; classes open Oct. 7th; children's classes Saturdays. Benson Studio, 315 West 98th St. Phone 9211—Riverside.

DRESSMAKING and millinery thoroughly taught; school established 1876; hats made and patterns cut; day and evening school; call, investigate. McDowell School, 25 West 35th St.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT by expert; will increase your chest 3 inches; upper arm 1 inch, in 25 lessons. Gymnasium, 3 East 40th St. Robert Schinzing.

Musical.

THE KRIENS SYMPHONY CLUB,
Christiaan Kriens, Conductor; orchestra of 100 amateurs and students, men and women; indorsed by leading musicians and musical papers; weekly rehearsals. Applications by mail only to Secretary, 345 West 70th St.

Pianos and Organs.

New pianos, $100; new players, $250; write for booklets. United Manufacturers, 108 W. 34th.

Steinway mahogany upright piano in fine condition; will sell for $115. 316 West 42d St.

Clothing

MME. NAFTAL buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes; diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th. 'Phone 670 Bryant.

Dressmakers—Milliners.

DRESSMAKER, late with 5th Av. house, home, out by day. Phone 2875 Audubon.

MASTER'S SALE.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New York.—THE PENNSYLVANIA STEEL COMPANY et al., Complainants, against NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY et al., Defendants.—Equity No. 2-9 and three other Causes: Equity No. 2-33, Equity No. 2-149, Equity No. 3-37, in the matter of the Petition of the Receivers of Metropolitan Street Railway Company, for an order directing the Receiver of New York City Railway Company to deliver to them the proceeds of an action against Metropolitan Securities Company.

Pursuant to orders of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, made in the above entitled proceedings, bearing date the 24th day of January, 1913, and the 18th day of July, 1913, respectively, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court on the 24th day of January, 1913, and on the 19th day of July, 1913, respectively, the undersigned, the Special Master appointed by the said orders for the purpose of selling the property therein directed to be sold, will, on the 7th day of October, 1913, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, sell the following property by Joseph P. Day, Esq., Auctioneer, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in accordance with the terms of the said order, at the North Main Entrance of the County Courthouse of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York.

The following is a brief description of the property to be sold:

All the right, title and interest of Metropolitan Securities Company and of William W. Ladd, as Receiver of New York City Railway Company, and of all other parties to the above entitled causes, in and to the real estate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, situated East of First Avenue, and running from 94th to 95th Streets, being more particularly described as follows:

"Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Ninety-fifth Street distant one hundred and three (103) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of First Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street; running thence southerly parallel with First Avenue, one hundred (100) feet, eight and one-half (8½) inches; thence easterly parallel with Ninety-fourth Street ninety-nine (99) feet; thence southerly again parallel with First Avenue, one hundred (100) feet, eight and one-half (8½) inches to the northerly side of Ninety-fourth Street; thence easterly one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the westerly side of the proposed marginal street; thence northerly along the west side of the proposed marginal street one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet; thence northeasterly again along the proposed marginal street fifty-two and fifteen one-hundredths (52.15) feet to the southerly side of 95th Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of ninety-fifth Street, one hundred and forty-nine and forty-nine one-hundredths (149.49) feet to the point or place of beginning."

The Special Master will accept the highest bid, subject to the approval of the court. Upon such provisional acceptance the highest bidder shall deposit with the Special Master a sum equal to ten per cent. of the amount of such bid, either in cash, or, in a check certified by a National, State Bank, or Trust company in the City of New York.

The cash or check deposited by any bidder at the sale shall be held as a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid if accepted by the court.

The cash or checks deposited by such bidder at the sale shall be forfeited and applied to the expense of said sale and of the receivership of the properties of Metropolitan Street Railway Company and New York City Railway Company in the event that the said bidder shall not make good his bid.

For a further and more complete statement of the terms and conditions of sale, reference is made to the said orders and to the terms of sale on file in the office of the said Special Master.

Dated, New York, September 3, 1913.
WILLIAM J. TURNER, Special Master,
Room 84,
Cotton Exchange Building,
New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROSENTHAL, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY ROSENTHAL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of their attorney, Benjamin Scharps, at No. 32 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of March next.

Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1913.

HERMAN RAWITSER,
HENRY M. TOCH,
Executors.
BENJAMIN SCHARPS, Attorney for Executors, 32 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

FITCH, ELIZABETH A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Elizabeth A. Fitch, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at her place of transacting business at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, Mott & Grant, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of January next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of June, 1913.
MORTON C. FITCH,
LITTLETON H. FITCH,
Executors.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, MOTT & GRANT, Attorneys for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

Real Estate

Manhattan—For Sale.

A LITTLE GEM.
Examine 453 Convent Av., (149th St.) four-story American basement dwelling, eleven rooms, electric light, parquet floors; little cash necessary; fine condition. Caretaker.
PRICE ONLY $13,000.

Price cut regardless value or cost, to settle estate; fine modern apartment. Price $120,000; take $75,000 if sold at once. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th St. Telephone 7225 Bryant.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

10th, near Prospect Park; modern brown stone house; price $8,500; terms to suit; perfect order; inducement; immediate possession. Burrill Brothers, 7th Av., on 2d St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

A.—Will sacrifice an elegant two-family Johnson house; steam heat, hot water supply, electricity, vacuum, hardwood throughout. Owner, 741 Kelly St., near Prospect Av. Subway.

$8,000 cash purchases 10-family flat, all improvements, showing 12 per cent. net investment, Bronx section, 149th St.; no agents. Particulars, address Private Box 29, North Side News.

Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE AT RYE,
on Milton Road, exceptionally attractive gentleman's place of over 7 acres; beautiful and convenient location; modern house, 16 rooms; stable, chicken houses, &c.; lawn, garden, beautiful trees and shrubs, all in perfect condition. J. H. Skillin, 174 Fulton St., N. Y.

Twelve-room house; two baths; fine condition; every modern improvement; on corner plot, 125x100 feet, at Mount Vernon, for rent, $100 a month. FIRST MORTGAGE & REAL ESTATE CO., 30 East 42d St., New York.

Twelve-room house, two baths, fine condition, every modern improvement, on corner plot, 125x100 feet, at Mt. Vernon, for rent, $100 a month. First Mortgage and Real Estate Co., 30 East 42d St.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

A.—My 10-room Dutch Colonial home for sale at liberal reduction from actual cost to prompt purchaser; large living and dining room, tiled veranda, bright and airy bedrooms; a delightfully planned country home; plot is large, well planted, and near water and fine beach; vicinity is fully improved and has attracted many prominent New York business men; 40 minutes from Manhattan; excellent train service; terms to suit. M 169 Times.

BAYSIDE PARK, OVERLOOKING BAY.
Most select and restricted section; 2 plots, 50x125 and 50x150. Inquire 344 East 59th St., city. Plaza 6696.

$6,500 buys beautiful new home; 9 big rooms; large plot; near by; all year; thirty minutes; choicest section. Builder, 123 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

Must have $300; will give you my deed and transfer mortgage of $2,500 on a house and two lots at Jamaica, 2½ blocks from trolley, 5 minutes from station. Mortgage, 14 Times.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Commuter's home; beautiful nine-room house; all improvements; also open fireplaces; large corner lot; two minutes to station; 45 minutes to Jersey City; bargain; $7,000 cash takes it; write for particulars and photos; brokers and agents omit answering. Z 860 Times.

200-acre farm, Dutchess County, N. Y., in first-class condition, near school, village, and station, on State road, for sale; bargain at $13,000; suitable for gentleman's place. For particulars apply to J. A. Pohl, 1,121 Tinton Av., New York City.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Raise chickens on our Little Farms at Westfield, N. J.; 10,000 square feet of ground; fine six and seven-room semi-bungalows now building; chicken runs, etc.; all city improvements; very pleasant, well-built homes on a hill overlooking Westfield; near station and trolley; $20 per month will pay for one of them; let us send you particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

HILLSDALE HOUSES, $4,000 UP.
In hills Northern N. J.; charming new 6 and 8 room houses and 6 room bungalows; all improvements; 4 minutes to station, 42 minutes Hudson tubes; exceptional terms; rent to prospective buyers. Hillsdale Estate, 802 Singer Building.

$5,900, Fanwood, N. J., the best 7-room semi-bungalow ever built for this money; large shaded plot; easy walk to depot; sold on small monthly payments; all city improvements; hardwood finish; full particulars upon request. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Westfield new house; steam heat; full plumbing; gas; electric light; hardwood trim; chicken house and run on lot of 10,000 square feet; near trolley and depot; high ground; $4,375; $300 cash, $20 per month. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Beautiful large building plots at Fanwood, N. J.; excellent investment, from $500 up; right at station; large shade trees; easy monthly payments; write us for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Bungalows, 6 and 7 rooms; every improvement; five minutes station and country club; magnificent view; $4,500; easy terms; would rent to intending buyer. Smith-Slager Co., Ridgewood, N. Y.

BORDERING A LARGE LAKE IS A Fruit and Poultry Farm of 18 acres, fine 10 room house, barn, fruit, shady lawn; near Danbury, Conn.; price $4,500. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Bogota.—House, 8 rooms, bath, city improvements; trolley, railroads; fare 8 cents; rent $28; privilege buying. Herrich, Room 469, Fifth Avenue Building.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

Winter home for sale, $14,000; 9 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; large plot; right of way to pier and bathing beach; 50 minutes Grand Central; golf, tennis, and yacht clubs near; excellent neighborhood and environment. Badgley, Jones & Good, 505 5th Av. 710 Murray Hill.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted to purchase bungalow on or near water, within one hour of New York City, or lot suitable for the erection of bungalow. Address, giving full description, R 273 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Sea Gate cottage, up-to-date and well built; will exchange for Sea Gate lots. F. J. Peacocke, 142 Lawrence St., Brooklyn.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

$50,000 to loan on second mortgage, Manhattan property; amounts $5,000 up. L. M. Mosatar & Co., 951 Westchester Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

213 WEST 122D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.
8-story and basement dwelling; 8 rooms, 2 baths large living room; newly renovated; in perfect order; rent $540. Caretaker on premises. Remco, Broadway and 95th St. Telephone 1300 Riverside.

WEST 70TH ST.,
near Broadway; elegant private dwelling; handsomely decorated; $1,600; immediate possession. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

MIRRORS—MIRRORS—MIRRORS.
All kinds of framed and unframed plate glass tops to cover desks, furniture, &c.; triplicate mirrors for tailors and dressmakers. Phone 7190 Madison Square. NATHAN LYONS, 131 West 31st.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $5 and upward.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc.
345 Broadway, at Leonard St. Tel.5408
956 Broadway, at 23d St. Tel.5408
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. Franklin.
10 Barclay St. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

Slightly used desks, office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, filing cabinets, mimeographs, carpets, partitions. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

Desks, partitions, files, vertical card, telephone booths, wardrobes, tables, chairs, business furniture; new; slightly used. Prinn Bros., 358 Broadway.

For Sale—Large Marvin safe, large refrigerator, large meat block, and seven tables. Apply to caretaker, 5 East 58th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

Highest prices paid furniture, pianos, bric-a-brac, works of art, silver, linens, carpets. Miller, 120 University Place. Stuyvesant 1870.

I pay the highest cash price for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2293—Stuyvesant.

Absolutely highest prices paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 69 West 45th St.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

We have 12 applicants ready to occupy desirable apartments of 4, 5 and 6 rooms up, for $75 to $125 per month. E. M. Seixas & Co., 507 Fifth Ave.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED. Well furnished, for high-class tenants. Send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Wanted—A well-furnished apartment, three masters' bedrooms, for six months, below 83th St., east or west. Answer R. L., P. O. Box 375.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

FURNISHED APARTMENT OVERLOOKING MORNINGSIDE PARK; SEVEN ROOMS, ALL SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EXPOSURE; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE; COMPLETELY FURNISHED IN GENUINE MAHOGANY, WITH LINEN, DISHES, SILVER, ETC.; WILL SUB-LET FOR NINE OR TWELVE MONTHS. SUPERMAN, 106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, PHONE, 8118 MORNINGSIDE.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

A GENUINE BARGAIN.
My eight rooms and three baths apartment, comfortably and completely furnished, to lease for one year at $2,400, or if a shorter time for a slight advance; I pay $2,100 unfurnished; 86th Street, near Broadway; new house. Henry, 807 Fifth Avenue.

FOR 6 MONTHS OR LONGER
a lady will sublet highly desirable 6-room apartment, southern exposure, situated at 92D, 7 WEST, APT. 62.
It possesses all conveniences. 1424 Riverside.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS
to sublet
for periods ranging from 4 months to a year or longer. $75 to $600 per month. For permits and full particulars apply to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN.
Broadway, at 72d St.
6, 8 & 9 rooms and two baths, newly decorated and furnished; possession immediate. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 9547.

86th St., (near 5th Av.)—Eight rooms, three baths; new building; beautifully and completely furnished; long or short lease; $350 month. W. M. Ostrander, Inc., real estate, 12 West 31st St.

A LADY will sublet her new, modern, elegantly furnished apartment; 8 rooms, 3 baths; all outside; West 74th St.; immediate possession; telephone. 7674 Columbus.

THE ESTLING.
223-224 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, near 95th St.
Richly furnished housekeeping apartments, seven, eight rooms, bath; also unfurnished.

Riverside Drive, 99th St.—Eight rooms, two baths; luxuriously furnished; long or short lease. W. M. Ostrander, Inc., real estate, 12 West 31st St.

Attractive furnished apartment, seven rooms and bath; central location; moderate rent; immediate possession. G. H. Gresham, 316 Hudson St.

Very desirable single rooms, with bath; also choice 2 and 3 room suites at most attractive rates. HOTEL WALLICK, 43d & B'way.

120 West 86th St.—Attractive apartment to rent for one year, furnished; seven rooms and three baths. Apply apartment 1A.

122D 416 WEST—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, TWO TO EIGHT ROOMS, OVERLOOKING PARK. APT. 31.

Artist's studio; north light; antique furniture; bath; room optional; reference; 65 West 55th.

Two-room apartment, near Columbia University; newly furnished; $35. Answer, Z 290 Times.

Three-room apartment, near Columbia University; newly furnished; $35. Z 291 Times.

Eight-room apartment, on Riverside Drive; elegantly furnished; $225. Z 293 Times.

58th St., 5 West.—Two and three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; $50 up.

Eight sunny rooms; elevator; linen, silver, china. Bearing, 27 West 11th St.

Five-room apartment; nicely furnished; near Columbia University. Z 292 Times.

East Side.

55th St., 25 East.—Second floor, beautifully furnished, three windows; front room, suitable for painting gallery, music studio, clubroom, &c.; also, if required, large connecting bedroom and bath; responsible parties.

89th, 146 East.—Apartments of the highest class, consisting of large living room with alcove bedroom, bathroom, and good closet space; exceptional meal service; $660 per month.

120 East 10th St.—Large, sunny room and bath, furnished or unfurnished; north light, steam, electricity; private house; adjacent to Mercy Park and National Arts Club.

An elegantly furnished 7-8 room apartment, 1 to 4, corner, 75 East 81st St.

Brooklyn.

Oxford Section, 184 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn. Well rent first floor, consisting of 3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; all modern conveniences. Inquire Joffe, on premises. Phone Bedford 2797, or at 688 Broadway, New York. Phone Spring 8774.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

CALL AT ONCE.
Corner apartment to let, 7 rooms and bath; all facing street; best apartment on drive; immediate possession. Ferncliff, 201 West 120th St., corner 7th Av.

THE SAVILLE, CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS,
420 West 118th St.—Five and six rooms and bath; all improvements; elevator; vacuum cleaner; roof garden; free ice; private or public dining room; owner on premises; $45 to $55; choicest location in city.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
568-570 West 183d St.—
1½ blocks from Subway Station; modern six-story elevator apartment; 6 rooms and bath, $47.50; 7 rooms, 2 bay windows and bath, $60. Superintendent on premises.

THREE-ROOM KITCHENETTE APARTMENT, 11TH FLOOR; SUN ALL DAY; BEST LOCATION; EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT; SELECT PATRONAGE; $1,100 INCLUDING CARE. H. W. G., 140 WEST 57TH, OR SUPT. OF BUILDING.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 830 (near 152d St.)—Seven and eight large, light rooms and bath; every modern improvement except electric elevator; permanent view front and rear; rents, $60 to $70. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., Broadway and 156th St.

804-6 West 111th St.—4 and 5 rooms and bath; modern, with all improvements, including telephone; only tenants with A1 references will be considered. Collins Toan & Co., 30 East 42d St. Tel. 2089 Murray Hill, or Janitor.

96TH ST., 320, 324, 328 WEST.
Block and a half from Subway.
Modern, steam heat, gas, electricity, and 'phone service. Three to six rooms, $30 to $80. Inquire premises, 324 West 96th St.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON,
318-328 West 51st St.—
Attractive apartments, six, seven, eight large, light rooms, bath, elevator; all improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

THE LINCOLN,
806-816 West 181st St.
Attractive apartment, four and five large, light rooms, bath, elevator, all modern improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

57th St., 140 West.—Apartment three light, sunny rooms; bath and kitchenette; tenth floor; southwestern exposure; maid's service and windows cleaned. Apply premises, A. B., or Superintendent.

83d St., 44 West.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment to each floor; eight rooms with private hall and tiled bath; beautifully decorated; perfect light; excellent rear; rent $60.

Bachelor Apartments—Two rooms, bath; up to date; for gentlemen wishing home conveniences at Harlem Library Apartments, 32 W. 123d; rents only $30. 'Phone Harlem 2820.

122d St., 500 West, (corner Amsterdam Av.)—High-class elevator apartments, $50 monthly; 6 and 7 large rooms with bath; best value this section; under owner's management.

Apartments of 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; southeast corner 42d St. and Madison Av., and others. Apply D. R. Jamieson, Superintendent, 500 5th Av.

Unfurnished floor, 2 very large rooms, private bath; electric lights, 'phone; quiet, private house. 148 W. 82d St.

8 rooms, 237 West 135th St.; large, light rooms; every modern improvement; convenient to Subway, elevated; reasonable rent.

Doctor's or dentist's apartment; 236 West 55th, near Broadway; ground floor, front; improvements; $50.

47th St., 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment; hot water; all conveniences; moderate; reference.

50TH ST., N. W. Corner of Lexington Av
Six rooms, $55; 7 rooms, $62.50. All light.
Select Apartments For Particular People. The YORKE Agency will find one for you without cost or trouble.
25 West 42nd St., near Fifth Av. Bryant 6899.

East Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
133 East 34th St.
Two rooms, bath, heat and attendance. Rents, $40 to $42.50.
FOLSOM BROS., INC., 127 East 34th.

57th St., 25 East.—Handsome unfurnished apartments; excellent location; telephone, private bath, electricity.

Brooklyn.

Beautiful seven-room apartment, just completed; best location, Eastern Parkway; $45. 711 Eastern Parkway. Owner on premises.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $5; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2467 Bryant.

Agents Wanted.

Use your spare time to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Business Opportunities

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.
An ambitious young man with an investment of $10,000 and services has an opportunity of connecting with an established wholesale lumber concern; references exchanged. Address N 15 Times.

An opportunity for members of lodges, fraternal organizations, fraternities, clubs, &c., to make money on supplying insignia; $150 minimum required; strictest investigation invited. Trade Mark Design Company, Inc., 1,476 Broadway, New York.

Moving-picture theatre; 600 seats; refined neighborhood, uptown; conservative proposition; worthy of investment; principals only. Pitzer & Smith, 32 Union Square.

Wanted—$5,000 for a growing construction business, and a fine line ready to manufacture; Supe intendent in city; excellent offer made. Address 326 Times.

Are you active? Have you $5,000? We need you for our manufacturing, import, and export business; rapidly growing; splendid opportunity. D 1 Times.

Office and mail order business needs partner, about $5,000; drawing account; experience unnecessary. Opportunity, R 255 Times Downtown.

An experienced salesman to invest $3,000 in an established business of ladies' muslin underwear. Desatnek, 649 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Brains, energy, ambition, experience, together with $5,000. What have you to offer? D 70 Times.

Export house desires partner with $10,000; young man preferred. R 257 Times Downtown.

Business Notices.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold, Silver, Platinum, Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Estates appraised and purchased. Benjamin Feingold, 469 6th Av., between 28th and 29th Sts. Established 18 years. Tel. 1234 Madison Sq. Big bargains in unredeemed pledges.

QUICK SERVICE IN MULTIGRAPH LETTER CO.—100, 65c.; 300, 95c.; 500, $1.25; reduction on short letters. Addressing, $2.50 per 1,000. 150 Nassau. 'Phone 5300 Beekman. Efficient work.

PERFECT FAC-SIMILE Typewritten Letters —500, $1.25; 1,000, $1.60; 10,000, $7.45. Addressing; best workmanship; delivered when promised. Harakon Company, 143 West 40th. 'Phone Bryant 6967.

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. 'Phone Beekman 3350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1,018.

Authorized bonded detectives; highest recommendations. H. H. Morton, 110 West 90th St; telephone.

Multigraph It! Lowest prices. B. Burke, 25 West 42d St. Tel. 3686 Bryant.

Automobile Exchange

REMOVAL SACRIFICE SALE.
500 GUARANTEED USED AUTOMOBILES.
For 7 Days Only.
GREEN'S PURCHASING AGENCY,
COR. 48TH ST. & BROADWAY.
Expiration of our lease forces us to move immediately, and to facilitate the removal we have
CUT PRICES LOWER
than ever quoted by anybody in N. Y. C. The following are a few of the wonderful bargains offered during this sale.
NOTE PRICES QUOTED APPLY FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
EASY TERMS ARRANGED.

Cost.		Sale Price.
$1,000	Buick Roadster	$250
$2,750	Mora, 6-cyl. Roadster	$275
$1,000	Jackson Roadster	$175
$1,200	E. M. F. Touring Car	$275
$600	Ford, late model Touring	$350
$3,500	National Roadster	$750
$5,500	Flat Landaulet	$750
$2,250	Stearns 15-20 Limusine	$1,100
$5,000	Berliet Touring Car	$650
$4,200	Stearns 30-60 toy tonneau	$550
$900	Packard 7-pass. Touring	$550
$1,600	Oakland Touring Car	$450
2 Chase Deliveries at		$150 up
2 Buick Deliveries at		$200 up
4-Cyl. Chassis from		$100 up

LIMOUSINE & LANDAULET BODIES FROM $100 UP.
HUNDREDS OF OTHER STANDARD MAKES OF CHASSIS, CARS, BODIES, ETC., AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
MOTORCYCLES OF ALL MAKES at LESS THAN ONE-THIRD VALUE.
DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN. CARS GUARANTEED. DON'T FORGET SALE STARTS TO-DAY and lasts for 7 days only.
GREEN'S PURCHASING AGENCY,
cor. 48th St. & Broadway,
Until October 5. After Oct. 5 at 1599 BROADWAY, BET. 48TH & 49TH STS.

BUICK REBUILT CARS.
BUICK REBUILT CARS.
BUICK REBUILT CARS.

Remember, that every car before leaving our shops is THOROUGHLY overhauled by expert mechanics, and in every instance you are assured of getting the greatest car bargain in the city and

A SQUARE DEAL.

The cars listed below command the attention of the men who practice economy at a live demand quality:

Buick	Surrey	M.10	1910	$200
Buick	Runabout	M.10	1910	$200
Buick	Truck	M.11B.	1911	$250
Knox	Delivery			$250
Buick	Runabout	M.16		$300
Ford	Runabout		1912	$325
Oakland	Runabout	30 H.P.	1911	$350
Maxwell	Touring	30 H.P.	1911	$350
Buick	Touring	M.19	1910	$350
Buick	Touring	M.35	1912	$550
Cadillac	Touring		1911	$600
Buick	Runabout	M.30	1913	$700
Buick	Touring	M.25		$700

We have some chassis suitable for light delivery purposes.
GLIDDEN MOTOR AND SUPPLY CO.,
GLIDDEN MOTOR AND SUPPLY CO.,
GLIDDEN MOTOR AND SUPPLY CO.,
Authorized Buick Exchange Agency,
BEST 58TH ST. CO.,
239 WEST 58TH ST.
One Door East of Broadway.

ARGYLL 1913.
Large, comfortable, 4-passenger, foredoor touring chassis, equipped with special Von der Pias one man top, 15-30 H. P. single sleeve motor, worm drive, rear axle manufactured in England. Very smart and snappy looking. PEERLESS MOTOR CAR CO.,
Tel., 8200 Columbus. 1,760 Broadway.

MANUFACTURERS' REBUILT CARS.
Late models of all makes and styles; fully guaranteed; at low prices; autos taken in exchange. Hayes-Diefendorfer Co., 21 West 62d St., New York City

Packard, 1912, "48," with toy landaulet and open body; driven about 8,000 miles; owner can be interviewed if desired. Inquire Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1,861 Broadway, New York City.

A.—NEW CARS, 50% OFF.
New limousines and landaulettes, 50% off. 100 rebuilt cars, all makes, $150-$2,000. Topz, new, used, all sizes, $5 up. Del'y wagons $150 up. Windshields, speedmtrs $5. 20th Cent. Co., 1,706 B'way, cor. 54th.

Packard touring and limousine bodies, latest models, at reasonable prices; also two 1911-2 seven passenger Packard cars for sale. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway.

Great Bargain.—Seven-passenger Hooker limousine body; like new; cost $1,900; sell $650. Frank D. Garinger, 2,008 Broadway. 6450 Col.

5-passenger Mitchell, in good shape; cost $1,700; can be had for $425. D. R. Lindner, 407 East 135d St. Phone 265 Melrose.

Landaulet $1,200; body alone worth that; been in storage year. Black, 1,800 Broadway. Columbus 7110.

Locomobile, 1911, 80 H. P.; very fine; $1,600. Hayes-Diefendorfer Co., 21 West 62d St., New York City.

A bargain, Mercer 1911 tourabout; in perfect condition; looks like new; $850. Mrs. Lloyd, 160 West 56th St.

Landaulet, $1,200; body alone worth that; in storage year. Block, 1,800 Broadway. Col. —7110.

1911 seven-passenger Lozier, with extra Quinby Limousine body; reasonable. Z 351 Times.

Foredoors, painting, woodworking; prices right. Moore & Co., 647 West 50th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard touring cars and limousines for rent by the hour, day or week at reasonable prices; special reductions by the month. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway Phone Columbus 5078.

Private seven-passenger car, touring and limousine bodies; reliable chauffeur; with me over three years; low price for Winter, or by month. H. B. Burrows, 150 Chambers St. 'Phone 7051 Barclay.

Auto For Rent.—Hour, day, month. 911 Amsterdam Av. Phone 1603 Riverside.

PACKARD RENTING CO.
OPEN AND CLOSED CARS. SMART EQUIPMENT. BEST SERVICE. PHONE MURRAY HILL 181, DEPT. A.

Touring cars and limousines by hour, day, or month, for all occasions; shown by appointment. Powell, 'Phone 945 River, 246 West 106th St.

For hire, Peerless 7-passenger touring car; hour, day, week; very reasonable. Christy 7980 Columbus.

To Hire.—Packard touring and limousine; owner drives; reasonable. Russell, 5361 Schuyler.

Late 7-passenger Packard; hour, day, month; reasonable; careful service. 2850 Morningside.

Latest model 7-passenger touring; hour, day, month; shown by appointment. Melrose 821.

Beautiful seven-passenger Packard touring car; $3 hour. Phone Murray Hill 3873.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE ACADEMY, 239 W. 54th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.

Lost

LOST—Saturday evening, Sept. 27, between Cort Theatre and Holland House, in taxi or theatre, lady's handbag, with pocketbook, letter of credit, trunk check; liberal reward. J. J. Bryan, Holland House.

LOST—A small leather box marked L. B. H., containing 4 pins and a pearl and (2) diamond hoop ring; $200 reward and no questions asked. Return to F. Walter Lawrence, Room 803, 320 5th Av.

LOST—Diamond sapphire oval brooch, between 115th and 110th Sts., on Friday, Sept. 19; reward $100. Return H. G. V., 610 West 115th, Apartment 95.

LOST—Bracelet, Sunday evening, between 59th St. and Madison Av. and 55th St. and Avenue A. Finder please return E. Zurl, 442 East 56th.

LOST.—Between Michaud's and 45th St. and Broadway, old-fashioned gold necklace; family heirloom. Reward. Bulkley, 71 East 92d St.

LOST—A diamond buckle, between West 81st St. and East 42d St.; reward $50. Room 740, Majestic Hotel, Central Park West and 72d St.

LOST—Diamond scarfpin, on 8d Av. elevated about 6 o'clock Friday; liberal reward for return or return of ticket if pawned. Richter, 22 East 14th St.

LOST—Pass book No. 20,981 of the Security Bank of New York, 953 8d Av., New York City; payment stopped. Please return book to bank.

LOST—Gold lorgnette, in Post Office, 63th and Broadway, or Between Post Office and 71st; reward. 72 West 68th.

LOST—Mole coat, on Sept. 24 or 25; a reward of $100 will be paid on return of coat; no questions asked. Edward Martin, 10 West 38th St.

LOST—On auto road between Quogue and Brooklyn, handbag. Notify C. L. Houston, 1,001 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Gold fob and diamond-studded charm, Friday night; return for reward. Melville Clark Piano Co., 335 5th Av.

LOST—Watch fob; Harlem Rowing Association Gold Medal, 1905; initials "E. S. C." T. C. Tobias, 320 West 145th.

LOST—Silver fruitknife, chrysanthemum pattern, between 56th and Stern's; reward. 61 West 56th St.

LOST—Ring, pearl centre, surrounded by diamonds; $25 reward. Cohen, 1,012 3d Av.

LOST—Gold fob; initials L. K.; suitable reward. L. Kronengold, 85 5th Av.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Or strayed, small black Pomeranian dog; answers to name "Gyp"; has no tail; scar at root of tail, hidden by long hair; liberal reward for return or information leading to recovery. L. B. McGill, Times Square Hotel.

LOST—Small collie; sable with white markings; without collar or other identification; answers to name of "Laddie"; liberal reward if returned to owner. Eberhardt, 207 West 107th; 'Phone Riverside 2099.

LOST—Female Irish terrier; answers name Peggy; reward $25; no questions asked. Return Clancy, 721 7th Av.

LOST—White French poodle, answers name Dick; liberal reward; no questions asked—just return dog. Lash, 512 West 179th.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

11TH, 29 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable rooms; running water; excellent table.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, excellent board; table guests; telephone.

84TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

48TH ST., 19 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and suite for the Winter; references.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Fine rooms; connecting, separate; elevator; excellent table.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large front room, gentleman or couple; refined; moderate; telephone.

A.—MADISON AV., 108.—Desirable large, small rooms; superior table; table guests accommodated; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Beautiful connecting large and small rooms, single. Telephone 1978 Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 1,037, (at 79th.)—Attractively furnished rooms, single, en suite; private bath; fine dining; excellent cuisine; table guests; phone.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large and small rooms; gentlemen; families; board; telephone; references.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (122d.)—Attractive rooms, hot water, steam, phone; home cooking.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Rooms, newly decorated; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49-53 WEST.—Furnished, 1-2 rooms; bath; elevator; excellent board.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites, with private baths; steam heat; elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. Phone 6068 Bryant.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Very desirable single rooms, running water, excellent board; $7 and $8.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; suite; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Table board by meal or week; home cooking.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Desirable rooms; table board by meal or week; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; first-class; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; first-class table; references.

57TH ST., 320 WEST.—Nice, large room, suitable for two; table guests.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent cooking; table guests.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; phone; near Subway.

70TH ST., 132 WEST.—Single room; south; private house; telephone; references.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large fourth floor room; running water; steam heat.

72D, 157 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; southern exposure; well appointed house; references.

73D, 123 WEST.—Strictly private family will rent room; select bachelors only; furnished rooms to suit; "L," Subway.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large, small well furnished rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; references.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms; sunny exposure; all improvements; references exchanged.

73D ST., 118 WEST.—Large second-story front, private bath; large suite, private bath.

74TH, 131 W.—19th year; large, small rooms; excellent table; ref.

75TH ST., 155 WEST. EXCEPTIONAL TABLE BOARD. SUITES, WITH BATH. SINGLE ROOMS.

70TH ST., 110 WEST.—Second floor private house; furnished, unfurnished; unexcelled service; electricity; gentlemen; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable second-story rooms; parlor dining; references.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms; bath; convenient; reasonable; gentlemen; private house.

78TH, 155 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; private bath; telephone; references.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Newly decorated, single or connecting; private bath; moderate; references.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Light, attractive front room for couple; also hall room.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.

Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room. Booklet on request.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 25 years; rooms, suites; baths, telephone; superior table.

79TH, 104 WEST.—Kosher table; excellent food; private baths; "L," Subway; moderate.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board, single or double; private bath or public; high grade.

79TH, 162 WEST.—Well furnished rooms in refined boarding house; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms; home environment; generous table; electricity; telephone; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private bath; medium; conveniences; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

81ST ST., 151 WEST.—Two nicely furnished, large, light rooms, non-connecting; excellent home cooking; best service; all conveniences; private house; references.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with, without private bath; "L," Subway; extremely moderate; board optional. 3698 Schuyler.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, handsome second floor front, private bath optional; reasonable.

81ST ST., 120 WEST.—Attractive double rooms; excellent home table; table guests.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private baths; electricity; table. Schuyler 5897.

82D, 117 WEST.—Hall room, with closets; suitable for gentleman; moderate terms.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful double, single room; private baths; excellent table; references.

84TH ST., 56 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; newly decorated; excellent table; references.

84TH ST., 55 WEST.—Second floor; private baths; now available for Winter; references.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; one smaller room; references.

86TH ST., 23 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny rooms; single rooms; private baths; meals. Classon House.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private bath; table a specialty.

91ST, 25 WEST.—Large second floor rooms; private bath; also hall room.

92D, 12 WEST, (near park)—Two beautiful, exceptionally light, connecting rooms; modern building; all-night elevator; excellent table.

92D, 54 WEST, (New Management.)—Rooms, large, single; private bath; excellent table.

93D, 21 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; "L"; substantial French cooking; table guests.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Double and single rooms; parlor dining. Telephone 8371 Riverside.

94TH, 16-18 WEST.—Newly furnished houses; excellent cuisine. Telephone 7442 Riverside.

94TH ST., 147 WEST.—Well-kept private house; electricity; private bath.

94TH, 148 WEST.—Large room, second floor front; table guests.

96TH ST. 49 WEST.—Desirable rooms; newly decorated house; Park street; Sub., "L."

102D ST., 253 WEST, 57th, 409-411 West. (The La Grange.)—Outclassing others; exceptionally attractive accommodations; cuisine unsurpassed; (board two,) $18; single, $8.

103D ST., (Corner West End, 879.) Near Riverside Drive; Subway.—Delightful rooms; conveniences; splendid meals and service; moderate rates.

105TH ST., 254 WEST.—Private residence; suite; connecting bath, or single; between Broadway and West End Av.; Subway. Riverside 3872.

113TH ST., 544 WEST, (Broadway.)—Good table board; home cooking; convenient to Columbia.

113TH, 625 WEST, near Columbia.—Unsurpassed table board; appointments of the best.

113TH ST., 560 WEST.—Large, small, rooms, with, without private bath; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; well-appointed private house.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Large and medium corner rooms; handsomely furnished; Morningside Heights; great view; high-class residential locality; reference.

122D, 416 WEST.—Board for one gentleman; large room; near Subway. Lawrence.

123D ST., 111 WEST.—A house for particular people; exceptional accommodations for table boarders; inspection invited.

130TH, 250 WEST.—Large, sunny, back parlor to rent, with excellent board.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; electricity; exceptional board. Audubon 7217.

Charming Permanent Home,
Away from city dust and noise,
yet within 30 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea; cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables. Quiet; everything sweet and clean, very attractive Singles, from $8; two, from $15, with meals.
71 Central Ave., Tompkinsville, S. I.

CONVENT AV., 322, (143d St.)—Unusually handsome second-floor suite; private bath; beautiful private house; electricity; every possible comfort; also very large front room; southern exposure; a real home; Southern cuisine; references; permanent. Telephone 7177 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 867, (157th St. Subway Station.)—Attractive house; overlooking Hudson; large room; private bath; suitable two gentlemen, couple; steam; electricity; roof garden; references.

THE WOODBURY,
Riverside Drive, 855, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds.

Brooklyn.

PARK SLOPE.—Table guests, 131 Prospect Place; superior home cooking; near Subway.

Country Board.

A PLEASANT HOME in the suburbs for an aged or delicate lady or gentleman, with kindly attention. Z 371 Times.

SUBURBAN BOARD.—Private family; 35 minutes Grand Central Station; delightful situation. Phone Harlem 216.

Long Island.

ELMHURST.—Large, sunny room, for one or two ladies, or gentlemen, with or without board. Z 371 Times.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

97TH, 16 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant, large front parlor; gentlemen; reasonable.

117TH ST., 130 EAST.—Pleasant furnished room; bath; small rooms; private house; reasonable.

28TH ST., 109 EAST.—Subway; appreciative business men; quiet home; private baths; telephone.

30TH, 39 EAST.—All newly furnished; porcelain bath; parlor; elegant; phone.

53D, 58 EAST.—Apartment of parlor, bedroom, bath; handsomely furnished; every convenience; private family; references exchanged.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Excellent rooms; running water; southern exposure; bath; phone; references.

60TH, 110 EAST.—Large and small, well-furnished rooms; every convenience; references.

86TH, 58 EAST, Central Park.—Rooms, suitable couples; excellent table; private house.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25.—Refined surroundings; nice, medium-sized and small rooms; breakfast.

9TH, 31 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; permanent tenants; Subway and "L"; convenient.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private residence; two charming rooms; gentlemen; conveniences; electricity; telephone; references.

9TH, 37 WEST.—Single, double rooms; conveniences; refined surroundings; also small, $2.

18TH, 104, (west of 6th Av.)—Desirable hall and square rooms, adjoining bath; gentlemen.

14TH ST., WEST.—Scrupulously clean, light, airy room in private family; gentlemen only; references; $4; permanent. Address F 420 Times.

21ST, 419 WEST.—Large and small front rooms; all conveniences; private neighborhood.

22D ST., 264 WEST.—Parlor alcove in steam-heated apt.; nicely furnished. Schwartz.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable large room, running water; bath; refinement; gentlemen; $8.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Private house; large, sunny room, bath adjoining; bachelors; references.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; steam heat; telephone; breakfast; select.

47TH, 77 WEST.—Neatly furnished, large room, reasonable to permanent party; quiet house.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, splendid front room; shower bath; electricity; steam heat.

47TH, 77 WEST.—Neatly furnished, large rooms for gentlemen; location very central.

49TH, 169 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated; scrupulously clean; every convenience. Ellsworth.

49TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, single or suites; modern conveniences.

52D, 252 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Rooms; immaculate house; bath on floor; 'phone.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large room, with bath; also attractive small room.

55TH ST., (near 5th Av.)—A suite of two rooms and bath in private house. Plaza 6538.

56TH, 56 WEST.—Dentist office; modern improvements; water supplying chairs, connecting bathroom and toilet; good light; excellent attendance; use of reception room; $75 monthly. Address Dr. Woodman.

56TH ST., 351 WEST.—Large front and rear parlor; telephone, bath, shower; every convenience.

56TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large furnished room; private bath, small room; gentlemen; references.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites, private baths; board optional; references.

60TH ST., 28 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; baths, piano, kitchenette privileges; telephone; $8 weekly.

61ST ST., 31 WEST.—Elegant front room, suitable for two; board optional; telephone. Deutsch.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Unexcelled appointment; single and double rooms; running water; telephone.

69TH ST., 112 WEST.—A handsomely furnished room in private dwelling; convenient to Subway and "L"; telephone connection.

69TH ST., 145 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—furnished rooms; first-class apartment; gentlemen preferred. Manning.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; also front hall room.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, single or en suite; private bath; must be seen to be appreciated; references; telephone.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

70TH ST., 134 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, private bath; also medium; conveniences; reference.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, steam heat, private house; gentleman.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—A double and single room; hot, cold water; reference.

71ST STREET, 163 WEST.
(OFF BROADWAY.)—IMMACULATELY CLEAN ROOMS; CONTINUOUS HOT WATER; COZY HOME FOR REFINED BUSINESS PEOPLE; TELEPHONE.

71ST, 206 WEST.—A doctor's office; parlor floor of private residence in excellent neighborhood; all modern improvements; was doctor's office several years; ready Oct. 1.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, double room; private bath; electric light.

71ST, 261 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; electric lights; conveniences; private family; $5, $8, $9.

73D ST., 179 WEST.
Physician's office; exceptional location; also other large, elegantly appointed, sunny rooms. Telephone 3760 Columbus.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Beautiful, large, medium rooms; gentlemen; telephone; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Double or single rooms; private baths; telephone; reasonable; references.

75TH ST., 116 WEST.—Choice rooms; private house; electricity, hot water heating; references.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Connecting rooms, together or single; elevator apartment. Apt. 25.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 64 WEST, (Opposite Museum.)—Exceptionally attractive, sunny rooms; modern; references. Dutton.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Medium room, also smaller, bath; southern exposure; private house.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful front room; running water; Subway; small room; references.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large, handsome room, three windows; electricity; southern exposure; also small room.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelor home; choice rooms; modern conveniences; quiet surroundings; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Handsome room, dressing room, adjoining bath; modern conveniences; reasonable.

82D, 27 WEST.—Comfortably furnished; all conveniences; refined, quiet house; references.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D, 146 WEST.—Large, small outside rooms; electricity; breakfast optional; telephone. Haskins.

82D, 150 WEST.—Large room, second floor front, dressing room, running water; private house; telephone.

82D, 134 WEST.—Spacious south rooms, second floor; private bath; twin beds.

83D ST., 30 WEST.
ELEGANTLY APPOINTED SUITE; PRIVATE BATH AND LAVATORY; ALSO OTHER BRIGHT, ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; REFERENCES.

88D, 65 WEST.—Newly decorated, elegantly furnished three rooms and bath; bachelors or couple; private house; reasonable; references.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large and small rooms, bath; private house; telephone; reasonable.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; private house; "L," Subway; telephone.

85TH, 201 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, suitable two; excellent; board optional. Heaney.

86TH ST., 341 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large second-floor room, with private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside Drive, Subway, and el

PARCEL POST COSTS RAILWAYS MILLIONS

Companies Not Compensated for Increased Weight Carried Under 20-Pound Limit.

NO PAY FOR FIRST 6 MONTHS

Payments Under 11-Pound Rule Began July 1, but Service Started on the First of the Year.

The heavy increase in the amount of mail since the parcel post limit was increased from 11 to 20 pounds, as reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES's canvass of Post Offices throughout the country, was confirmed yesterday by railroad officials in this city, and they complained that the railroads received no extra compensation on account of it.

The officials also pointed out that for the first six months the parcel post was in operation, from Jan. 1 to July 1, they received nothing for carrying the matter added to the mails under the original 11-pound rule.

As bearing further on this situation, attention was drawn to the announcement of the Post Office Department, also published yesterday, that for the first six months of the year its revenues had increased $14,000,000, chiefly because of the parcel post system, and that the postal service would show a surplus of $10,000,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30. Part of that $10,000,000, the railroad men feel, represents money paid by the public for the railroad transportation of its parcels, but retained by the Government.

Congress did make provision in March for compensation to the railroads for carrying parcels of 11 pounds and under, but it did not begin until July 1. This compensation the railroads considered inadequate in many cases, but besides that it hadn't much more than taken effect when the Post Office Department, on Aug. 15, increased the limit to 20 pounds, for which no provision has been made to compensate them.

The Post Office Department's announcement shows that the $14,000,000 increase on fourth-class mail in the first six months of the year compares with an increase of $12,500,000 in the entire preceding year, so that if only the same increase were maintained in the last half of this year, aggregating $28,000,000 for the year, this would be $15,500,000 more than the normal increase before there was a parcel post.

While this difference may not all be due to the parcel post, most of it undoubtedly is, and it is also evident that the increase in the last six months, with the big additions made by taking packages up to twenty pounds, will make the year's aggregate more than $25,000,000 and the difference more than $15,500,000.

As against this, the railroads, whose mails were weighed last Spring, began getting pay on July 1 on the basis of the mail they were carrying before the twenty-pound rule went into effect. The roads, such as those of New England, whose mail was weighed last Fall, began getting on July 1 an increase granted by Congress which was restricted to 5 per cent. of what they were getting before the parcel post was established, and this has been kept below 5 per cent. in many cases by the Post Office Department, which has authority to fix the percentage within the 5 per cent. limit.

"The situation in a nutshell is this," said one official yesterday. "We got no pay for hauling the eleven-pound packages, and when we began getting pay for that, inadequate in some cases, the Post Office Department slapped on the twenty-pound packages, for which we get nothing. The roads have not only had to do a lot of work for nothing, but they have lost the revenue that would have been derived from handling packages for the express companies or by freight. This loss was immediate. It began Jan. 1, not July 1, yet such compensation as we are getting did not begin till July 1."

Railroads Say They Are Underpaid.

Added to all this is the complaint of the railroads that even before there was any parcel post they were underpaid for handling the regular mails by at least $15,000,000 a year.

As the parcel mail is not segregated from other mail of the same class, the railroads are unable to determine just how much the increase has been caused by the parcel post, but they argue that aside from an ordinary growth the general increase they have had is due to that cause. In the last year this general increase has amounted to 20 per cent. at the end of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to 50 per cent. on the Long Island Railroad. This difference is attributed largely to the free delivery system of the department stores within a considerable radius. This would affect roads like the Long Island much more than the trunk lines, and this is in accord with the observed facts.

An ocular demonstration of the business being done over the Pennsylvania is in evidence around the new branch postoffice back of the Pennsylvania station any day from 3 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Although the facilities there have been planned with a view to handling the heaviest demands, the wagons bearing packages have to wait in line for a block along Thirty-fourth Street when the rush is on.

The number of packages handled at the branch postoffice, which includes only those going out over the Pennsylvania, is estimated at 250,000 a day. It is calculated that, with the general postoffice and that at the Grand Central Terminal added, the total sent out from New York is fully 600,000 a day.

On the Pennsylvania there is already apprehension of a shortage in mail car equipment. The number of cars in use out of New York has increased, since the parcel post was inaugurated, about 15 per cent., and one of the road's officials said yesterday that it was a question whether the Christmas mail could be handled without new equipment in the way of mail cars.

"And mail cars cannot be built overnight," he added.

This question of additional equipment, which is just coming into view in the East, is believed to be more imminent in the West, where trains are less frequent and the demands of the mail are concentrated on comparatively few trains.

Oppose Four-Year Contract Plan.

The cause of all the trouble, as the railroads look at it, is the practice by which their compensation for carrying the mails is fixed for four years at a time. The pay is based on the weight of mails and this is determined by actually weighing them every day for three months. The daily average is figured out, and the pay of the railroads is based on this for the next four years. This is bad enough, they say, when the ordinary increase over such a period is taken into consideration, but when the Government makes such a departure as starting a parcel post system soon after the rate has been fixed for four years, they say it is a crying injustice.

Congress went part way to meet their complaints after the original installation of the parcel post, but the same dose was again administered to them, they said by the increase to twenty pounds. They are seeking to persuade the Post Office Department to bring this last change to the attention of Congress, but so far without success. What they really want is to have the mails weighed and their compensation fixed, not every four years, but every year, or, better still while changes are being made in the parcel post limit, every six months.

When Congress gave ear to the complaints of the roads last March, it provided that the increase to begin on July 1 should not exceed 5 per cent., and in administering the law the Post Office Department has made some increases of only 2 or 3 per cent. These allowances are based on estimates of increased weight which the railroad men say there is no basis for making.

On one route of the Seaboard Air Line, for instance, the increase granted is 2.88 per cent. and on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy an increase of 3.64 per cent. has been granted on the route from Atchison, Kan., to Lincoln, Neb. The Burlington officials have protested to the department that the increased mail on the entire road is about 12½ per cent., and that if only 5 per cent. increased pay is to be granted on routes that have been increased 20 or 30 per cent., it should in justice be granted also on routes that have increased less than 5 per cent.

Roads Appeal to Burleson.

The present situation has been taken up with Postmaster General Burleson by the Committee on Railway Mail Pay that was appointed in connection with the investigation of the general subject before the parcel post was inaugurated by the commission headed by ex-Senator Bourne. The committee, of which Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island, is Chairman, represents the 264 principal railroads, with more than 218,000 miles of road. It has had several conferences with Mr. Burleson and Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart in the last few weeks.

"The parcel post," said Mr. Peters yesterday, "was transported by all of the railroad companies from Jan. 1 to July 1—six months—without one dollar of compensation. The present system of weighing mail, once in four years, to determine railway mail pay, which means that the increased business is carried through that period of years without any compensation, has always been an unbusinesslike method. The objection to it becomes much more valid when it is considered that subsequent to a regular weighing upon which a contract for the ensuing four years is based, an entirely new and unexpected class of business, such as the parcel post, is introduced.

"Congress at its last session made a temporary provision whereby 5 per cent. increase in pay might be granted after July 1, 1913, on account of the parcel post, to those railroads on which the mails were not to be weighed during the Spring of 1913. The testimony offered by the Post Office Department, however, showed that during the first quarter of the present calendar year the increase in postal service revenue was 14.54 per cent., whereas, the increase for the same period last year had been but 5.39 per cent., and it was indicated that this large increase of nearly 10 per cent. was attributable to parcel post. The same testimony showed that the increase in revenue at Chicago alone was 21.80 per cent.

"These percentages of increase confirm the opinion that was expressed by the Post Office Department, as well as by railroad officials, in March last, that the allowance after July 1, of 5 per cent. increase of pay to the railroad by Congress, on account of the parcel post, was only one-half of what should have been, namely 10 per cent.

"Under the new regulations, increasing the limit to 20 pounds, the bulk of the parcel business is taken out of the freight and express service of the railroads, with the consequent immediate loss of revenue. The railway companies on the other hand are compelled to transport the same parcel business as part of the mails without compensation therefor, while the Post Office Department collects and retains full revenue for the service.

"Now, it is quite true that the mails are carried under contracts between the railroads and the Post Office Department. But the Government stipulates the terms and conditions of the contracts in every detail. The railroads' only alternative is to refuse to carry the mails at all, and any one will concede that such an alternative is practically unthinkable. The railroads must carry the mails. Their social obligation must thus be accepted upon terms fixed by the Government, and against the adequacy of these terms the railways have no appeal except to Congress. To call such a condition one of free contract is, of course, erroneous and misleading.

"The railroads are already underpaid for carrying the mails by at least $15,000,000 per annum. The proposed extension of the parcel post but increases the underpayment and imposes a still greater injustice upon the railroads—an injustice which we submit should not be imposed. It is clearly impracticable for the Government to segregate parcel post from other mail and weigh and pay for it according to daily weights. We suggest, however, the practicability and the justice of a more frequent weighing than is now the case, say every six months.

"As objection has been made to the possibly large cost of conducting more frequent weighings, we suggest that a joint committee be appointed by the Postmaster General and by the Committee on Railway Mail Pay to confer and endeavor to work out a plan that would result in a more economical method for ascertaining the daily average weight of mail carried."

When these points were made to the Post Office Department, Mr. Burleson replied that the adjustment made at the beginning of a four years' period, both in the practice of the department and in the contemplation of the law fixing rates, was regarded as full pay for all increases in weights of mails during the contract period. This, he said, was true especially of increases in weights of the ordinary mails carried, and it had never been customary for Congress to take into consideration any special and unusual conditions arising in the service and make them the basis of a readjustment of pay.

He argued that it must be presumed that Congress, in granting an increase up to 5 per cent. after July 1, had intended the amount to cover also the extra work performed between Jan. 1 and July 1. He expressed opposition to the suggestion of semi-annual weighings, as it would result in increasing the payment to the railroads for the carriage of the usual mails by paying additional compensation for the increase in the mails between the regular quadrennial weighings.

Concede Extra Payments Are Due.

In reply to these contentions, the committee pointed to a statement by the Second Assistant Postmaster General that the department recognized that the roads should receive additional compensation for the increased weight of mails they would be required to carry under the operation of the parcel post, and argued that the action of Congress in granting the 5 per cent. increase showed that it did not regard the previous quadrennial weighing as a fair basis for payments after July 1.

The necessity for additional legislation by Congress, it argued, arose upon the still further enlargement of the parcel post business by its extension to packages of twenty pounds, adding that as matters stood the Post Office Department was using the services of the railroads for transporting these larger parcels, collecting the revenue for such transportation, and would pay none of it whatever to the railroads until Congress acted.

The committee also asserted that for twenty years after the law fixing mail pay was enacted in 1873 it was the practice of the department to weigh the mails and readjust the pay more frequently than once in four years, and that the law evidently contemplated a readjustment whenever the changed conditions warranted it, either in the interest of the railroads or of the Post Office Department, as the case might be, but that it was made obligatory that the department should act as least every four years.

At no time since the law was passed in 1873, it contended, had any such sudden and extraordinary increases as were created by the parcel post been contemplated, and past policy, sound business, and common justice dictated that the department should take cognizance of the changes in conditions occasioned by increasing the weight limit of the parcel post.

Answering objections to more frequent weighing of the mails, the committee argued that if such weighing showed an increase of service performed, there was no reason why the roads should not be paid for it, while if it showed a decrease in the service, there was no reason why the Government should not benefit by a decrease in the pay.

As to their contention that before the parcel post was inaugurated they were underpaid at least $15,000,000 a year, the railroads complain that they get no pay at all for providing apartments for mail distribution in combination baggage cars, for carrying free Post Office employes not in charge of mails, for carrying the mail between railroad stations and Post Offices when they are within a quarter of a mile of each other, for transferring the mail between stations or from one train to a connection if within one-quarter of a mile, for providing rooms in stations for transfer clerks employed by the Post Office Department, for supplying rooms in stations for sorting mail, thus saving the Government rent, or for providing automatic mail receivers and cutters so that mails may be taken on and put off moving trains.

"The United States Government," says a statement recently issued by the committee, "paid the railways $51,697,874 for carrying mail in 1912. This was about 20.95 per cent. of all postal revenues. In 1901 the railways received 34 per cent. of the postal revenues. In that same year, 1901, the Joint Committee to Investigate the Postal Service, of which Senator Wolcott was Chairman, reported to Congress its opinion that 'the prices now paid to the railroads for the transportation of the mails are not excessive.' Yet, in 1907, Congress reduced railway mail pay by $2,723,000, about 5 per cent., and the Postmaster General, upon his own initiative, by administrative order, made a further reduction of nearly $5,000,000, about 10 per cent.; an aggregate reduction of $7,700,000 per annum, or 15 per cent."

The Bourne Commission, which has taken much testimony on this question, is to make its report next Winter.

PARCEL POST BOON TO POOR.

So an Ohio Mother Tells Burleson, Whom Her Tribute Gratifies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—It was said at the Post Office Department to-day that none of the many letters received expressing appreciation of his extension of the parcel post had pleased Postmaster General Burleson as much as this one from a mother in Logan, Ohio:

"I write to express my gratitude to you for the present parcel post. Through it I am able to send small packages from the home garden to the children who have gone to the city to make their living. It helps them when living is so high and keeps them in close touch with the 'home nest.' It is a blessing to the poor."

FROHMAN STARTS ON TRIP.

Will See Maude Adams, Billie Burke, and Mme. Nazimova.

Charles Frohman has started on a trip to visit his stars. After the performance of John Drew in "The Tyranny of Tears" and "The Will" at the Empire Theatre last night, Mr. Frohman took a train for Albany, where he is to meet Miss Maude Adams to-day and settle with her the plans for her coming season at the Empire. It has already been decided that Miss Adams will come here during the Christmas season in "Peter Pan," but the date of the presentation of J. M. Barrie's latest play, "The Adored One," is not yet settled, and neither has the date for Miss Adams's appearance in the same author's "Rosalind" been fixed. During Miss Adams's engagement in these plays Mr. Barrie is to visit America.

From Albany Mr. Frohman will go to Buffalo to see the performance of John Mason in the new Augustus Thomas comedy, "Indian Summer."

Then Mr. Frohman will continue on to Detroit where he is to meet Miss Billie Burke and go over, with her, the scene models of her new play, "The Land of Promise," in which Miss Burke is to appear at the end of her season in "The Amazons."

From Detroit Mr. Frohman will go to Cleveland to consult with Madame Alla Nazimova about her coming trip around the world. Then he will go on to Chicago to arrange for a special production there of several of the shorter J. M. Barrie plays. He will return to New York from Chicago and join C. Haddon Chambers at that author's rehearsals of "Tante," in which Ethel Barrymore is to star.

SKIPPER TRANSFERS STOWAWAY AT SEA

Passing Liner Called by Wireless to Take Johann Stein Back to England.

HIDDEN IN A LIFEBOAT

Found Half-Starved Under Sailcloth When Crew Begins Safety Drill—Anxious to See America.

When the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis, in yesterday from London, sailed from the British metropolis, she had snugly tucked away in one of her lifeboats Johann Stein, who was very anxious to see America, particularly New York. That his ambition was not gratified can be laid to the wireless, for when the Minneapolis was less than a day east of Sandy Hook along came the London-bound Minnetonka of the same line and Johann was transferred—a most unwilling passenger—to that ship. Now he's on the way back to England, and the chances that he will ever see the Statue of Liberty are somewhat poor.

The Minneapolis was four days out of London before Capt. Hasker found out that the stowaway was on board. During these days wrapped in a piece of sailcloth he had been in the lifeboat, his only food a loaf of rye bread and his only drink a bottle of stagnant water. Stein might have remained undiscovered had not Capt. Hasker decided when in mid-ocean on Wednesday to have a lifeboat drill for the double purpose of training the crew in the use of these boats and also to furnish a pleasant afternoon to the passengers.

The day was a sunny one, and the sea was as smooth as glass when the skipper ordered the life crews into action. All went well until the moment to launch lifeboat No. 1 came. As that boat swung into position a howl of mingled fear and surprise that echoed over the waters made the crew of the boat jump back. Then up out of the sailcloth there came a head, the head of Stein, with a week's growth of whiskers and a pair of very tired looking eyes.

Stein was ordered before the skipper. He said that he was beginning to feel weak, and added that he had intended making his presence known within the next twenty-four hours. The captain felt his muscles, ordered him provided with a square meal and plenty of coffee and then he put Johann to work.

Johann was scrubbing decks when the Minnetonka's wireless greeting was handed to Capt. Hasker. The skipper wirelessed back that he had a passenger for London and Stein was the person he had in mind. Two hours later the Minnetonka was alongside and the stowaway was transferred.

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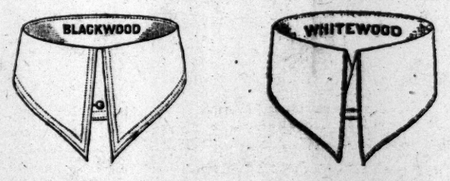

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